

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, January 21, 2019

7:00 p.m.

Council Chamber, Municipal Hall

355 West Queens Road,

North Vancouver, BC

Council Members:

Mayor Mike Little

Councillor Jordan Back

Councillor Mathew Bond

Councillor Megan Curren

Councillor Betty Forbes

Councillor Jim Hanson

Councillor Lisa Muri



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REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

7:00 p.m.
Monday, January 21, 2019
Council Chamber, Municipal Hall,
355 West Queens Road, North Vancouver

AGENDA

BROADCAST OF MEETING

- Online at <http://app.dnv.org/councillive/>

CLOSED PUBLIC HEARING ITEMS NOT AVAILABLE FOR DISCUSSION

- Bylaw 8262 – OCP Amendment 1923 Purcell Way
- Bylaw 8263 – Rezoning 1923, 1935, 1947 and 1959 Purcell Way

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1.1. January 21, 2019 Regular Meeting Agenda

Recommendation:

THAT the agenda for the January 21, 2019 Regular Meeting of Council for the District of North Vancouver is adopted as circulated, including the addition of any items listed in the agenda addendum.

2. PUBLIC INPUT

(limit of three minutes per speaker to a maximum of thirty minutes total)

3. PROCLAMATIONS

- 3.1. **BC AWARE Days 2019: Be Secure, Be Aware, Days** p. 11
– January 28 – February 5, 2019

4. RECOGNITIONS

5. DELEGATIONS

- 5.1. **Mr. Gordon Cornwall, West Coast Environmental Law** p. 15-48
Re: Recovering Climate Costs

6. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

6.1. November 26, 2018 Regular Council Meeting

p. 51-56

Recommendation:

THAT the minutes of the November 26, 2018 Regular Council meeting are adopted.

7. RELEASE OF CLOSED MEETING DECISIONS

7.1. January 7, 2019 Closed Special Meeting of Council

File No. 01.0360.20/076.000

7.1.1. Advisory Oversight Committee Recommendations and Appointments

Advisory Design Panel

THAT Kim Smith, Riva Nelson, Don Aldersley and James Blake are appointed to the Advisory Design Panel for a two-year term ending December 31, 2020.

Municipal Library Board

THAT Lara Greguric and Ana Lopez are re-appointed to the North Vancouver District Public Library Board for a two-year term ending December 31, 2020;

AND THAT Kristine Mactaggart Wright and Gerald Baier are appointed to the North Vancouver District Public Library Board for a two-year term ending December 31, 2020;

AND THAT James Mitchell fill the remaining year of the two-year term ending December 31, 2019 made vacant by Mike Little.

Advisory Committee on Disability Issues

THAT Amy Amantea is re-appointed to the Advisory Committee on Disability Issues for one-year with a term ending December 31, 2019;

AND THAT Riva Nelson is appointed to the Advisory Committee on Disability Issues for one-year with a term ending December 31, 2019.

Community Services Advisory Committee

THAT William Johnson and Claire Shepansky are re-appointed to the Community Services Advisory Committee for a two-year term ending December 31, 2020;

AND THAT Catherine Harvey and Matina Spiropoulos are appointed to the Community Services Advisory Committee for a two-year term ending December 31, 2020.

Community Heritage Advisory Committee

THAT Kirk Taylor (Specialist in Heritage Preservation) and Mel Montgomery (Member-at-Large) are appointed to the Community Heritage Advisory Committee for a three-year term ending December 31, 2021.

Parks and Natural Environment Advisory Committee

THAT Alison Nock and Chris Martin are appointed to the Parks and Natural Environment Advisory Committee for a three-year term ending December 31, 2021.

8. COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

9. REPORTS FROM COUNCIL OR STAFF

With the consent of Council, any member may request an item be added to the Consent Agenda to be approved without debate.

If a member of the public signs up to speak to an item, it shall be excluded from the Consent Agenda.

Recommendation:

THAT items _____ are included in the Consent Agenda and be approved without debate.

9.1. Delegation in Support of “Liability For Climate-Related Harms” Legislation **p. 59-63**

File No. 13.6770/Climate Change/File

Recommendation:

THAT the July 9, 2018 report of the Manager – Engineering Services/Deputy GM entitled Delegation in Support of “Liability For Climate-Related Harms” Legislation is received for information.

9.2. Development Permit 111.17: 2580 Capilano Road – Mountainside Animal Hospital **p. 65-73**

File No. 08.3060.20/111.17

Recommendation:

THAT Development Permit 111.17, to allow for the installation of façade signage which includes a variance to the Sign Bylaw for Mountainside Animal Hospital at 2580 Capilano Road, is ISSUED.

9.3. Bylaw 8369 – Text Amendment to CD21 Zoning for 1015-1037 Marine Drive **p. 75-84**

File No. 08.3060.20/052.18

Recommendation:

THAT “District of North Vancouver Bylaw 1385 (Bylaw 8369)” is given FIRST Reading;

AND THAT Bylaw 8369 is referred to a Public Hearing.

9.4. UBCM Resolution: Community Child Care Planning Program **p. 85-109**
File No. 10.4750.00/000.000

Recommendation:

THAT the application for grant funding in the amount of \$25,000 for the Community Child Care Planning Program through the Canada-British Columbia Early Learning Child Care Agreement is approved.

9.5. 2019 Social Service Grants – Core Funded Agencies **p. 111-122**
File No. 05.1930-Grants/Sponsorships 2019

Recommendation:

THAT a total budget of \$863,625 in annual core funding in 2019 to the agencies included in the January 9, 2019 report of the Community Planner entitled 2019 Social Service Grants – Core Funded Agencies in accordance with Attachment A is approved.

9.6. Revised Targets for Reduction of GHG Emissions **p. 123-125**
File No.

Recommendation:

THAT staff is directed to include targets for a reduction of GHG emissions of 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 and 100% below 2010 levels by 2050 in the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP);

AND THAT staff is directed to continue measuring and reporting of community-wide emissions in accordance with the Provincial Community Energy & Emissions Inventory (CEEI) reporting or more frequently, if necessary;

AND THAT staff is directed to return the draft CEEP to a Council workshop for discussion before March 31, 2019.

9.7. Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Progress Update **p. 127-181**
File No. 13.6770/ENV Energy DNV/File

Recommendation:

THAT the January 15, 2019 joint report of the Community Planner and the Senior Community Planner entitled Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Progress Update is received for information.

9.8. Grant Funding Application - Cates Park/Whey-ah-Wichen Park Project **p. 183-187**
File No. 05:1930

Recommendation:

THAT the Cates Park/Whey-ah-Wichen Building Project and the application for grant funding through the *Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program: Community, Culture and Recreation* are approved;

AND THAT the District of North Vancouver commit to its share (\$2,160,000) of the total project cost of \$8,100,000 to be funded through the Infrastructure Reserve;

AND FINALLY THAT the 2019-2023 Financial Plan be amended prior to year-end to reflect the project.

9.9. 2019 Council Meeting Schedule Amendment

p. 189-191

File No. 01.0570.01

Recommendation:

THAT the 2019 Council meeting schedule is amended as outlined in the January 15, 2019 report of the Deputy Municipal Clerk entitled 2019 Council Meeting Schedule Amendment.

10. REPORTS

10.1. Mayor

10.2. Chief Administrative Officer

10.3. Councillors

10.4. Metro Vancouver Committee Appointees

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

12. ADJOURNMENT

Recommendation:

THAT the January 21, 2019 Regular Meeting of Council for the District of North Vancouver is adjourned.

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PROCLAMATIONS

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NORTH VANCOUVER
DISTRICT

PROCLAMATION

“BC AWARE Days 2019: Be Secure, Be Aware, Days” (January 28 – February 5th, 2019)

- WHEREAS:** Cybercrime threatens the privacy and security of all citizens and organizations in British Columbia; and
- WHEREAS:** Cybercriminal activity amounts to a tremendous erosion of economic wealth; and
- WHEREAS:** Privacy & security issues result from the massive amounts of personally identifiable information processed each day; and
- WHEREAS:** Awareness of the risks to society must be highlighted to engage citizens and organizations and to galvanize privacy and security professionals around this cause; and
- WHEREAS:** ISACA Vancouver, a member of ISACA, the leading international association of information security governance professionals, wishes to instil privacy and security awareness amongst all citizens and organizations in British Columbia; and
- WHEREAS:** The District of North Vancouver supports the promotion of privacy and security awareness amongst its citizens and organizations, so they can protect themselves from privacy infringements, fraud and other financial crimes.
- NOW THEREFORE I,** Mike Little, Mayor of the District of North Vancouver, do hereby proclaim **January 28 – February 5th, 2019** as **“BC AWARE Days 2019: Be Secure, Be Aware, Days”** in the District of North Vancouver.

Mike Little
MAYOR

Dated at North Vancouver, BC
this 21st Day of January, 2019

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DELEGATIONS

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Delegation to Council Request Form

District of North Vancouver
Clerk's Department
355 West Queens Rd, North Vancouver, BC V7N 4N5

Questions about this form: Phone: 604-990-2311
Form submission: Submit to address above or Fax: 604.984.9637

COMPLETION: To ensure legibility, please complete (type) online then print. Sign the printed copy and submit to the department and address indicated above.

Delegations have five minutes to make their presentation. Questions from Council may follow.

Name of group wishing to appear before Council: West Coast Environmental Law

Title of Presentation: Recovering Climate Costs

Name of person(s) to make presentation: Gordon Cornwall

Purpose of Presentation: ☐ Information only
☒ Requesting a letter of support
☐ Other (provide details below)

Please describe:

Attach separate sheet if additional space is required

Our presentation concerns how the District can defend against the looming costs of climate change to municipal taxpayers. We will ask Council to endorse a letter to the BC government requesting new legislation to hold fossil fuel companies liable for climate-related harms caused by their operations and products. If enacted, this provincial legislation will make it easier and less costly for municipalities like the District to sue fossil fuel companies for the recovery of costs related to human-caused climate change.

Contact person (if different than above): same

Daytime telephone number: 604-970-3843

Email address: ge_cornwall@telus.net

Will you be providing supporting documentation? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes: ☒ Handout ☐ DVD
☒ PowerPoint presentation

Note: All supporting documentation must be provided 12 days prior to your appearance date. This form and any background material provided will be published in the public agenda.

Presentation requirements: ☒ Laptop ☐ Tripod for posterboard
☒ Multimedia projector ☐ Flipchart
☐ Overhead projector

Arrangements can be made, upon request, for you to familiarize yourself with the Council Chamber equipment on or before your presentation date.

Delegation to Council Request Form

Rules for Delegations:

1. Delegations must submit a Delegation to Council Request Form to the Municipal Clerk. Submission of a request does not constitute approval nor guarantee a date. The request must first be reviewed by the Clerk.
2. The Clerk will review the request and, if approved, arrange a mutually agreeable date with you. You will receive a signed and approved copy of your request form as confirmation.
3. A maximum of two delegations will be permitted at any Regular Meeting of Council.
4. Delegations must represent an organized group, society, institution, corporation, etc. Individuals may not appear as delegations.
5. Delegations are scheduled on a first-come, first-served basis, subject to direction from the Mayor, Council, or Chief Administrative Officer.
6. The Mayor or Chief Administrative Officer may reject a delegation request if it regards an offensive subject, has already been substantially presented to council in one form or another, deals with a pending matter following the close of a public hearing, or is, or has been, dealt with in a public participation process.
7. Supporting submissions for the delegation should be provided to the Clerk by noon 12 days preceding the scheduled appearance.
8. Delegations will be allowed a maximum of five minutes to make their presentation.
9. Any questions to delegations by members of Council will seek only to clarify a material aspect of a delegate's presentation.
10. Persons invited to speak at the Council meeting may not speak disrespectfully of any other person or use any rude or offensive language or make a statement or allegation which impugns the character of any person.
11. Please note the District does not provide grants or donations through the delegation process.
12. Delegation requests that are non-jurisdictional or of a financial nature may not be accepted.

Helpful Suggestions:

- have a purpose
- get right to your point and make it
- be concise
- be prepared
- state your request, if any
- do not expect an immediate response to a request
- multiple-person presentations are still five minutes maximum
- be courteous, polite, and respectful
- it is a presentation, not a debate
- the Council Clerk may ask for any relevant notes (if not handed out or published in the agenda) to assist with the accuracy of our minutes

I understand and agree to these rules for delegations

Gordon Cornwall

Name of Delegate or Representative of Group

1 Aug 2018

Date

Gordon Cornwall

Digitally signed by Gordon Cornwall
Date: 2018.08.01 09:40:34 -07'00'

Signature

For Office Use Only

Approved by:

Municipal Clerk

Deputy Municipal Clerk

☒

Appearance date:

Receipt emailed on:

January 21, 2019
December 6, 2018.

Rejected by:

Mayor

CAO

☐
☐

Applicant informed on:

Applicant informed by:

The personal information collected on this form is done so pursuant to the Community Charter and/or the Local Government Act and in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. The personal information collected herein will be used only for the purpose of processing this application or request and for no other purpose unless its release is authorized by its owner, the information is part of a record series commonly available to the public, or is compelled by a Court or an agent duly authorized under another Act. Further information may be obtained by speaking with The District of North Vancouver's Manager of Administrative Services at 604-990-2207 or at 355 W Queens Road, North Vancouver.

Recovering Climate Costs

Presentation to District of North Vancouver
Jan. 21, 2019

Gordon Cornwall, for West Coast Environmental Law



Some examples:

Record BC wildfire season in 2017

- **\$668M** in fire fighting costs (not counting military) ¹
- 1.2 M hectares forest lost
- 400,000 hectares rangeland damaged
- hundreds of homes and other structures destroyed
- impact on tourism economy
- physical and mental health impacts on British Columbians from smoke inhalation and anxiety
- **New record in 2018 (here and in California)**

New and enhanced infrastructure to combat rising sea levels in Metro Vancouver:

- **\$9.5B** for dykes, sea-gates, property acquisition ²

Potential costs of a Fraser River flood:

- **\$32.7B** in interrupted cargo shipments, commercial and residential damages, etc. ³

1 Globe and Mail, "BC wildfires stoked by climate change, likely to become worse: study," Jan 9, 2019.

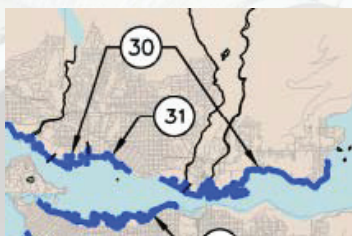
2 BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, "Cost of Adaptation - Sea Dikes & Alternative Strategies," October 2012.

3 Fraser Basin Council, "Lower Mainland Flood Management Strategy - Phase 1 Summary Report," May 2016.

DNV RISKS

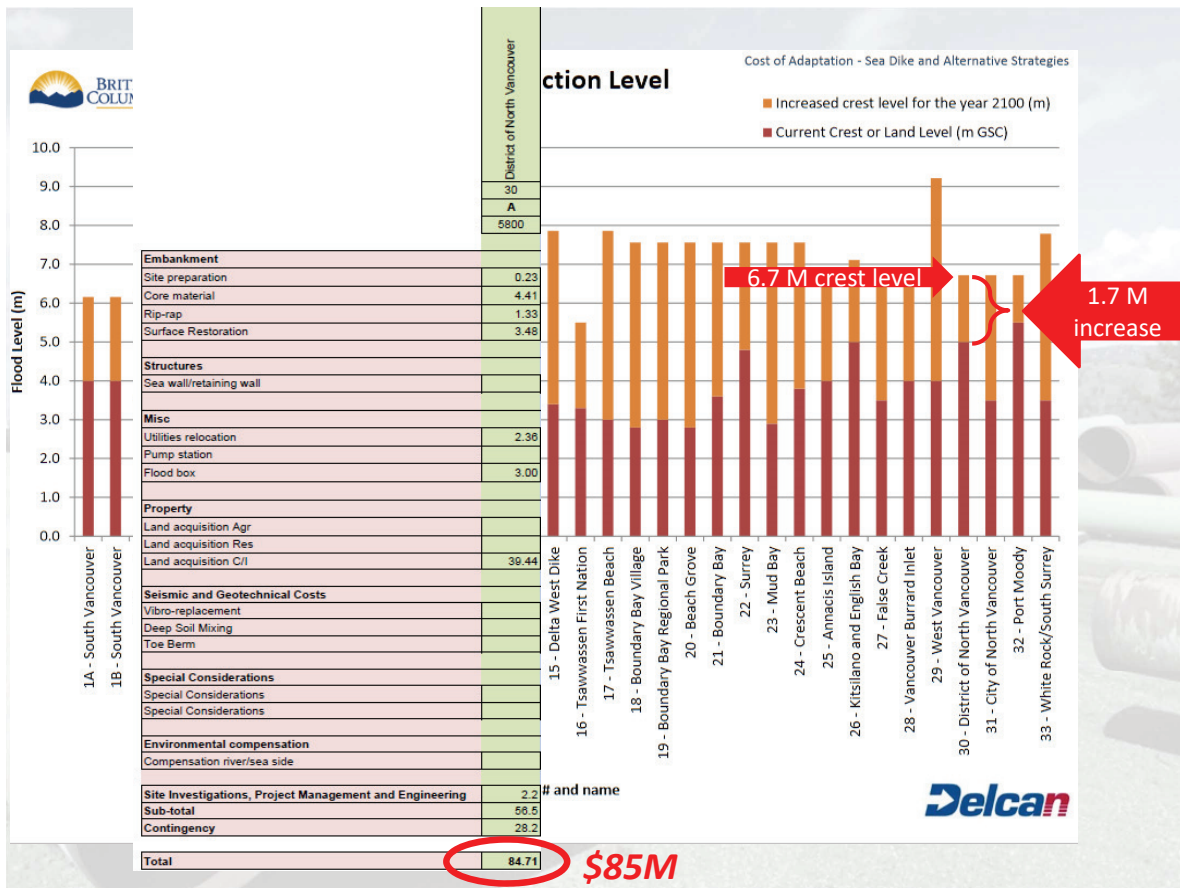
Increased precipitation

Argyle Secondary School after heavy rainfall Nov 2014



Rising sea levels

At-risk areas: "low lying shoreline with no dyke"



As things stand, municipalities and regional governments are on the hook for a large proportion of those costs.

Taxpayers pay.

So do insurers and their clients, businesses, and individuals.

Meanwhile, fossil fuel corporations make profits without sharing the costs of the pollution caused by their operations and their products.



The global insurance industry has raised premiums, and in some cases refused coverage for damage due to sea level rise, storm surges and flooding.

The State of Florida was forced to set up its own insurance pool to protect against losses from windstorms, thereby transferring risk to its taxpayers.

Los Angeles Times, Jun 16, 2014.

FINANCIAL POST

NEWS • INVESTING • MARKETS • PERSONAL FINANCE • FP TECH DESK • FP COMMENT • ENTREPRENEUR • EXECUTIVE • FP MAGAZINE

Moody's for first time warns cities to address climate change or face credit downgrades

Texas, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi are among the states most at risk from climate change



Nov. 30, 2017

'In a report to its clients Tuesday, Moody's Investors Service Inc. explained how it incorporates climate change into its credit ratings for state and local bonds. If cities and states don't deal with risks from surging seas or intense storms, they are at greater risk of default.

"What we want people to realize is: **If you're exposed, we know that. We're going to ask questions about what you're doing to mitigate that exposure,**" Lenny Jones, a managing director at Moody's, said in a phone interview. "That's taken into your credit ratings."

Some cities are managing their exposure by suing companies that have contributed the most to climate change.

Sept. 19, 2017: [San Francisco and Oakland sue for damages](#) in California Superior Court from five fossil fuel companies over sea level rise. Case dismissed June 25, 2018. The cities appealed.

Dec. 20, 2017: [Santa Cruz and Santa Cruz County file lawsuits](#) in California Superior Court against 29 fossil fuel companies, seeking compensation for climate change-related damage.

Jan. 9, 2018: [New York City files suit](#) in federal court against five fossil fuel companies over climate change-related costs. Dismissed July 19, 2018. NYC appealed Nov 8, 2018.

Jan. 22, 2018: [City of Richmond, California files lawsuit](#) in California Superior Court against 29 fossil fuel companies.

April 17, 2018: In Colorado, the city of [Boulder, Boulder County and San Miguel County file a lawsuit](#) in District Court seeking to hold Exxon and Suncor accountable for costs related to climate change.

July 20, 2018, [Baltimore sues](#) 26 fossil fuel companies in Maryland state court for putting their investment in waterfront infrastructure at risk. ¹

February, 2018, Paris, France, passed a resolution “to examine suing oil and gas companies to pay for the costs of climate impacts.” ²

Nov 14, 2018, California crab fishermen associations file suit against 30 fossil fuel companies for harm caused to California’s fisheries by ocean warming. ³

1. “Fossil Fuels on Trial: Where the Major Climate Change Lawsuits Stand Today,” Insideclimatenews.org, accessed Nov 15, 2018.
2. “Paris, Inspired by New York City, Considers Climate Suit Against Oil Companies,” ClimateLiabilityNews.org, accessed June 8, 2018.
3. “Claws out: crab fishermen sue 30 oil firms over climate change,” The Guardian, Nov 14, 2018, accessed Jan 9, 2019.

These are early days for such lawsuits.
The process is protracted and expensive,
and outcomes are uncertain.

However, appropriate legislation passed by senior
levels of government can speed up the process,
provide greater legal certainty, and reduce costs.



Bill 21

An Act respecting civil liability for climate-related harms

Mr. P. Tabuns

Private Member's Bill

1st Reading March 26, 2018

2nd Reading

3rd Reading

Royal Assent

To this end,
NDP MPP
Peter Tabuns
introduced
Bill 21 to the
Ontario
legislature
in March
2018.
(Reintroduced
in October, 2018
as Bill 37.)

Key excerpts from the Ontario Bill

Strict liability for climate-related harms

2 (1) Every corporation, partnership, trust or other entity that is engaged in the production of fossil fuels and to which a globally detectable level of greenhouse gas emissions can be attributed, as determined in the regulations, is **strictly liable** for climate-related harms that occur in Ontario.

Level of greenhouse gas emissions

(2) The determination of a producer's level of greenhouse gas emissions shall be based on,

- (a) emissions resulting from the producer's production of fossil fuels; and
- (b) emissions resulting from the use of those fossil fuels.

"climate-related harms" means harms arising from climate change, including, without limitation,

- (a) economic loss or physical loss of property, infrastructure, structures, resources, or other assets,
- (b) the costs associated with obtaining and maintaining insurance reasonably required due to the risk of the losses described in clause (a),
- (c) death, injury, illness or other physical or psychological harms and the costs associated with treating or caring for persons suffering from them,
- (d) harm related to ocean acidification,
- (e) loss of land or damage to infrastructure due to rising sea levels, including slow-onset loss,
- (f) the costs of monitoring, researching and analysing the climate and the weather if the costs are reasonably incurred to provide information about the effects of climate change and appropriate adaptation measures,
- (g) the costs of responding to emergencies arising from natural disasters associated with climate change,
- (h) the costs of constructing, renovating, repairing or improving infrastructure in order to minimize further such harms and costs, and
- (i) the costs of carrying out public education campaigns to inform the public about reducing and avoiding such harms and costs; ("dommages liés au climat")

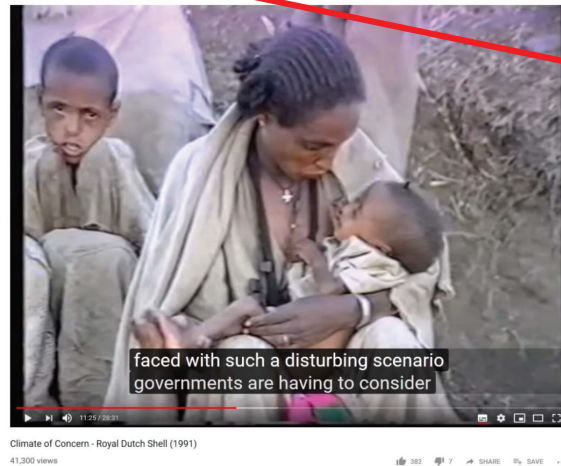
In the 1970's, the largest fossil fuel companies knew their products caused climate change. But they suppressed that information, and spread doubt about the science.



Stills from "Climate of Concern," an educational video produced by Royal Dutch Shell in 1991 (with YouTube subtitles).

In their eight-month-long investigation, reporters at InsideClimate News interviewed former Exxon employees, scientists and federal officials and analyzed hundreds of pages of internal documents. They found that the company's knowledge of climate change dates back to July 1977, when its senior scientist James Black delivered a sobering message on the topic. "In the first place, there is general scientific agreement that the most likely manner in which mankind is influencing the global climate is through carbon dioxide release from the burning of fossil fuels," Black told Exxon's management committee. A year later he warned Exxon that doubling CO2 gases in the atmosphere would increase average global temperatures by two or three degrees—a number that is consistent with the scientific consensus today. He continued to warn that "present thinking holds that man has a time window of five to 10 years before the need for hard decisions regarding changes in energy strategies might become critical." In other words, Exxon needed to act.

Scientific American, Oct 26, 2015



2

Same

(3) Even if the costs described in clauses (f) to (i) of the definition of "climate-related harms" in section 1 have not yet been incurred, subsection (1) applies with respect to those costs if the court determines that they are reasonably required for the planning, initiation or completion of the activities mentioned in those clauses.

Evidentiary matters

3 (1) In determining whether particular harms or costs constitute climate-related harms and in determining the quantum of damages or costs related to them, the court may have regard to,

- (a) scientific or statistical information or modelling;
- (b) historical experience; and
- (c) information derived from relevant studies, including information derived from sampling.

Evidence re climate change causing particular events

(2) In a case in which it is alleged that a particular weather event, flood or other event or series of such events was caused by climate change, evidence that climate change has doubled the likelihood of that type of event occurring is sufficient to demonstrate, on a balance of probabilities, that the event was caused by climate change or that climate change worsened the impact of the event.

Regulations

4 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting,

- (a) the determination of the greenhouse gas emissions that can be attributed to a producer; and
- (b) the determination of whether a producer's greenhouse gas emissions level is globally detectable.

Commencement

5 This Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal Assent.

Short title

6 The short title of this Act is the *Liability for Climate-Related Harms Act, 2018*.

The contributions of individual fossil fuel companies to increased atmospheric GHG concentrations can be determined, as a measure of their responsibility for climate change. A 2014 peer-reviewed study by Rick Heede, published in the journal *Climatic Change*, identified 90 entities that have contributed nearly 2/3 of the CO₂ and methane that has been released into the atmosphere since the start of the industrial era. ¹

Studies of this kind can be used to assign legal responsibility fairly to individual companies.

1. Heede, Richard, "Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854–2010", *Climatic Change*, Jan 2014.


Top 20 investor- and state-owned entities and attributed CO₂ & CH₄ emissions 2010

Entity	2010 EmissionsMtCO ₂ e	Cumulative 1854–2010MtCO ₂ e	Percent of Global1751–2010
1. Chevron, USA	423	51,096	3.52%
2. ExxonMobil, USA	655	46,672	3.22%
3. Saudi Aramco, Saudi Arabia	1,550	46,033	3.17%
4. BP, UK	554	35,837	2.47%
5. Gazprom, Russian Federation	1,371	32,136	2.22%
6. Royal Dutch/Shell, Netherlands	478	30,751	2.12%

Excerpt from Executive Summary on [Carbon Majors website](#), accessed June 8, 2018

Under the current BC government, Climate Accountability legislation similar to Bill 21 might have a good chance of passing.

Would that be helpful to the District of North Vancouver?

The background of the slide is a photograph of a construction or industrial site. In the foreground, several large, dark-colored pipes are stacked horizontally on the ground. In the background, more pipes are visible, along with some trees and a cloudy sky. The entire image is faded to serve as a background for the text.

We respectfully ask Council to consider taking two actions:

1. Send Climate Accountability Letters to the twenty largest fossil fuel companies

2. Sign on to the letter to Premier Horgan requesting Climate Liability legislation.

January 9, 2019

Mayor Mike Little and Councillors,
District of North Vancouver.

This letter introduces a presentation entitled *Recovering Climate Costs* which I, a volunteer with West Coast Environmental Law, supported by Dustin Klaudt, lawyer, volunteering for West Coast Environmental Law, and Anna Barford of Georgia Strait Alliance, will make to North Vancouver District Council at the January 21 Council meeting. Our presentation concerns how municipalities can defend against costs of climate change. Accompanying this letter are five supporting documents.

Climate change is no longer just a future threat. Municipalities now face mounting costs due to rising sea levels, wildfires, and spring flooding. North Vancouver is on the hook for a portion of the \$9.5B which must be spent to combat sea level rise in Metro Vancouver, according to a 2012 BC government report.

Some municipalities are trying to recover costs by suing fossil fuel companies for harms resulting from greenhouse gas emissions. Such lawsuits are expensive, protracted, and uncertain. But the time, cost and risk to municipalities can all be reduced if senior levels of government pass appropriate legislation, such as the Liability for Climate Related Harms bill currently before the Ontario legislature.

Also, in 2017 West Coast Environmental Law sent a letter to NVD and other BC municipalities inviting the District to send Climate Accountability letters to the twenty largest fossil fuel companies, which are collectively responsible for 29.4% of historic greenhouse gas emissions. A Climate Accountability letter from the District would ask the fossil fuel companies to pay their fair share of the District's climate-related costs. Our delegation will ask for an update on the status of this request, and renew our request if appropriate. Climate Accountability letters and the Liability for Climate-Related Harms legislation are two parts of West Coast Environmental Law's Climate Law in Our Hands campaign.

We will ask Council to consider taking two actions:

- (1) sending Climate Accountability Letters to the twenty largest fossil fuel companies on the planet. The purpose of these letters is to start a public dialogue about who should be responsible for the costs of climate change, and to put the companies on notice that your municipality expects them to pay a fair share of those costs.
- (2) endorsing a letter, prepared by West Coast Environmental Law, to the Province of BC requesting the government to enact legislation holding fossil fuel companies liable for climate-related harms caused by their operations and products. If enacted, this provincial legislation would make it easier and less costly for municipalities, including the District, to sue fossil fuel companies for the recovery of costs related to human-caused climate change – costs which otherwise would fall entirely on the municipalities and their taxpayers – and give you greater certainty of success.

The accompanying documents are:

1) **Climate Accountability Letters: An Introduction for Local Governments**, a West Coast Environmental Law backgrounder on the whys and wherefores of sending accountability letters to fossil fuel companies.

2) Template for a **Climate Accountability Letter** addressed to fossil fuel companies from a municipality.

3) **Examples of actual Climate Accountability Letters** sent by other BC municipalities.

4) **Bill 21, An Act Respecting Civil Liability for Climate-Related Harms**. This private member's bill introduced by Peter Tabuns this year in the Ontario legislature is a model for the legislation we propose in BC.

5) **A sign-on letter addressed to Premier John Horgan**. We will ask the District of West Vancouver to consider signing on to this letter, along with other BC municipalities and community groups.

We appreciate the opportunity to speak to Council on this subject, and look forward to Monday evening.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gordon Cornwall". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Gordon Cornwall

1048 Canyon Blvd.,
North Vancouver, BC
V7R 2K4
604-970-3843



CLIMATE ACCOUNTABILITY LETTERS

AN INTRODUCTION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Andrew Gage, Staff Counsel

“Wildfires. Drought. Flooding. Rising sea levels. Climate change is already reshaping and impacting BC communities in profound and frightening ways. As unchecked fossil fuel pollution continues to push global temperatures ever higher, we are frightened for our communities, for communities around the world, and for the world we leave our children. Vulnerable groups - the poor, Indigenous communities, women and children - are often hardest hit by climate impacts.” – Letter from BC Community Groups to Local Governments, 25 January 2017

On 25 January 2017, over 50 community groups from around BC – organizations focused on health, faith, human rights and environment – wrote to all of BC’s local governments asking that they take action to hold the fossil fuel industry accountable for its role in causing climate change and in the climate costs being caused by fossil fuel pollution.

In the short term, we are asking your municipality (or regional district) to send “Climate Accountability Letters” to 20 of the world’s largest fossil fuel companies asking them to pay for climate costs that are being incurred by your community. This brief will answer some questions that you may have about why your community should send these letters.

Why does it matter to your community?

All our communities are facing a rising tide of costs, debt and claims for disaster relief arising from the many effects of climate change. With more frequent wildfires, 100-year storm events now coming every 25 years, snowpacks and aquifers disappearing, our communities are spending scarce taxpayer dollars to prepare for and respond to climate change. The situation is only going to get worse.

As it stands, the costs of building climate resilient communities fall to the taxpayer, as do the costs of re-building communities after floods or fires. Municipal governments bear much of the burden for these climate costs, because municipal infrastructure is frequently affected. In at least one case, municipalities in the U.S. were sued (by their insurers) for failing to prepare adequately for known climate impacts.¹

It is time to ask whether taxpayers alone should be solely responsible to pay climate adaptation and damage costs, or whether costs should be shared with the companies that have made billions of dollars creating this situation. The products and operations of the **20 fossil fuel companies** are collectively responsible for roughly 30% of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere today. That greenhouse gas pollution is changing the climate, and costing your community money as it is forced to respond and adapt.

It is essential that we have this conversation now. Communities need to know how much they can expect the fossil fuel industry to pay for their climate costs. The fossil fuel industry and its investors need to be able to make informed decisions about the future of the industry once they factor in the real costs of their activities.

Why does it matter to our planet?

Fighting climate change only works when everyone does their fair share. We all share the same precious atmosphere.

Right now the world's largest fossil fuel companies are making hundreds of billions of dollars from products that cause greenhouse gas pollution and put communities around the world at risk. There are powerful economic incentives for those companies, their investors and the governments of the world to continue producing fossil fuels without regard to the consequences for our planet. In many cases these companies have known since the late 1960s that their products were likely causing climate change. Since that time many have funded climate misinformation and lobbied hard against global rules that would protect our communities from climate change.

When companies make massive profits from pollution and products that cause pollution, this is known as an "externality." It creates an economic system where some parties make money while the rest of us pay for the harm that they cause. Conversely, when companies are made to pay for the harm they cause, they, and their investors and governments, will start to have questions about the profitability of the industry.

Our efforts to reduce the greenhouse gases of our own communities (or even our own country) will only be a small drop in the global bucket. But if our communities demand accountability from **global** fossil fuel companies, the industry will finally have an incentive to stop opposing climate action – or, better yet, to start working for a sustainable future.

What is a Climate Accountability Letter?

A Climate Accountability Letter is a letter written by the representatives of a community to a fossil fuel company asking them to be accountable for the harm caused to that community by their operations and products. These letters are extremely flexible. A community can decide which climate impacts they wish to highlight, whether to demand that the company pay its fair share of current, or future, climate impacts or demonstrate its accountability in some other way.

We provide templates for accountability letters for your community to adapt on the climate law in our hands website.ⁱⁱ We also provide a spreadsheet with the addresses and share of global greenhouse gas emissions of 20 of the world's largest fossil fuel companies.

Is this within local government jurisdiction?

Municipalities and regional districts are incurring and will continue to incur costs related to climate change. Prudent management of their financial resources requires local governments to at least consider the possibility that some of those costs can be recovered from fossil fuel companies and, if appropriate, to take steps to do so.

One of the purposes of municipalities (according to the BC Community Charter) is "fostering the economic, social and environmental well-being" of the community – so Council also has a clear mandate to play its part in addressing climate change globally.

Why target fossil fuel companies?

Some argue that we're all responsible for climate change, but if so, surely we can agree that some of us are more responsible than others?

In 2013 a peer-reviewed paper "Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854–2010"ⁱⁱⁱ estimated the emissions from the operations and products of 90 entities – primarily fossil fuel companies. Just 20 of those fossil fuel companies – the 20 that we are asking you to write to – are responsible for almost 30% of the fossil fuels in the global atmosphere today.

But for the actions of these companies in extracting fossil fuels from the ground, and (in many cases), processing, transporting, marketing, and selling them for use by end consumers, these emissions would not have

ended up in our atmosphere. That's doubly true if you consider the impact of some of these companies in lobbying against action on climate change and in funding public misinformation on climate science. Had these companies acted, when they learned of the science of climate change in the 1960s, to shift the economy towards renewable energy, we would live in a very different, and more sustainable, society.

In addition, a focus on local impacts caused by fossil fuel companies creates new opportunities for local communities to have a global impact. Rather than focusing only on reducing the comparatively small amounts of greenhouse gases created in our own communities, we can also have a conversation about 30% of global emissions.

Shouldn't the Canadian (or BC) government be taking action?

Yes, of course all levels of government should be taking action to fight climate change. But the Canadian and BC governments still rely on the fossil fuel industry in many ways – from campaign contributions to hopes of economic growth.

The fact that the senior levels of government have not yet taken action to hold fossil fuel polluters accountable does not mean that local governments cannot take action to recover their own climate costs. Indeed, a community concerned about local costs of climate change may be more willing to show leadership to protect its residents and environment, and may be more willing to

have a discussion about the role of the fossil fuel industry in contributing to those costs.

Sometimes when people look to the provincial or federal governments for climate leadership, they are looking for regulation of sources of greenhouse gases. While such regulation is important, such laws can only regulate emissions or other activities that take place in Canada (or in BC). The claims for compensation related to climate accountability that we recommend use legal tools that can cross borders and address global sources of emissions.

Do you drive cars (or use gas)?

In response to the 25 January 2017 letter, three mayors independently wrote to us with variations on the message that if we use fossil fuels, we cannot ask for the fossil fuel industry to be held accountable.

We are not denying that individuals play a role in reducing their own greenhouse gas emissions (while recognizing that the options available to individuals to entirely eliminate their fossil fuel use in today's society are limited). Nor are we suggesting that fossil fuels could be eliminated tomorrow.

What we are suggesting is that the responsibility of fossil fuel companies is at least as great as that of the individual, and they should pay their fair share of the costs. We are further suggesting that once the industry realizes that it may be required to pay its fair share, there will be a powerful incentive for the system to change – creating more options for individuals seeking to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. This is a crucial step in helping society as a whole move away from gas-powered vehicles (and uses of fossil fuels involving combustion).

In the fight to phase out ozone-destroying HFCs, no one ever told those concerned about the ozone layer: “Yeah, but do you own a refrigerator?”

Am I signing up for a lawsuit?

By sending Climate Accountability Letters, your community is simply initiating a conversation, not a lawsuit, about the role of the fossil fuel industry in causing climate harm to your community.

In the 25 January 2017 letter sent to your government, we did also encourage you to consider the possibility of a class action by all BC local governments against some fossil fuel companies. However, sending letters to the fossil fuel companies does not commit your government to participate in or support such a court case.

If your community is interested in exploring the possibility of a lawsuit against the fossil fuel industry, please do contact us for more information.

How do I find out more?

Contact Andrew Gage at agage@wcel.org or 250-412-9784 or learn more on the Climate Law in our Hands initiative website at www.climatelawinourhands.org.

<http://www.eenews.net/stories/1059999532>; The insurance company subsequently dropped the lawsuit, but the case stands as a warning to local governments that fail to prepare for climate change.

www.climatelawinourhands.org/demand-accountability

Heede, R. "Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854–2010" *Climatic Change* (2014) 122: 229. doi:10.1007/s10584-013-0986-y

«Responsible_Company»

«Address_1»

«Address_2»

«City», «State» «Postal»

«Country»

Attn. CEO of «Responsible_Company»

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

Re: Climate Adaptation in [Community] – Your company’s responsibility

As you know, fossil fuel pollution from your products is the main cause of climate change. Like other communities around the world, our community is already seeing the harmful effects of climate change, and we are being forced to prepare for progressively more serious impacts. As the elected government of [Community], we have a responsibility to our citizens to ensure that our infrastructure and services are developed and maintained in ways that will be able to withstand the “new normal” that climate scientists have predicted for our region, and that our citizens are well protected from future climate impacts.

We write to inform you that we are committed to the process of preparing for the impacts that our community is projected to experience due to climate change. Climate change – as a result of pollution from your products – is now inevitable, and growing more severe as you continue to market them and work against a transition away from fossil fuels. However, we know that by planning for and adapting to these measures at an early date, we can minimize future economic and other impacts of climate change.

As a community, we will expect you to pay your fair share of the costs associated with developing and implementing adaptation plans. It has been estimated that products produced by [your company] are responsible for fully «M__of_GHG_s_to_2013»% of historic greenhouse gas emissions.¹ Your industry has been aware of the role of fossil fuels in causing climate change and the types of impacts that communities such as ours would suffer as a result from the 1960s at least.²

Since then, however, your company has continued marketing your harmful products and many within your industry have worked, directly or indirectly, to delay or prevent the transition to a carbon free economy.³ While we recognize that individual consumers do play a small (although individually insignificant) role in the fossil fuel economy, your company has had the power to lead the transition away from that economy, but has instead profited to the tune of many billions of dollars from products that use our global atmosphere as a garbage dump, at the expense of our communities.

¹ Heede, R. “Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854–2010” *Climatic Change* (2014) 122: 229. doi:10.1007/s10584-013-0986-y, updated to 2013 at http://climateaccountability.org/carbon_majors_update.html, last accessed 23 September 2016.

² <https://www.smokeandfumes.org/fumes>, last accessed 23 September 2016.

³ <http://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/attach/2016/03/background-er-fossil-fuel-industry-climate-science-deception.pdf>, last accessed 23 September 2016; <http://www.fossilfreemit.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/FossilFreeMIT-Lobbying-Disinformation.pdf>, las accessed 23 September 2016.

It is our position that you – in marketing a product that you knew would cause harm to our community and in opposing alternatives to that product – have played a key role in degrading the global atmosphere and creating a range of threats to our community. Your contribution is readily detectable globally and is therefore considered legally significant and actionable.

It is our responsibility – as one of the communities that face the consequences of that public nuisance to take action to protect ourselves and our citizens from the public nuisance that you have contributed to. The common law recognizes this responsibility and confirms that expenses associated with mitigating the risks of a nuisance can be recovered from those who have caused them.

Accordingly, as we undertake the task of planning for, and building and modifying our infrastructure and services and developing a community that can withstand current and anticipated climate change, we expect you to pay your fair share of the resulting costs – which we assert is equivalent to your proportionate contribution to climate change (ie. «M__of_GHG_s_to_2013»% in the case of your company). You cannot make billions of dollars selling your product, knowing that it is causing significant financial harm to communities around the world, and not expect to pay at least that much.

If you do not agree that «M__of_GHG_s_to_2013»% is your fair share, please inform us what proportion is your fair share, and why. In addition, we would like to hear what steps you plan to take to reduce or eliminate the future impacts of your company's products on our community.

Even if fossil fuel companies like yours do pay your respective shares (either voluntarily or through legal recourse), our community will still bear the costs of climate change – for example, costs that cannot be recovered from now defunct companies or loss and damage that are not prevented through adaptation. However, we are committed to doing our part to minimize those costs and impacts, and we look forward to your confirmation that you will do your part as well.

Sincerely,

Mayor of [Community]



Chevron
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583
USA

November 28, 2017

Attn. CEO of Chevron

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

As Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, in British Columbia, we are writing to secure your commitment to pay your fair share of the costs of climate change that face our community. Climate change is the direct result of pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels, including from your products.

We are beginning to see the impacts of climate change directly affect our region and the infrastructure and services that we provide as a local government to our residents (detailed below). It would be financially irresponsible of us to assume that our taxpayers will bear the full costs of these impacts of fossil fuel pollution, while your shareholders continue to benefit financially from the sale of fossil fuels.

We know that individual consumers, and our community members, use fossil fuels. However, your industry has played a large role in creating the risks and costs that we now face as a community. Your company has made many billions of dollars from products that you presumably knew would harm our communities.¹ You have had the power to move your company towards a more sustainable business model since you first became aware of the impacts of climate change, decades ago, but have not done so. You cannot make billions of dollars selling your product, knowing that it is causing significant financial harm to communities around the world, and not expect to pay for at least some of that harm.

When James Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company selected the southern tip of Vancouver Island as the site of Fort Victoria, the region's Garry Oak meadows reminded him of the cultivated fields of England. He didn't realize at the time that this unique ecosystem had been managed for thousands of years by the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations, who harvested Camas bulbs from the meadows as an important food source.

¹ <https://www.smokeandfumes.org/fumes>, last accessed 23 September 2016.

The Garry Oak Meadow ecosystem – although unfortunately much diminished and one of the most endangered ecosystems in the world – remains a central feature of the City of Victoria, and we take seriously our responsibility to pass it on to future residents. Numerous studies have shown that that climate change will put that goal at risk² – and that our work to ensure that the ecosystem can survive shifts in our regional climate is urgent.³

Of course, climate change brings with it other, direct impacts on our infrastructure and services, and on our residents. We offer the example of the Garry Oak Meadow ecosystem to illustrate an important climate impact, and associated costs, that are unique to our region.

In addition, like other coastal communities in BC and around the world, sea-level rise is a serious concern. Our Inner Harbour, a central feature of our downtown, is the point of arrival for many tourists and a source of pride for our residents. For this business and tourism district, higher sea-levels, especially when combined with storm-surge events, will mean huge economic cost. It has been estimated that 1 metre of sea level rise in combination with a storm surge would result potential business disruption losses of Cdn \$415,557 per day (based on annual averages).⁴

Outside of the downtown, much of our coastline is characterized by cliffs, much of it soft and vulnerable to increased coastal erosion. The needed protection efforts will likely result in significant costs to our community.

Drought and increased winter storms associated with climate change are also predicted for our region.

Planning, building and maintaining local infrastructure is made more costly by climate change. Victoria is in the process of developing a Climate Leadership Plan to do our part to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation, buildings and waste. The City is also investing in our own infrastructure to ensure we are able to maintain resilience and adapt to the changing climate and the impacts to our operations, utilities and services. At present we are only beginning to understand the potential magnitude of increased local costs for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. We know that cities didn't cause the climate problem on their own and we can't solve it on our own. And we know that costs will increase as climate change impacts worsen.

As a community Victoria has committed to work towards 100% renewable energy by 2050. We recognize that everyone is going to need to do their part to address climate change. We

² Pellatt MG, Goring SJ, Bodtke KM, Cannon AJ (2012) Using a Down-Scaled Bioclimate Envelope Model to Determine Long-Term Temporal Connectivity of Garry oak (*Quercus garryana*) Habitat in Western North America: Implications for Protected Area Planning. *Environ Manage* 49:802–815; Bachelet D, Johnson BR, Bridgman SD, Dunn PV, Anderson HE, Rogers BM (2011) Climate Change Impacts on Western Pacific Northwest Prairies and Savannas. *Northwest Sci* 85:411–429.

³ Pellatt, M.G. & Gedalof, Z. *Biodivers Conserv* (2014) 23: 2053. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-014-0703-9>.

⁴ AECOM. Capital Regional District: Coastal Sea Level Rise Risk Assessment (Victoria, BC: Capital Regional District, 2015), p. 36.

are asking you to take responsibility for the harm caused by your products and to take action to move to a more sustainable business model.

The peer-reviewed research of Richard Heede reveals that 3.34% of the greenhouse gas emissions already in the global atmosphere originate from your company's operations and products.⁵ In our view, this represents your fair share of the costs facing Victoria. Will you confirm that you are willing to pay 3.34% of Victoria's climate-related costs going forward?

Sincerely,



Lisa Helps
Victoria Mayor

⁵ Heede, R. Climatic Change (2014) 122: 229. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0986-y>; See also http://climateaccountability.org/carbon_majors_update.html.



City of Powell River

City Hall – MacGregor Building
6910 Duncan Street, Powell River, BC V8A 1V4
Telephone 604.485.6291 • Fax 604.485.2913
www.powellriver.ca • info@cdpr.bc.ca

File No. 0220-01

April 9, 2018

Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation
5 Princes Gate
London, United Kingdom
SWJ 1QJ

Attention: Mr. Mohamed Meziane, Chief Executive Officer

Dear Sir:

Re: Sonatrach Petroleum Corporation Fair Share of Climate Change Costs in Powell River, BC, Canada

We write as the Mayor and Council of the City of Powell River, a municipality on the Sunshine Coast of British Columbia. Like other communities around the world, we are increasingly concerned about the harmful effects that climate change will have on our community and on other communities around the world. We are being forced to prepare for progressively more serious and frequent impacts. Among other impacts we are presently facing increased fire risk, extended summer droughts and extreme winter rain events. Increased winter precipitation is impacting our roads and stormwater management and increasing our costs as a local government. A coastal community, we are concerned about rising sea-levels and coastal erosion as well, although most of our lands are well above sea-level.

We expect the climate change costs facing our community to rise as global temperatures increase and as we examine how best to help our residents withstand the current and expected impacts. Climate change – as a result of fossil fuel pollution – is occurring now and growing more severe as you continue to market your products without aggressively moving to a different, more sustainable business model. Because of this pollution, we need to plan for and adapt to ongoing changes in our local climate, caused by rising global temperatures, so as to avoid future negative economic and other impacts of climate change in our municipality. As we move forward with preparing our community and infrastructure for climate change, we will be incurring additional costs and inconvenience as a result of the increased severity of climate change attributable to your products and operations.

While we recognize that individual consumers, and our community, do play a role in responsibility for the fossil fuel economy, your company has had the power to lead the transition away from that economy, but has instead profited to the tune of many billions of dollars from products that you have known, or should have known, would harm our communities. You cannot make billions of dollars selling your product, knowing that it is causing significant



financial harm to communities around the world, and not expect to pay at least some of that harm.ⁱ

All communities will expect you to pay your fair share of the costs associated with preparing for climate change. It has been estimated, by the source noted below, that the emissions from those products and operations amount to fully 0.66% of historic human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and we suggest that this figure is a reasonable basis for estimating your company's fair share of costs incurred due to climate change.ⁱⁱ

We expect your industry to take cradle to grave responsibility for your product – and that starts by taking responsibility for its effects in the atmosphere and the resulting harm to communities. In addition, we would like to hear what steps you plan to take to reduce or eliminate the future negative impacts of your company's products on our community. We know that our community will end up sharing some of the costs of climate change even if you and other fossil fuel companies do pay your fair shares. These would include costs that cannot be recovered. We will do our part to minimize these costs and impacts, and we look forward to your confirmation that you will do your part as well.

Sincerely,
CITY OF POWELL RIVER

David Formosa, Mayor

DF/rp

ⁱ <https://www.smokeandfumes.org/fumes>

ⁱⁱ http://climateaccountability.org/carbon_majors_update.html





APPENDIX A

THE CORPORATION OF THE
DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

«Responsible_Company»

«Address_1»

«Address_2»

«City», «State» «Postal»

«Country»

Attn: CEO of «Responsible_Company»

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

Re: Climate Adaptation in the District of West Vancouver – Your Company’s Responsibility

As you know, fossil fuel pollution from your products is the main cause of climate change. Like other communities around the world, our community is already seeing the harmful effects of climate change, and we are being forced to prepare for progressively more serious impacts. As the elected government of the District of West Vancouver, we have a responsibility to our citizens to ensure that our infrastructure and services are developed and maintained in ways that will be able to withstand the “new normal” that climate scientists have predicted for our region, and that our citizens are well protected from future climate impacts.

We write to inform you that we are committed to the process of preparing for the impacts that our community is projected to experience due to climate change. Climate change – as a result of pollution from your products – is now inevitable, and growing more severe. We know that by planning for and adapting to these measures at an early date, we can minimize future economic and other impacts of climate change.

It is our position that you have played a key role in degrading the global atmosphere and creating a range of threats to our community. Your contribution is readily detectable globally and is therefore considered legally significant and actionable.

It is our responsibility to take action to protect ourselves and our citizens, to the degree possible, from the effects of climate change that you have contributed to.

Accordingly, as we undertake the task of planning for, and building and modifying our infrastructure and services and developing a community that can withstand current and anticipated climate change, we request you to pay your fair share of the resulting costs.

In addition to financially contributing to the mitigation of climate change, we would like to hear what steps you plan to take to reduce or eliminate the future impacts of your company's products on our community.

We are committed to doing our part to minimize those costs and impacts, and we look forward to your confirmation that you will do your part as well.

Sincerely,

Mary-Ann Booth
Mayor

Legislative
Assembly
of Ontario



Assemblée
législative
de l'Ontario

3RD SESSION, 41ST LEGISLATURE, ONTARIO
67 ELIZABETH II, 2018

Bill 21

An Act respecting civil liability for climate-related harms

Mr. P. Tabuns

Private Member's Bill

1st Reading March 26, 2018

2nd Reading

3rd Reading

Royal Assent



EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Bill enacts the *Liability for Climate-Related Harms Act, 2018*. The Act provides that a fossil fuel producer is strictly liable for climate-related harms that occur in Ontario if the producer is responsible for greenhouse gas emissions at a globally detectable level. The Act contains a definition of “climate-related harms”. Certain evidentiary matters are provided for.

An Act respecting civil liability for climate-related harms

Preamble

Climate change is real. It is already affecting Ontarians' lives as increased wildfires and flooding create significant and costly damage. Climate change threatens to make life more expensive as people and governments are required to pay for the harm it causes and for the protection of schools, roads, hospitals and homes from unprecedented flooding and other extreme weather events.

Enhanced legal tools are required so that governments, businesses and individuals can ensure that coal, oil and gas producers contribute their fair share to paying for the harms to which their products contribute and for the necessary steps to prevent future harms.

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Interpretation

1 In this Act,

“climate change” means a long-term change in the Earth’s climate caused by the alteration of concentrations of greenhouse gas in the global atmosphere; (“changement climatique”)

“climate-related harms” means harms arising from climate change, including, without limitation,

- (a) economic loss or physical loss of property, infrastructure, structures, resources, or other assets,
- (b) the costs associated with obtaining and maintaining insurance reasonably required due to the risk of the losses described in clause (a),
- (c) death, injury, illness or other physical or psychological harms and the costs associated with treating or caring for persons suffering from them,
- (d) harm related to ocean acidification,
- (e) loss of land or damage to infrastructure due to rising sea levels, including slow-onset loss,
- (f) the costs of monitoring, researching and analysing the climate and the weather if the costs are reasonably incurred to provide information about the effects of climate change and appropriate adaptation measures,
- (g) the costs of responding to emergencies arising from natural disasters associated with climate change,
- (h) the costs of constructing, renovating, repairing or improving infrastructure in order to minimize further such harms and costs, and
- (i) the costs of carrying out public education campaigns to inform the public about reducing and avoiding such harms and costs; (“dommages liés au climat”)

“production”, when used in respect of fossil fuels, includes exploration for sources of fossil fuels, exploitation of fossil fuels and sale of fossil fuels. (“production”)

Strict liability for climate-related harms

2 (1) Every corporation, partnership, trust or other entity that is engaged in the production of fossil fuels and to which a globally detectable level of greenhouse gas emissions can be attributed, as determined in the regulations, is strictly liable for climate-related harms that occur in Ontario.

Level of greenhouse gas emissions

(2) The determination of a producer’s level of greenhouse gas emissions shall be based on,

- (a) emissions resulting from the producer’s production of fossil fuels; and
- (b) emissions resulting from the use of those fossil fuels.

Same

(3) Even if the costs described in clauses (f) to (i) of the definition of “climate-related harms” in section 1 have not yet been incurred, subsection (1) applies with respect to those costs if the court determines that they are reasonably required for the planning, initiation or completion of the activities mentioned in those clauses.

Evidentiary matters

3 (1) In determining whether particular harms or costs constitute climate-related harms and in determining the quantum of damages or costs related to them, the court may have regard to,

- (a) scientific or statistical information or modelling;
- (b) historical experience; and
- (c) information derived from relevant studies, including information derived from sampling.

Evidence re climate change causing particular events

(2) In a case in which it is alleged that a particular weather event, flood or other event or series of such events was caused by climate change, evidence that climate change has doubled the likelihood of that type of event occurring is sufficient to demonstrate, on a balance of probabilities, that the event was caused by climate change or that climate change worsened the impact of the event.

Regulations

4 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting,

- (a) the determination of the greenhouse gas emissions that can be attributed to a producer; and
- (b) the determination of whether a producer’s greenhouse gas emissions level is globally detectable.

Commencement

5 This Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal Assent.

Short title

6 The short title of this Act is the *Liability for Climate-Related Harms Act, 2018*.

Premier John Horgan,
PO BOX 9041 STN PROV GOVT
Victoria BC V8W9E1

*** BY FAX @ 250 387-0087 AND MAIL ***

Dear Premier Horgan:

Re: Liability for Climate-related Harms Act and Climate Leadership

We write to ask your government to take immediate action to hold global fossil fuel companies accountable for climate change-related harm and costs that occur in British Columbia, through the enactment of a *Liability for Climate-related Harms Act* – a statute to clarify the legal rules of liability for harm caused by climate change.

This statute is essential both to protect BC taxpayers against a rising tide of climate change costs and to give global fossil fuel companies financial incentives to work to solve the climate crisis.

Climate impacts in BC

We are frightened about what climate change means for our planet, British Columbia and our communities. As a result of fossil fuel pollution, the world has already seen a 1°C increase in average temperatures. In BC we are already seeing:

- droughts and heat threatening us with increased wildfires and water shortages,
- extreme weather and early melting of snow-pack leading to flooding, landslides, and resident evacuation,
- sea level rise requiring expensive coastal protection measures, and
- the spread of diseases and pest species, such as Lyme Disease and the Mountain Pine Beetle.

As unchecked increasing fossil fuel pollution continues to push global temperatures ever higher, climate impacts like these, which hit poor and vulnerable groups especially hard, will only get worse. The government of British Columbia and other levels of government are on the hook to fund infrastructure upgrades and changes to services, in efforts to shield British Columbians from the worst of these climate impacts. Estimates of the potential costs to British Columbia run in the tens of billions of dollars.¹

Polluters must pay

¹ Figures for the costs of coastal flooding to BC illustrate the point. Paying the Price, a 2010 report of the National Roundtable on Environment and Economy (NRTEE) estimates the costs to Canada by 2020 at \$5 billion per year, rising to \$21-43 billion per year by 2050 (and much more than that if global temperature increase is not kept to below 2°C). The same report estimates that flooding in BC by 2050 is likely to cost the province an average of between \$0.8 and \$7.6 billion **each year** if the world is **successful** in keeping temperature increases below 2°C. (p. 72). If governments build infrastructure to deal with the potential flooding, this figure will be reduced, but the infrastructure needed for the Lower Mainland has been estimated at \$9.5 billion by 2100 to deal with a 1 metre sea-level rise (Delcan. Cost of Adaptation - Sea Dikes and Alternative Strategies (Province of BC, 2012)). Some models suggest that the actual sea level rise may be considerably higher and faster than 1 metre by 2100. Economic loss figures for the Mountain Pine Beetle are also instructive. It has been estimated that the epidemic will see BC's GDP lose \$57.37 billion over a 45 year period: L. J. Corbett, P. Withey, V. A. Lantz, T. O. Ochuodho; The economic impact of the mountain pine beetle infestation in British Columbia: provincial estimates from a CGE analysis, *Forestry: An International Journal of Forest Research*, Volume 89, Issue 1, 1 January 2016, Pages 100–105, <https://doi.org/10.1093/forestry/cpv042>.

Until now, governments, industry and the public have largely assumed that these costs will be fully borne by taxpayers – much as it was at one time generally assumed that smokers and health care systems would bear the full health costs of smoking.

Not only is that unfair to taxpayers, but it also means that fossil fuel companies and their investors lack economic incentives to transition to a more sustainable business model.

Fossil fuel companies have made massive profits selling products that they know contribute to climate change. Ninety fossil fuel producers are responsible (through operations and products) for about two-thirds of greenhouse gases in the global atmosphere today.² Many of these same companies knew about the impacts of their products as early as the 1950s or 1960s. Instead of acting on this information to address the effects of their products, they funded misinformation campaigns about climate change, lobbied against action on climate change and sat on renewable energy patents that would have significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions.³

While individual lifestyles and consumer choices play a role in causing greenhouse gas pollution, the contribution of, and the choices available to, individuals are insignificant compared to the role of fossil fuel companies. And yet currently taxpayers and individuals are on the hook for 100% of climate costs, while fossil fuel companies pocket their profits. In effect, fossil fuel companies are transferring costs of managing the climate impacts of their products to taxpayers.

To prepare for the coming climatic changes from fossil fuel pollution, BC communities will need funding at levels that are only beginning to be appreciated. Already, credit ratings agencies are warning governments that their credit ratings are at risk if they fail to prepare for expected climate risks.⁴ Fossil fuel companies, who have profited most from the climate crisis, should pay their fair share of those costs.

BC can hold fossil fuel companies accountable

The province of British Columbia has the legal power – through a *Liability for Climate-related Harms Act* – to define the legal consequences associated with climate costs and impacts that are currently being incurred within its borders. The Act can ensure that global fossil fuel companies pay a fair share of those costs – even where the companies that contributed to the impacts are outside the province's borders.⁵

² Heede, Richard, "Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854–2010", *Climatic Change*, Jan 2014.

³ Muffet, C. and Feit, S. *Smoke and Fumes: The Legal and Evidentiary Basis for Holding Big Oil Accountable for the Climate Crisis*. (Washington, DC: Center for International Environmental Law, 2017), available on-line at <http://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Smoke-Fumes-FINAL.pdf>, last accessed 30 April 2018; Union of Concerned Scientists. *The Climate Deception Dossiers*. (Washington, DC: Union of Concerned Scientists, 2015).

⁴ Moody's Investor Services Inc., *Announcement: Climate change is forecast to heighten US exposure to economic loss placing short- and long-term credit pressure on US states and local governments*, Nov 28, 2017.

⁵ See Gage, A. and Wewerinke, M., *Taking Climate Justice into our own Hands* (Vancouver, BC: West Coast Environmental Law, 2015); Byers, M., Franks, K. and Gage, A. *The Internationalization of Climate Damages Litigation*. *Washington Journal of Environmental Law & Policy*, Volume 7, issue 2, July 2017, <http://hdl.handle.net/1773.1/1709>, last accessed 23 April 2018.

BC was the first province in Canada to enact a *Tobacco Damages Recovery Act*, to enable lawsuits to recover health care costs from cigarette manufacturers,⁶ a precedent noted recently by Ontario NDP Environment and Climate Change Critic, Peter Tabuns, when he proposed a *Liability for Climate-related Harms Act*⁷ in the Ontario Parliament.

While fossil fuel companies could be sued under existing common law principles,⁸ there are significant advantages to the Legislature, rather than the courts, clarifying the legal rules for liability in such cases. Enacting a *Liability for Climate-related Harms Act* may clarify the legal rules more quickly and cheaply than could occur through protracted litigation, as well as giving the public's representatives an important opportunity to investigate and quantify the costs of climate change and to discuss the role of the fossil fuel industry in paying for those costs.

Conclusion

BC's government, communities, taxpayers and individual victims cannot afford the rising tide of climate costs that is bearing down upon us. Communities in BC and around the world are demanding that fossil fuel companies pay their share of climate costs.⁹ As the City of Victoria wrote in a letter to 20 fossil fuel companies about its expected climate impacts: "It would be financially irresponsible of us to assume that our taxpayers will bear the full costs of these impacts of fossil fuel production, while your shareholders continue to benefit financially from the sale of fossil fuels."¹⁰

A relatively small number of companies have the resources, scale, knowledge, technology and expertise to either block or advance climate action. We must ensure that they have every incentive to use that power to build the sustainable economy that we need.¹¹

In enacting a *Liability for Climate-related Harm Act*, you would protect BC taxpayers and individuals from massive costs, avoid the need for protracted and expensive litigation to clarify legal responsibility for climate impacts, and, perhaps most importantly, you would send a global message to the fossil fuel industry that its business model can no longer ignore the harm that it is causing.

⁶ S.B.C. 1997, c. 41. For commentary on the potential for a climate act based on the Tobacco Damages Recovery Act, see Olszynski, Martin and Mascher, Sharon and Doelle, Meinhard, From Smokes to Smokestacks: Lessons from Tobacco for the Future of Climate Change Liability (April 24, 2017). Georgetown Environmental Law Review, 2017. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2957921>; Also Gage and Wewerinke, above, note 2 at p. 9; L. Collins & H. McLeod-Kilmurray. The Canadian Law of Toxic Torts. (Canadian Law Book, 2014), pp. 290-291.

⁷ Bill 21, the *Liability for Climate-related Harms Act*, 2018, available at http://www.ontla.on.ca/web/bills/bills_detail.do?locale=en&BillID=5835&detailPage=bills_detail_the_bill; the Bill was referred to committee, but has since died with the 2018 Ontario election.

⁸ Communities in California, Colorado, Washington and New York have sued fossil fuel companies for local climate costs in their own state's courts. In addition, a German court is currently considering a claim brought on behalf of a Peruvian community against a German coal company for climate costs.

⁹ Here in BC, over 10 local governments, plus the Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities (representing 53 local governments) have voted to send letters to 20 fossil fuel companies demanding that they pay their share of local climate impacts. A human right complaint is being investigated in the Philippines against many of these same companies for their contribution to climate change. Also the lawsuits referenced in note 6.

¹⁰ Letter from City of Victoria to Chevron, November 28, 2017.

¹¹ In many other contexts, the BC government has long required industry to pay for the full costs of their products, as through Extended Producer Responsibility which is a well-established principle of BC's laws regarding recycling and waste management.

Signed by:

MINUTES

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**DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER
REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL**

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Council for the District of North Vancouver held at 7:01 p.m. on Monday, November 26, 2018 in the Council Chambers of the District Hall, 355 West Queens Road, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Present: Mayor M. Little
Councillor J. Back
Councillor M. Bond
Councillor M. Curren
Councillor B. Forbes
Councillor J. Hanson

Absent: Councillor L. Muri

Staff: Mr. D. Stuart, Chief Administrative Officer
Ms. C. Grant, General Manager – Corporate Services
Mr. G. Joyce, General Manager – Engineering, Parks & Facilities
Mr. D. Milburn, General Manager – Planning, Properties & Permits
Mr. A. Wardell, Acting General Manager – Finance & Technology
Mr. R. Danyluk, Manager – Financial Planning
Ms. L. Brick, Deputy Municipal Clerk
Ms. A. Reiher, Confidential Council Clerk

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1.1. November 26, 2018 Regular Meeting Agenda

MOVED by Councillor FORBES

SECONDED by Councillor BACK

THAT the agenda for the November 26, 2018 Regular Meeting of Council for the District of North Vancouver is adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

2. PUBLIC INPUT

2.1. Mr. Dave Currey, 700 Block Blueridge Avenue:

- Expressed disappointment at the decision by Council regarding a development application for a respite centre at 600 West Queens Road;
- Commented about the growth and population trends of North Vancouver; and,
- Expressed support for the recommendation by the Integrated North Shore Transportation Planning Project to create a North Shore Workforce Housing Strategy.

2.2. Mr. Peter Teevan, 1900 Block Indian River Crescent:

- Commented about politics and world issues and how they are debated;
- Opined that opposing views of Council should be focused on areas where agreement can be made; and,

- Commented about item 9.7 and requested that affordable housing be defined.

2.3. Mr. Steven Peterson, 1100 Block East 29 Street:

- Expressed support for item 9.7; and,
- Commented about the non-binding assent question regarding non-market housing during the municipal election and suggested that there is strong community support for affordable housing.

2.4. Ms. Linda Melville, 2200 Block Old Dollarton Road:

- Suggested that item 9.7 include public consultation;
- Spoke about Mandatory Housing Affordability and Mandatory Inclusionary Housing models; and,
- Requested a review of the chlorine plant located in the Maplewood area.

2.5. Mr. Hazen Colbert, 1100 Block East 27 Street:

- Spoke regarding item 9.7 and suggested that a term of reference and success matrix be created;
- Commented about a survey regarding non-market housing and the definition of affordability;
- Suggested that built form should be taken into account when trying to create density; and,
- Commented that he is unable to communicate directly with Council.

2.6. Mr. John Hunter, 300 Block Roche Point Drive:

- Commented about the history of oil tankers in Canadian waters and reported that the last spill occurred in 1979; and,
- Presented a graph with statistics of declining rates of tanker spills.

2.7. Mr. Gary Wilson, 2500 Block Panorama Drive:

- Expressed concern about water flows through Indian River Drive and obstructed culverts; and,
- Expressed concern about the possibility of flooding by a wood obstruction in the stream which is in close proximity to his home.

2.8. Ms. Adele Wilson, 1900 Block Indian River Crescent:

- Expressed support of item 9.7; and,
- Suggested that the motion could inspire confidence with social housing providers, residents and boost the retention of North Shore employees.

2.9. Mr. Eric Andersen, 2500 Block Derbyshire Way:

- Congratulated the newly elected Council; and,
- Thanked Council for their recent decision regarding a development application for a respite centre at 600 West Queens Road.

3. PROCLAMATIONS

Nil

4. RECOGNITIONS

Nil

5. DELEGATIONS

Nil

6. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

6.1. November 5, 2018 Inaugural Council Meeting

MOVED by Councillor BOND

SECONDED by Councillor BACK

THAT the minutes of the November 5, 2018 Inaugural Council meeting are adopted.

CARRIED

7. RELEASE OF CLOSED MEETING DECISIONS

Nil

8. COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

Nil

9. REPORTS FROM COUNCIL OR STAFF

MOVED by Mayor LITTLE

SECONDED by Councillor HANSON

THAT items 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 are included in the Consent Agenda and be approved without debate.

CARRIED

9.1. 2019 Council Meeting Schedule

File No. 01.0570.01/000.000

MOVED by Mayor LITTLE

SECONDED by Councillor HANSON

THAT the 2019 Council Meeting Schedule is approved.

CARRIED

9.2. 2019 Acting Mayor Schedule

File No. 01.0115.30/002.000

MOVED by Mayor LITTLE

SECONDED by Councillor HANSON

THAT the 2019 Acting Mayor Schedule is approved.

CARRIED

9.3. 2019 Council Committee Liaison Appointments

File No. 01.0360.20/000.000

MOVED by Mayor LITTLE

SECONDED by Councillor HANSON

THAT the 2019 Council Committee Liaison appointments are approved.

CARRIED

9.4. 2018 Community Heritage Grants Program

File No. 13.6800/01/009.000

MOVED by Councillor BOND

SECONDED by Councillor CURREN

THAT the November 19, 2018 report of the Community Planner entitled 2018 Community Heritage Grants Program is received for information;

AND THAT Council approve the 2018 District of North Vancouver Community Heritage Grants;

AND THAT Council direct staff to request the funds held with the North Shore Community Foundation be disbursed as described in this report.

CARRIED

9.5. 2018-2022 Consolidated Financial Plan Amendment #2

File No. 05.1780/Financial Plan 2018

MOVED by Councillor HANSON

SECONDED by Councillor BACK

THAT "2018-2022 Financial Plan Approval Bylaw 8294, 2018, Amendment Bylaw 8370, 2018 (Amendment 2)" is given FIRST, SECOND and THIRD Readings.

CARRIED

9.6. 3635 Sunnycrest Drive - Options for Heritage Conservation

File No. 13.6800. 70/000.000

MOVED by Councillor BOND

SECONDED by Councillor HANSON

THAT the November 14, 2018 report of the Community Planner entitled 3635 Sunnycrest Drive – Options for Heritage Conservation is received for information;

AND THAT staff is directed to lift the temporary protection order of 60 days on 3635 Sunnycrest Drive (Watts Residence) in accordance with section 606 of the *Local Government Act*.

CARRIED

9.7. Rental and Affordable Housing Action Plan

File No.

Public Input:

Mr. Corrie Kost, 2800 Block Colwood Drive:

- Spoke in opposition to the proposed plan;
- Expressed concern about the clarity of the non-binding assent questions during the municipal election; and,
- Expressed concern about the Official Community Plan, the implementation of a 400 metre catchment area from major transportation routes and a lack of affordable housing.

MOVED by Mayor LITTLE

SECONDED by Councillor CURREN

THAT the Rental and Affordable Housing Action Plan motion is referred to a Council Workshop to be held in early 2019.

CARRIED

Opposed: Councillor BOND

10. REPORTS

10.1. Mayor

Mayor Little reported on his meeting with Mayor Cote of New Westminster and his attendance at the Lynn Valley Community Association meeting.

10.2. Chief Administrative Officer

Mr. Stuart reported on the four orientation sessions with Council.

10.3. Councillors

10.3.1. Councillor Back reported on his attendance at the Fundraiser for the Pacific Animal Foundation.

10.3.2. Councillor Forbes reported on her attendance at the North Van Community Associations Network meeting and the Lynn Valley School Christmas Fair.

10.4. Metro Vancouver Committee Appointees

Nil

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Nil

12. ADJOURNMENT

MOVED by Councillor FORBES
SECONDED by Councillor BOND

THAT the November 26, 2018 Regular Meeting of Council for the District of North Vancouver is adjourned.

CARRIED
(8:20 p.m.)

Mayor

Municipal Clerk

REPORTS

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AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____



The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

July 9, 2018

File: 13.6770/Climate Change/File

AUTHOR: Steve Ono, P.Eng.
Manager, Engineering Services/Deputy GM

SUBJECT: Delegation in Support of "Liability For Climate-Related Harms" Legislation

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT this report be received for information.

REASON FOR REPORT:

Mr. Gordon Cornwall, a resident of the District of North Vancouver, is appearing as a delegation before Council to ask for support of a letter drafted by West Coast Environmental Law to the province of British Columbia to introduce Liability for Climate-Related Harms Legislation facilitating recovery of climate change impact costs from fossil fuel production companies. This report provides commentary regarding the delegation.

SUMMARY:

The delegation is requesting Council support for the Province of British Columbia to introduce Liability for Climate-Related Harms Legislation that would facilitate recovery of climate change impact costs from fossil fuel production companies on the basis that:

1. The fossil fuel producers have known since 1957, possibly earlier, that their product could cause climate-related harm.
2. The fossil fuel producers deliberately obstructed climate change mitigation action through misinformation.
3. The fossil fuel producers did not take action to mitigate climate change when they could have.

Staff have considered the proposal and have no objections. Staff have not done an in depth review of the sources of information on which the proposal is based.

BACKGROUND:

The majority of scientists in the world have now agreed that global warming is real and is likely caused by human actions as summarised in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report. The District is taking action to mitigate and adapt to climate change through its participation in the Climate Action Charter, its corporate Strategic Energy

SUBJECT: Delegation in Support of "Liability For Climate-Related Harms" Legislation

July 9, 2018

Page 2

Management Plan, its Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and its Official Community Plan based on a network of centres.

Evidence of the impact of Climate Change is apparent in the District. For example, recent analysis shows that rainfall intensities have increased up to 40 percent for some storm durations in the District.

Fossil fuel use is likely a major cause of climate change.

EXISTING POLICY:

Climate Action is a key aspect of the District's Official Community Plan and is highlighted in Chapter 10 of the OCP.

ANALYSIS:

The delegation cites several sources of information representing that major oil and gas production companies knew as early as 1957 that their product could cause climate related harm, that they deliberately obstructed climate change mitigation action through misinformation, and that they did not take action to mitigate climate change when they could have far earlier. The delegation believes the oil and gas companies were motivated in their actions by their desire to mitigate costs and maximise profits.

Mitigation and adaptation actions in response to climate change impacts can be very costly. For example, the District has recently spent and will be spending several million dollars responding to, recovering from, assessing and building new mitigation measures to address debris flood/flow risks due to extreme weather events that may be exacerbated by climate change. The delegation believes the proposed legislation will facilitate recovery by municipalities of some or all of the climate change related costs attributable to the actions of oil and gas producers.

Staff have not undertaken in depth research into the validity of the information sources cited by the delegation, but the information presented appears plausible.

The executive summary from a paper prepared on behalf of the Center for International Environmental Law may be viewed in Attachment 1 and is an example of one of the delegation's sources.

Timing/Approval Process:

Staff is not aware of any need to meet a specific time-line for this matter.

Concurrence:

Staff from Engineering, Legal, Planning, Finance and North Shore Emergency Management have considered the delegation request.

Financial Impacts:

None at this time.

SUBJECT: Delegation in Support of "Liability For Climate-Related Harms" Legislation

July 9, 2018

Page 3

Liability/Risk:

n/a

Social Policy Implications:

n/a

Environmental Impact:

n/a

Public Input:

This is a commentary on a delegation request from a member of the public.

Conclusion:

The delegation represents a plausible case citing the responsibility of oil and gas production companies for contributing to climate change impacts and seeking support for provincial legislation that may help municipalities to recover costs for mitigation of those impacts. Therefore staff have no objections if Council chooses to support the delegation's proposal.

Respectfully submitted,


Steve Ono, P.Eng.

Manager, Engineering Services/Deputy GM

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	<input type="checkbox"/> External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSEM
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Bylaw Services	<input type="checkbox"/> FD

ATTACHMENT 1

Executive Summary From:

**SMOKE & FUMES
The Legal and Evidenciary Basis
For Holding Big Oil Accountable For The Climate Crisis**

November 2017

by

Center for International Environmental Law

Muffett, Carroll
Felt, Steven

Link:

<http://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Smoke-Fumes-FINAL.pdf>

Executive Summary

Climate change poses a fundamental threat to ecosystems, nations, human rights, and human lives. It is caused by the emission and accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, primarily due to the combustion of fossil fuels—oil, gas, and coal. This report was written to answer the questions: What did the fossil fuel companies know? When did they know it? What did they do about it? For what can we hold them legally and morally responsible?

Recent years have seen dramatic advances in the science of climate attribution, allowing researchers, investigators, and litigators alike to identify both climate harms and potential defendants with ever greater precision. Researchers have identified ninety major carbon producers, including fifty-one investor-owned companies, that are responsible for nearly two-thirds of historical carbon and methane emissions. At the same time, new techniques are enabling ever more precise calculations of the relationship between CO₂ emissions, global temperature and sea level increases, and climate impacts. For the first time, scientists and plaintiffs can trace the contributions of individual companies to specific climate impacts and climate-related disasters. These techniques, and the ability of affected communities to draw on them, are evolving and rapidly improving.

Whether companies can be held legally liable for these impacts depends on whether they had the ability to foresee climate harms and the ability and opportunity to avoid or reduce those harms.

Through company documents, scientific studies, and other evidence, this report



shows that fossil fuel companies have been aware of the risks of climate change, and their products' role in exacerbating those risks, for at least six decades. At least one major oil company was on notice of evolving climate science as early as 1957. By 1958, the industry as a whole was studying carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through its industry organization the American Petroleum Institute. From 1968 onward, the industry was repeatedly warned of the climate risks of its products, including by its own scientists, and often in dire terms.

From the 1960s onward, the oil industry was actively patenting technologies that might have been deployed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or accelerate the shift to clean energy. Industry leaders argued against public research into cleaner technologies—or absorbed public research dollars for themselves—even as they argued internally that deploying new technologies would reduce their own profits. By no later than the 1980s and perhaps far earlier, major oil companies were incorporating climate risks into their operational planning for major projects, and taking steps to protect their own assets from long-term climate impacts.

Yet throughout the 1990s and 2000s, and despite company documents supporting the scientific consensus on climate change, the petroleum industry engaged in a massive public relations campaign against public understanding of climate science.

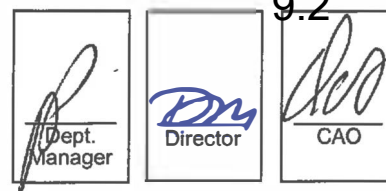
As this report demonstrates, a robust and growing body of documentary evidence indicates that the major oil and gas companies whose products are substantially responsible for global greenhouse emissions and the resulting climate crisis had early and repeated notice of climate risks, and numerous opportunities to avoid or reduce those risks. Abundant evidence of industry support for climate denial suggests they chose a different path. Evaluated under the laws of tort, the law of non-contractual responsibility in civil jurisdictions, and international human rights law, there are ample grounds to hold companies responsible for those choices.

While the present report focuses on US-based oil and gas companies, the relevant inquiry does not end there. Other industries, including the coal industry have well-documented histories of climate denial. And clear, if currently limited, evidence demonstrates that climate denial was a transnational phenomenon, involving corporate activities—and active deception campaigns—in multiple countries.

One thing is already clear: For major carbon producers around the world and the communities harmed by their decades of action and inaction on climate change, the investigations into what Exxon knew are the beginning of this story, but they are by no means the end.

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AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: <u>Jan 21, 2019</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop (open to public)	Date: _____



The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 4, 2019
File: 08.3060.20/111.17

AUTHOR: Adam Wright, Planning Assistant

SUBJECT: Development Permit 111.17: 2580 Capilano Road – Mountainside Animal Hospital

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Council issue Development Permit 111.17 (Attachment A) to allow for the installation of façade signage which includes a variance to the Sign Bylaw for Mountainside Animal Hospital at 2580 Capilano Road.

REASON FOR REPORT:

Installation of the signage requires Council's approval and issuance of Development Permit with a variance.

SUMMARY:

The proposed sign package is compliant with the Development Permit regulations, consistent with the existing site signage and requires a variance to the maximum sign area permitted for this site.

EXISTING POLICY:

The property is designated within the Development Permit Area for Commercial buildings.

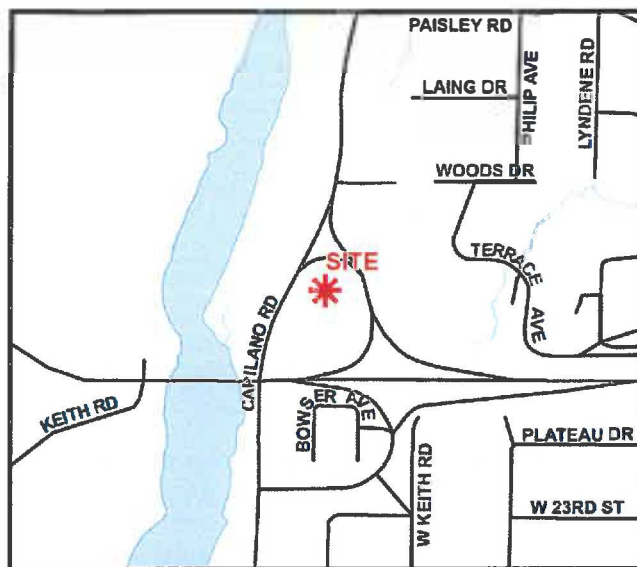
The District of North Vancouver Sign Bylaw 7532 regulates the placement and sizing of permitted signage in the District.

ANALYSIS:

Site and Surrounding Area:

The subject property is located at 2580 Capilano Road (see context and aerial maps on the following page) and operating as Mountainside Animal Hospital. The site is zoned General Commercial Zone 3 (C3). The Capilano Tennis Club is located to the south of the site. Development Permit 18.15 was issued

by Council on November 2, 2015 to allow for construction of Mountainside Animal Hospital which opened for business in the summer of 2018.



Context Map

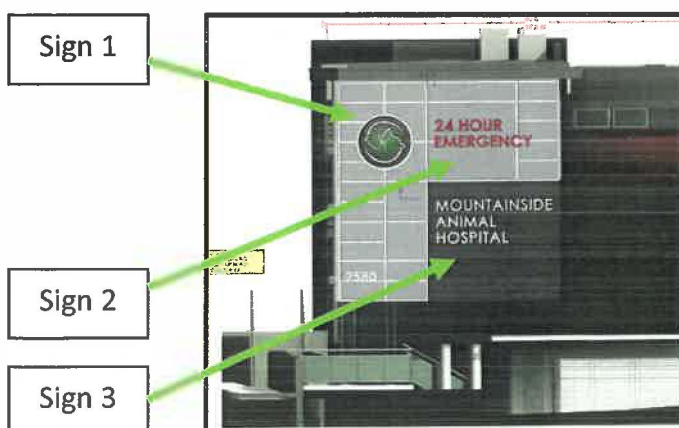


Aerial Map

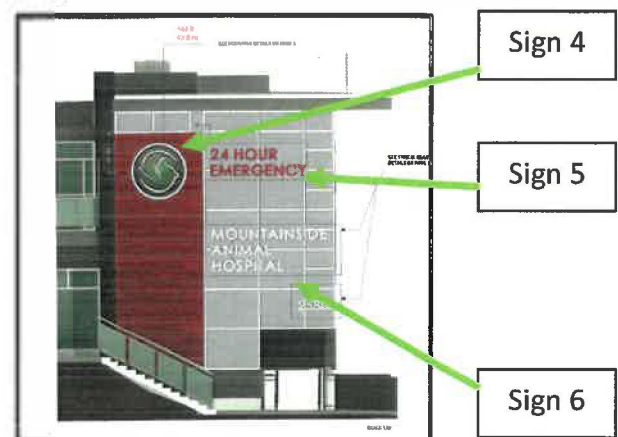
Approved Signage in Existing Sign Permit:

Development Permit 18.15 issued for Mountainside Animal Hospital included provisions for signage. Signage in DP 18.15 was restricted to a total of eight signs located on the north, west, and south elevations and stipulated placement and dimensions. It was noted in the Development Permit that these eight signs needed to comply with the Sign Bylaw.

A sign permit was issued for six of the eight signs that were included in the Development Permit. The remaining two signs were determined to exceed the total combined sign area allowed for the site under the Sign Bylaw. Below are images of the six signs that were included in the issued sign permit.



West Elevation

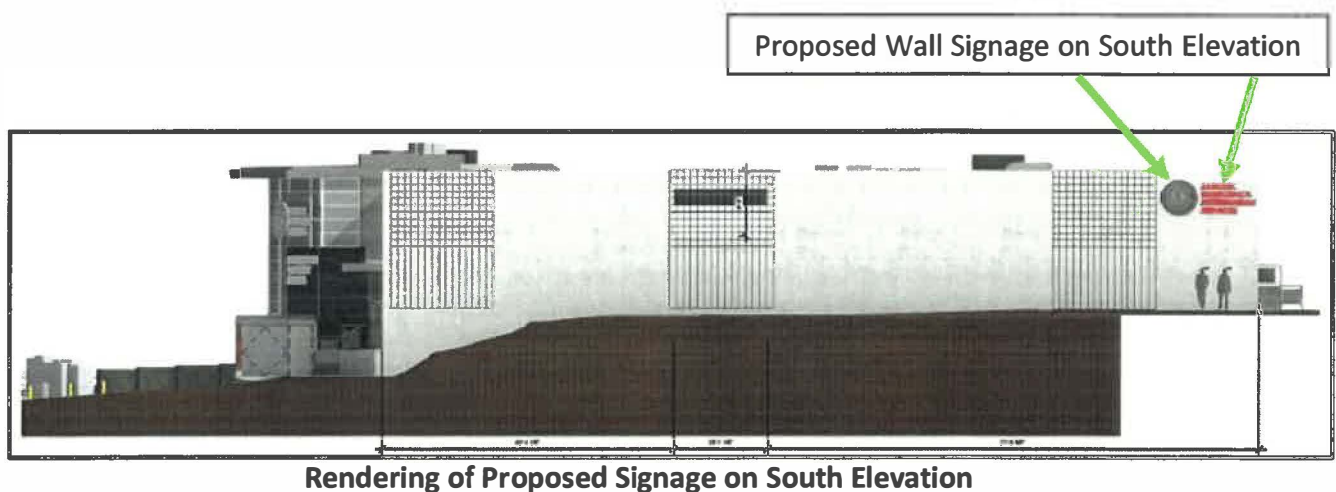
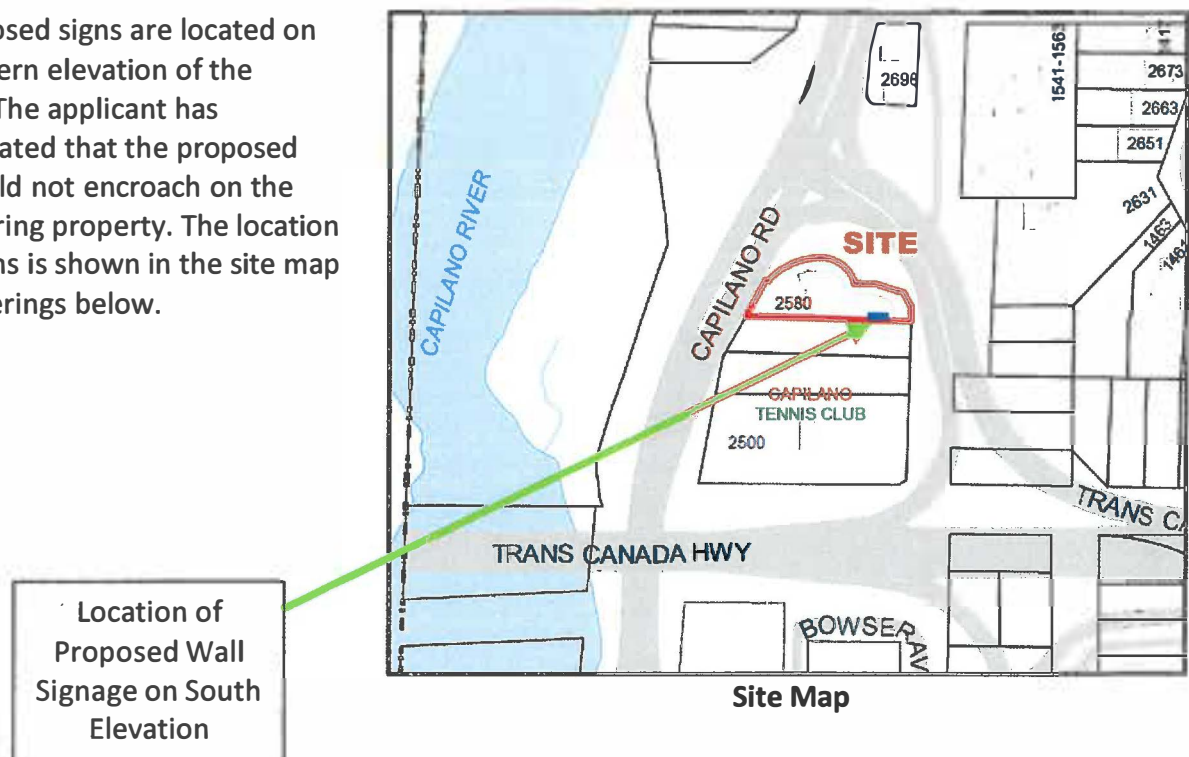


North Elevation

Proposed Signage in Development Permit:

The current proposal is for the remaining two signs on the south elevation. These signs are shown in the original Development Permit, but exceed the total combined sign area allowed for the site as limited in the Sign Bylaw.

The proposed signs are located on the southern elevation of the building. The applicant has demonstrated that the proposed signs would not encroach on the neighbouring property. The location of the signs is shown in the site map and renderings below.



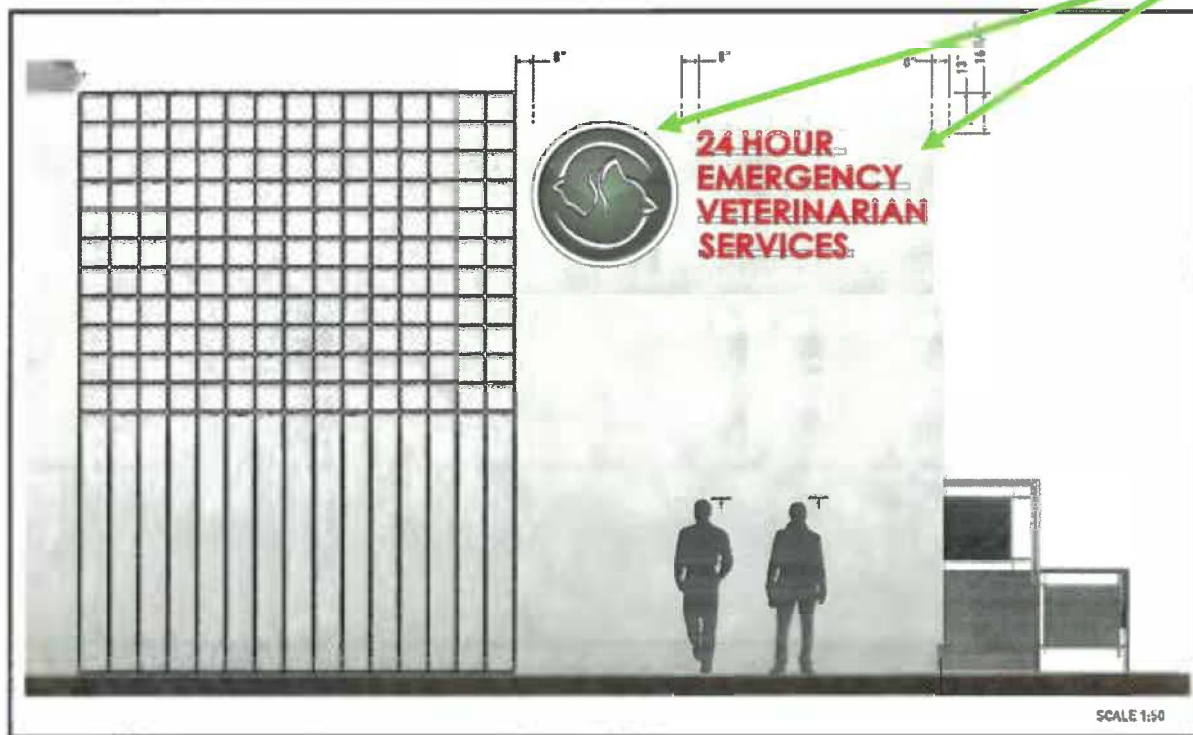
Sign Bylaw Compliance:

The proposal requires the following variance to the Sign Bylaw:

Regulation	Area Permitted in Sign Bylaw	Proposed	Variance from Sign Bylaw
Maximum combined sign area (8 signs)	14 m ² (150.70 ft ²)	17.45 m ² (187.84 ft ²)	3.45 m ² (37.14 ft ²)

The total allowable sign area for the site is 14 m² (150.7 ft²); the Development Permit for signage would allow the proposed signage to exceed this by 3.45 m² (37.14 ft²) for a total sign area of 17.45 m² (187.84 ft²).

Proposed Wall Signs on South Elevation



Rendering of Proposed Signage on South Elevation

Discussion:

The Animal Hospital does not currently have any site identifier on the south or east sides of the building. The proposed signage on the south elevation meets the Form and Character guidelines for Commercial Development as it identifies the site with a design and scale that is appropriate for the existing architecture.

Concurrence:

The signage proposal was forwarded to staff from the District's Building Department and reviewed by the District's Urban Design Planner and no specific concerns were raised.

Public Input:

On October 19, 2018, a notification letter outlining the proposed signage was mailed to the adjacent Capilano Tennis Club as well as the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure due to the proximity of the site to Highway 1.

No responses have been received.

Recommendation Rationale:

The signage proposal is supported by staff for the following reasons:

- The proposed signage was included in the original Development Permit (DP 18.15) issued for the site
- The proposed signage is reasonable in scale and does not face any residential properties
- The proposal will help identify the Animal Hospital to drivers on Highway 1 and exiting at Capilano Road.

CONCLUSION:

Staff are supportive of the proposal in its intent to identify the Animal Hospital to patrons approaching from Highway 1. Staff recommends that Development Permit 111.17 for Signage be issued.

OPTIONS:

The following options are available for Council's consideration:

1. Issue Development Permit 111.17 for Signage (DP 111.17) (Attachment A) to allow for the installation of façade signage at 2580 Capilano Road (Staff Recommendation); or
2. Deny Development Permit 111.17 for Signage (DP 111.17) including the associated variance.

Respectfully submitted,



Adam Wright, Planning Assistant

Attach

Attachment A –Development Permit 111.17 for Signage (DP 111.17)

REVIEWED WITH:

- ☐ Sustainable Community Dev. _____
- ☐ Development Services _____
- ☐ Utilities _____
- ☐ Engineering Operations _____
- ☐ Parks & Environment _____
- ☐ Economic Development _____
- ☐ Human resources _____

- ☐ Clerk's Office _____
- ☐ Communications _____
- ☐ Finance _____
- ☐ Fire Services _____
- ☐ ITS _____
- ☐ Solicitor _____
- ☐ GIS _____

External Agencies:

- ☐ Library Board _____
- ☐ NS Health _____
- ☐ RCMP _____
- ☐ Recreation Com. _____
- ☐ Museum & Arch. _____
- ☐ Other: _____

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT 111.17

This Development Permit 111.17 is hereby issued by the Council for The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver to the registered owner(s) for the installation of the signage for Mountainside Animal Hospital on the property located at 2580 Capilano Road, legally described as Lot B District Lot 607 Group 1 New Westminster District Plan BCP35440, (PID: 027-440-478) subject to the following terms and conditions:

A. The following Sign Bylaw regulation is varied under Part 14, Division 7, Subsection 490 (1) (a) of the Local Government Act:

1. The maximum combined sign area is varied from 14 m² to 17.45 m².

B. The following requirement is imposed under Subsection 490 (1) (c) of the Local Government Act:

1. Substantial construction as determined by the Manager of Permits and Licenses shall commence within two years of the date of this permit or the permit shall lapse.

C. The following requirements are imposed under Subsections 491 (7) and (8) of the Local Government Act:

1. The site shall be developed in accordance with the attached plans DP 111.17 A – B

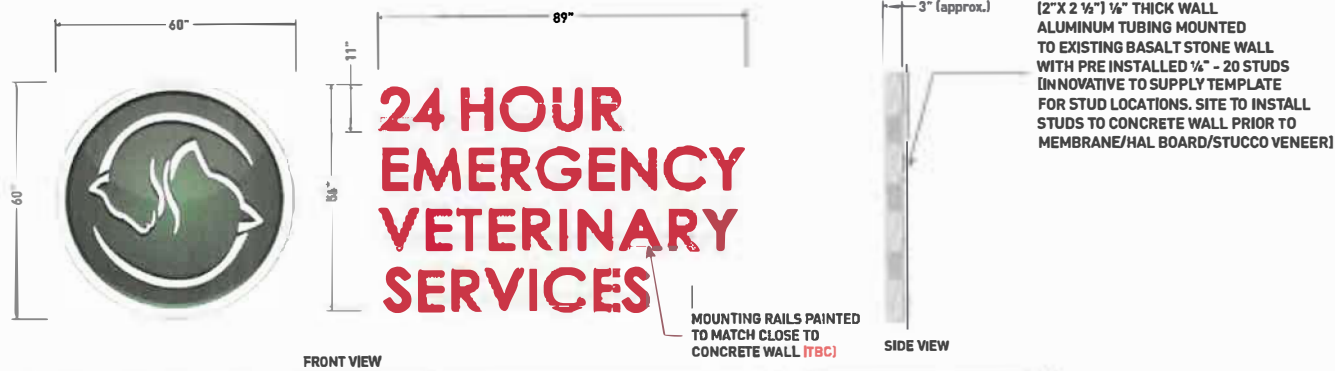
Mayor

Municipal Clerk

Dated this day of , 2019.

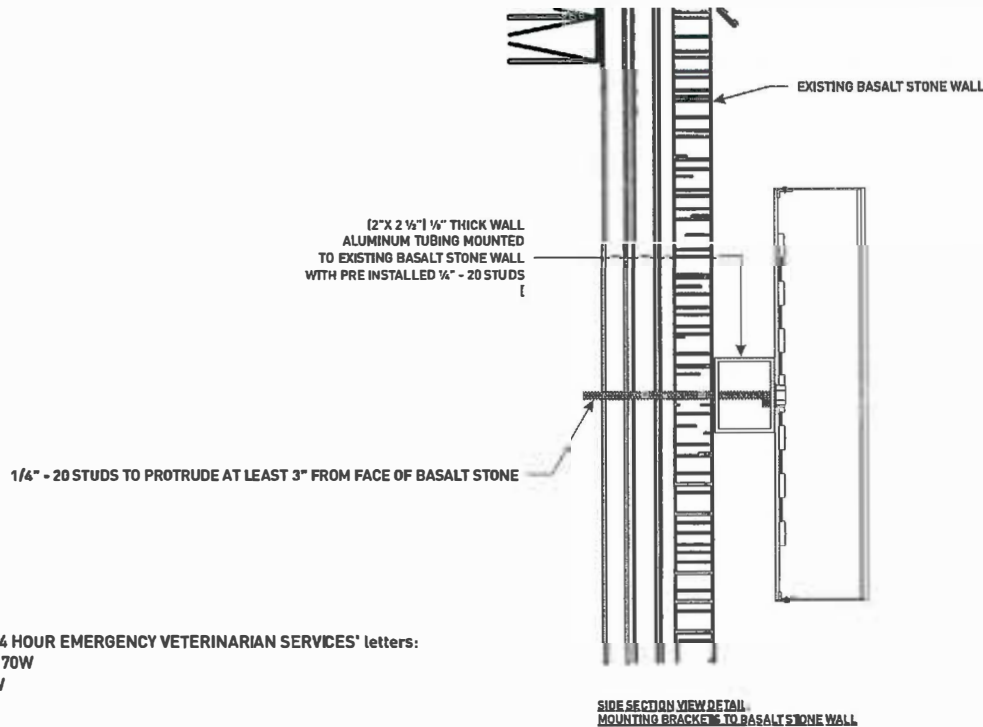


SOUTH ELEVATION: FACE LIT CHANNEL LETTERS & LOGO LIGHT BOX



SOUTH ELEVATION
FONT: CENTURY GOTHIC
WEIGHT: (X1 SET) = 400 LBS (+/-)

SCALE 1:30



60" circle logo + 9 1/2" high '24 HOUR EMERGENCY VETERINARIAN SERVICES' letters:
- total power consumption: ~170W
- 2 drivers: 1 x 150W + 1 x 60W



**JOHN PEACHEY
& ASSOCIATES**
INNOVATIVE SIGNAGE INC.
A Division of Ampco Manufacturers Inc.

208-1075 WEST 1ST ST, NORTH VANCOUVER, BC V7P 3T4
PH: 604.984.4395 FAX: 604.984.4495

CLIENT:
Kindred Construction
PROJECT:
Mountainside Animal Hospital-Exterior Signage
PROJECT NUMBER:

102469

ACCT MGR: DR

PROJ MGR: SP

REVISION	DATE	DESIGNER
1	MAY 15/17	KG
1	JUNE 28/17	OO

CUSTOMER APPROVAL

- ☐ APPROVED
☐ APPROVED AS NOTED
☐ RESUBMIT

SIGNED BY:

NOTE: CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR APPROVING ALL ASPECTS OF THIS DRAWING.

INNOVATIVE SIGNAGE INC. RETAINS TITLE AND ALL COPYRIGHTS TO THE ARTWORK AND DRAWINGS SHOWN HERE, AND ALL ADAPTATIONS THEREOF IN WHATEVER MEDIA. THE DESIGN AND ARTWORK SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS ARE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, CONTAINING PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND AS SUCH THEY ARE PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT LAWS. ANY REPRODUCTION OR MANUFACTURING, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED, EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED BY INNOVATIVESIGNAGEINC.

ARTWORK FILE:
Mountainside Animal Hospital Exterior Signage - 102469

PDF FILE:
Mountainside Animal Hospital Exterior Signage - 102469

SIGN TYPE: A

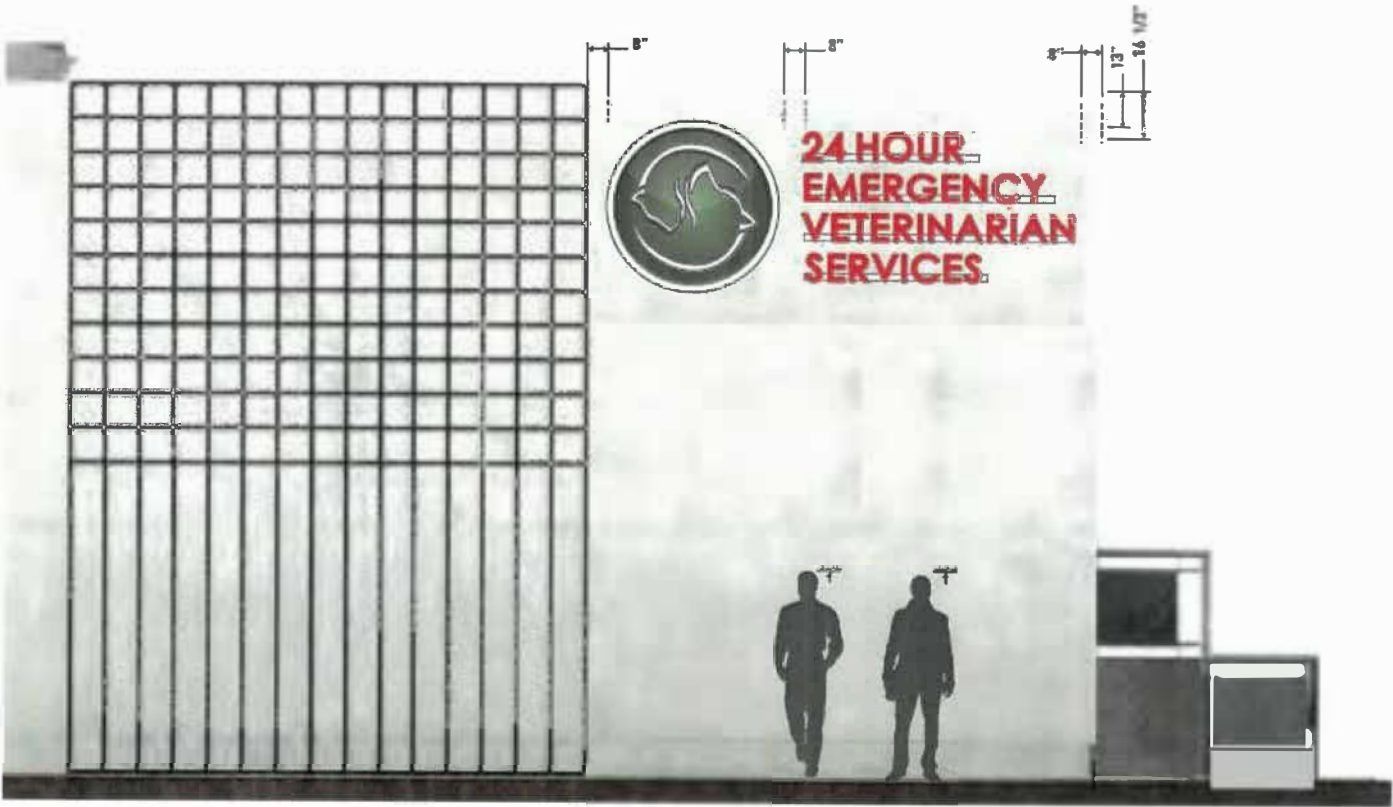
SCALE: NTS

PAGE: 11 of 14

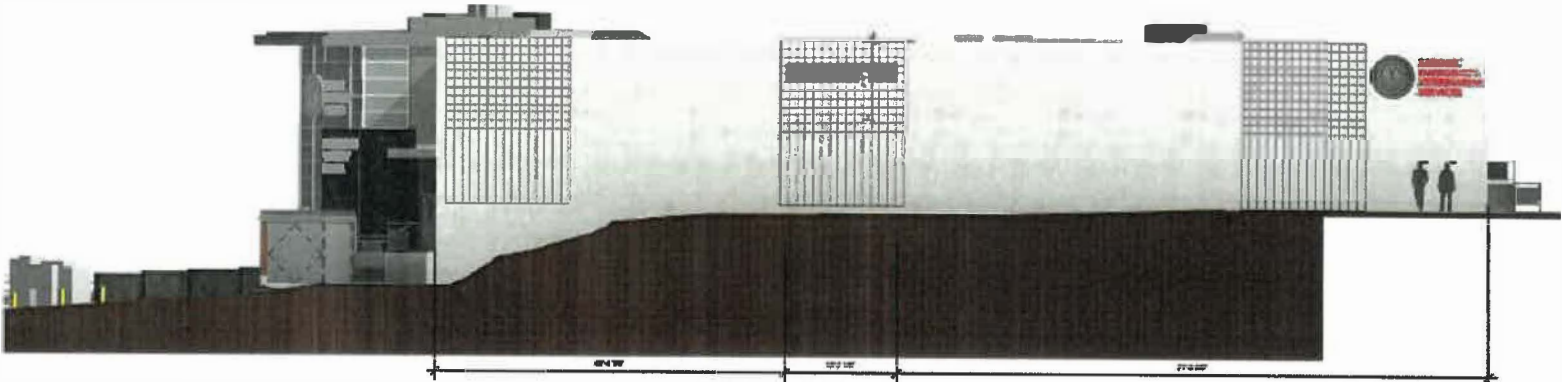
DP 11.17 A

SOUTH WORKING ELEVATION

LOCATION: 



SCALE 1:50




SCALE: NTS


DP 111.17 B

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AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: <u>Jan 21, 2019</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____


Dept.
Manager


GM/
Director


CAO

The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 9, 2019

File: 08.3060.20/052.18

AUTHOR: Kent MacDougall, Development Planner

SUBJECT: Bylaw 8369 - Text Amendment to CD21 Zoning for 1015-1037 Marine Drive

RECOMMENDATION

THAT "District of North Vancouver Bylaw 1385 (Bylaw 8369)", which amends the Comprehensive Development Zone 21 (CD21) by adding additional permitted principal uses, be given FIRST reading;

AND THAT Bylaw 8369 be referred to a Public Hearing.

REASON FOR REPORT

To obtain Council's consideration of bylaw introduction and referral to a Public Hearing for Bylaw 8369.

The proposed bylaw allows additional principal uses within an existing commercial building, known as Taylor's Crossing, located 1015-1037 Marine Drive.

SUMMARY

The subject site is located on the south side of Marine Drive. The site is west of Mackay Road and is the former location of Indigo Books. The site was originally



rezoned from Tourist Commercial (C4) to the existing Comprehensive Development Zone 21 (CD21) in June of 2000. A number of adjacent properties were rezoned to the Marine Drive Commercial Zone (C9) in July of 2007. Bylaw 8369 proposes to add C9 commercial uses to the CD21 zone thereby bringing it into alignment with the commercial uses allowed on neighbouring C9 Zoned properties. Bylaw 8369 does not add residential uses to the property, or additional area for development.

The site is currently developed with an existing two storey multi-tenant commercial building known as “Taylor’s Crossing”. The site is approximately 4,912m² (52,870 ft²) in size and the existing building, constructed in 2003, has a Gross Floor Area (GFA) of approximately 4,223m² (45,452 ft²). A large portion of the existing building was until recently occupied by



Indigo Books which has subsequently closed and vacated this location. Other tenants currently occupying the building include a childcare, a retail store, and a neighbourhood public house with on-site brewing. A personal service studio is currently renovating the upper floor for occupancy in 2019.

EXISTING POLICY

Official Community Plan

The Official Community Plan (OCP) designates this site, as well as other sites along Marine Drive, as “Commercial Residential Mixed-Use Level 1” (CRMU1) which are areas intended for predominantly general commercial purposes, such as retail, service and office uses. The site is within District’s Marine Drive Corridor, as per the OCP, which is envisioned as a lively and diverse retail shopping street.



Zoning

The subject site is zoned CD21 which allows for a maximum Floor Space Ratio (FSR) of 1.0. The existing CD21 zone was adopted in June of 2000 to accommodate the re-development of the site. The existing development on the site has an FSR of approximately 0.86 and is consistent with the provisions of the CD21 zone.

ANALYSIS:

Project Description



The rezoning proposal is to amend the existing CD21 zoning to allow for additional commercial uses on the site consistent with surrounding C9 uses which will expand tenancy options available in the existing building. The site's CD21 zone currently allows for the following principal uses:

- liquor store;
- neighbourhood public house with on-site brewing;
- office purposes;
- personal service shops;
- restaurants;
- retail food services; and
- retail purposes.

The C9 zone allows for a broader range of retail and commercial uses. The following C9 principal uses are proposed to be added to the CD21 zone:

- artist's studio;
- business/office support services;
- community facilities;
- fitness centre;
- health services purposes;
- household repair services;
- pet care establishment;
- school, trade; and
- veterinarian.

Note: Childcare is permitted in all zones in the District.

The proposed new uses are consistent with the commercial uses currently permitted within the C9 zoning on neighbouring properties along the Marine Drive corridor. The addition of the new principal uses would allow for a greater range of commercial uses at this site, while still being compatible with nearby C9-zoned properties. The proposed additional principal uses comply with the goals of the OCP. Bylaw 8369 also adds the allowance for accessory uses which are

defined as uses customarily incidental to principal uses. Residential uses are not proposed to be added to the CD21 zoning. A red-line version of the CD21 zone with proposed added uses is attached (Attachment B).

The site is currently served by a total of 111 parking stalls in accordance with the sites CD21 zoning and the Off-Street Parking Space and Loading Space Regulations of the Zoning Bylaw. 71 stalls are located in an underground parking garage and another 40 spaces available at grade at the rear of the building. No reduction in parking is proposed as part of the rezoning. The parking provided on site is anticipated to meet the parking needs of both existing and proposed uses.

Concurrence

The project has been reviewed by staff from the Building, Engineering, and Fire Departments.

Public Input

Neighbour notification letters outlining the proposed zoning changes were distributed to neighbouring property owners and occupants within approximately 100m of the site in accordance with the District's policy on Non-Statutory Public Consultation for Development Applications. As this property is immediately adjacent to the City of North Vancouver, a notification letter was also circulated to the City's Planning Department for comment.

The City of North Vancouver Planning Department responded with no concerns towards the proposed rezoning. Three other responses were received which raised questions related to the building's mechanical systems; parking; and potential tenants. Inquiries were responded to by staff.

Further statutory notification will be required should the proposal proceed to public hearing.

Implementation

Implementation of the proposed changes requires consideration of a rezoning bylaw, Bylaw 8369.

Bylaw 8369 (Attachment A) amends the subject site's existing CD21 zoning to include additional permitted principal uses. Existing provisions for floor area, height, FSR, setbacks, parking and landscaping remain unchanged from the existing CD21 zone.

CONCLUSION:

The proposed change to the existing CD21 zoning expands the future commercial tenancy options available at the subject site and brings the subject site further into alignment with neighbouring commercial properties along Marine Drive.

The rezoning proposal is now ready for Council's consideration.

Options:

The following options are available for Council's consideration:

1. Introduce Bylaw 8369 and refer Bylaw 8369 to a Public Hearing (staff recommendation);
or,
2. Give no further readings to Bylaw 8369 and abandon the bylaw at First Reading.

Respectfully submitted,



Kent MacDougall MCIP, RPP
Development Planner

Attachments:

- A. Bylaw 8369
- B. CD21 zone – Redline version

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	<input type="checkbox"/> External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	

The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver**Bylaw 8369**

A bylaw to amend District of North Vancouver Bylaw 3210, 1965

The Council for The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver enacts as follows:

Citation

1. This bylaw may be cited as “District of North Vancouver Rezoning Bylaw 1385 (Bylaw 8369)”.

Amendments

2. District of North Vancouver Zoning Bylaw 3210, 1965 is amended as follows:
 - a) Section 4B89 “Uses” of the Comprehensive Development Zone 21 is amended by adding the following Principal Uses in Section (1):
 - (ix) Artists studio;
 - (x) Business/office support services;
 - (xi) Community facilities;
 - (xii) Fitness centre;
 - (xiii) Health services purposes;
 - (xiv) Household repair services;
 - (xv) Pet care establishment;
 - (xvi) School, trade;
 - (xvii) Veterinarian;
 - b) Section 4B89 “Uses” of the Comprehensive Development Zone 21 is amended by adding the following Section:
 - (2) Accessory uses are permitted when customarily incidental to a permitted principal use.

READ a first time

PUBLIC HEARING held

READ a second time

READ a third time

ADOPTED

Mayor

Municipal Clerk

Certified a true copy

Municipal Clerk

4B88 Comprehensive Development Zone 21 CD21**Intent**

The purpose of the CD21 Zone is to establish specific land use and development regulations for a mixed use commercial project.

The CD21 Zone is applied to the following property legally described as Lot D, Block 55, D.L. 552, Plan 10628 (PID:009-357-653) located in the southwest corner of Marine Drive and Mackay Road.

4B89 Uses

(1) All uses of land, buildings and structures in the CD21 Zone are prohibited except:

Principal Uses:

- (i) liquor store; (Bylaw 7443)
- (ii) neighbourhood public house with on-site brewing; (Bylaw 7443)
- (iii) office purposes;
- (iv) personal service shops;
- (v) professional offices;
- (vi) restaurants;
- (vii) retail food services;
- (viii) retail purposes;
- (ix) artists studios;
- (x) business/office support services;
- (xi) community facilities;
- (xii) fitness centre;
- (xiii) health services purposes;
- (xiv) household repair services;
- (xv) pet care establishment;
- (xvi) school, trade;
- (xvii) veterinarian;

(2) Accessory uses are permitted when customarily incidental to a permitted principal use.

4B90 Principal Use Regulations:

(1) neighbourhood public house:

- (a) not more than 125 seats shall be permitted in any neighbourhood public house;
- (b) an outdoor customer service area in conjunction with an neighbourhood public house may not exceed 50m² (538 ft.²);
- (c) a brewery operated in conjunction with a neighbourhood public house may not exceed 300m² (3,230 ft.²).

(Bylaw 7443)

(2) Restaurant:

- (a) an outdoor customer service area in conjunction with a restaurant may not exceed 250m² (2,690 ft.²).

4B91 Size, Shape and Siting Regulations

Buildings and structures in the CD21 Zone shall be sited and constructed in accordance with an approved development permit and the following regulations:

1) Height:

The height of buildings and structures in the CD21 Zone shall not exceed: 13m (42.6 ft.) excluding roof parapets which shall not exceed 0.46m (1.5 ft.) in height;

2) Building and Site Coverage:

Buildings, structures, parking spaces, loading spaces, driveways and manoeuvring aisles in the CD21 Zone shall not occupy more than 85% of the lot area.

3) Floor Space Ratio:

The maximum floor space ratio in the CD21 Zone is 1.0.

4B92 Landscaping Regulations:

- 1) All setback areas shall either be landscaped or hardsurfaced in accordance with an approved landscape plan;
- 2) All garbage and recycling container pads shall be screened with an 2m (6.5 ft.) high screen consisting of a solid wood fence, landscaping or a combination thereof;
- 3) All electrical kiosks not located underground or within a building shall be screened.

4B93 Parking, Loading and Bicycle Parking Regulations:

- 1) Parking for principal uses in the CD21 zone shall be provided on the basis of 1 space per 37m² (398 ft.²) of gross building area;
- 2) Loading areas shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of Part 10 of this bylaw;
- 3) Bicycle parking for commercial uses shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of Part 10 of this Bylaw.

(Bylaw 7158)

AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: <u>Jan. 21, 2019</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____



The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 9, 2018
File: 10.4750.00/000.000

AUTHOR: Cristina Rucci, Community Planner

SUBJECT: UBCM Resolution: Community Child Care Planning Program

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the application for grant funding in the amount of \$25,000 for the Community Child Care Planning Program through the Canada-British Columbia Early Learning Child Care Agreement be supported.

REASON FOR REPORT:

A resolution of Council is required to support the grant application to the UBCM Child Care Planning Program (Attachment A). Staff are applying for the maximum grant of \$25,000. With these funds an Action Plan will be developed which will identify the child care needs of the community in the short, medium and long term. Although the application deadline is January 18, UBCM has agreed to extend the deadline to January 22nd, 2019 to accommodate Council's meeting schedule.

SUMMARY:

Child care has been an ongoing priority for Council since the early 1990's. This priority is identified in the 2019-2023 Financial Plan, the Official Community Plan and the District's Child Care Policy. Most recently, the District completed a Child Care Needs Assessment, which highlights current licenced child care capacity and shortages across the municipality as well as current and future licensed child care needs in the town and village centres (Lions Gate Village Centre, Lynn Valley Town Centre, Lynn Creek Town Centre and Maplewood Village Centre) (Executive Summary is included as Attachment B). The Action Plan will build on this work and will give the District the opportunity to engage with the community, including child care providers and parents, and to build relationships with community partners in order to facilitate the establishment of a continuum of high quality child care across the municipality. The Action Plan will also identify challenges and opportunities as well as set targets, strategies and make key recommendations.

BACKGROUND:

In September 2018, the Province of British Columbia, under the BC Ministry of Children and Family Development earmarked \$2.85 million for the Community Child Care Planning

Program. Under the program, eligible projects can receive up to \$25,000. The program is being administered by the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM).

EXISTING POLICY:

Section 6.3 of the District's Official Community Plan outlines a number of policies that address the need and enhancement of childcare in the municipality:

The 2019-2023 Financial Plan lists "Updating of the District Childcare Policy" as a priority as well as the review of the childcare strategy in light of changes to school capacity.

Through the North Shore Congress¹, the Child and Family Friendly Community Charter was developed in 2011 and was endorsed by Council. The Charter recognizes the importance of early child development and the need for the members of the Congress to work together to create broad, equitable access to the conditions that help children and children and families thrive.

The District's Child Care Policy, approved in 1990 and amended in 2008, demonstrates the District's commitment to the creation of safe and healthy environments for residents at all stages of their lives. The Policy includes a mandate for the District to take a leadership role in coordinating the implementation of the Child Care Policy, integrating child care into ongoing planning and development functions, supporting existing child care services, encouraging new initiatives in high need areas, and advocating for provincial and Federal action in support of child care. The Policy also recognizes the importance of partnerships with key agencies, including Vancouver Coastal Health and North Vancouver School District #44, in order to establish a comprehensive child care system.

Timing/Approval Process:

The grant application deadline is January 18, 2018. In order to accommodate Council's schedule, UBCM has agreed to extend the deadline for the District until January 22nd, 2018. All approved actives are required to be completed within one year of approval.

Concurrence:

Finance, Facilities and Real Estate and Properties are supportive of this project as it will help guide future childcare planning in the District.

Financial Impacts:

The costs incurred to update the Child Care Needs Assessment are not eligible as the work occurred prior to the grant being issued. The \$25,000 grant will cover the majority of the costs associated with public consultation and engagement as well as the preparation of the Action Plan. The 2019 -2023 Financial Plan Budget allotted funds in the amount of \$27,000 in order to allow for a more robust engagement process in coordination with our Communications Department and partners..

¹ The North Shore Congress is made up of elected officials from the District of North Vancouver, City of North Vancouver, District of West Vancouver, Bowen Island, Lions Bay, Squamish Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation, North Vancouver Board of Education, West Vancouver Board of Education, and the Directors at Vancouver Coastal Health. Dr. Mark Lysyshyn, Medical Health Officer at VCH is the Chair of the Congress. The Congress meets annually around social issues that impacts residents living/working on the North Shore.

Liability/Risk:

There are no risks associated with the proposed work.

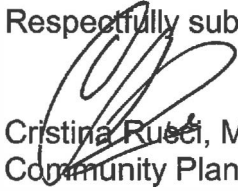
Social Policy Implications:

The District has made it a priority to facilitate the development of a comprehensive, quality child care system that affords opportunities for children to develop socially, emotionally and intellectually. This support is articulated in the District policies and regulations.

Conclusion:

A resolution of Council is required to support the grant application to the UBCM Community Child Care Planning Program.

Respectfully submitted,



Cristina Rucci, MCIP, RPP
Community Planner

Attachment A: Community Child Care Planning Program 2019 Application Form
Attachment B: Executive Summary – District of North Vancouver’s Child Care Needs Assessment September 2018

REVIEWED WITH:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk’s Office	_____	External Agencies:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Planning	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Engineering	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	_____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Bylaw Services	_____		

Community Child Care Planning Program 2019 Application Form

Please complete and return the application form by January 18, 2019. All questions are required to be answered by typing directly in this form. If you have any questions, contact lgps@ubcm.ca or (250) 952-9177.

SECTION 1: Applicant Information	AP- <i>(for administrative use only)</i>
Local Government: District of North Vancouver	Complete Mailing Address: 355 West Queens Road, North Vancouver, BC V7N 4N5
Contact Person: Cristina Rucci	Position: Community Planner
Phone: 604-990-2274	E-mail: crucci@dnv.org

*Contact person must be an authorized representative of the applicant

SECTION 2: <u>For Collaborative Projects Only</u>
<p>1. Identification of Partnering Applicants. For all collaborative projects, please list all of the partnering applicants included in this application. Refer to Section 3 in the Program & Application Guide for more information.</p> <p>The District of North Vancouver (DNV) will be undertaking independent childcare planning activities to better understand the needs and challenges of the immediate community. However, recognizing that there is opportunity for synergy and to avoid duplication among programs, the DNV intends to review their findings and developed Child Care Strategy with the neighbouring municipalities of the City of North Vancouver and the District of West Vancouver. This collaborative approach will help facilitate the creation of a comprehensive child care system across the North Shore, creating equitable and affordable access to quality programs to all North Shore residents.</p>

SECTION 3: Project Summary
<p>2. Name of the Project:</p> <p>District of North Vancouver Child Care Strategy</p>
<p>3. Project Cost & Grant Request:</p> <p>Total Project Cost: \$52,000 Total Grant Request: \$25,000</p> <p>Have you applied for or received funding for this project from other sources?</p> <p>No</p>

4. Project Summary. Provide a summary of your project in 150 words or less.

The District will undertake comprehensive stakeholder engagement activities, reaching out to parents/guardians, child care providers and community partners to gather information on child care needs in the community. These activities will be developed to reach all communities within the District, with specific efforts to engage indigenous families, refugee and immigrant families, lone parent families, families from diverse ethnic backgrounds; families who are in lower income employment and/or on social assistance; and young parents.

Through this stakeholder engagement the District plans to collect qualitative and quantitative data on child care needs in the community. This data will allow the District to identify where the greatest child care needs are within the community and set child care targets. With targets identified the District will then work with community partners to develop strategies (over the short, medium and long terms) to meet these targets.

SECTION 4: Detailed Project Information

5. Proposed Activities. What specific activities will be undertaken as part of the proposed project? Refer to Section 4 of the Program & Application Guide for eligibility.

1. Information/data gathering of existing documentation, policy and peer reviews.

Review of recent child care needs assessment reports from the District of North Vancouver and the City of North Vancouver as well as other reports from the Lower Mainland. Review of any policy document affecting child care programming (District of North Vancouver, Vancouver Coastal Health, North Vancouver School District, North Vancouver Recreation and Culture Commission).

2. Community consultation with parents/guardians and community partners. Various techniques will be employed to connect to underserved populations such as single parents, young parents and new immigrants. Connections will be made through social media, by participating in existing support groups as well as by use of surveys and other means.

3. Consultation with child care providers: Child care providers will be surveyed and interviewed to understand what support they need in order to help create a comprehensive child care system.

4. Collection of waitlist data, to further understand childcare demand.

5. Review of findings with neighbouring municipalities of the City of North Vancouver and the District of West Vancouver to understand similarities, differences and possible avenues for collaboration to address child care needs.

6. Complete detailed child care space inventory per Province of BC format.

7. Development of short, medium and long-term child care targets.

8. Develop a 5-10 year action plan.

6. Program Objectives & Guiding Principles. How will the proposed planning activities meet the objectives and guiding principles of the 2019 Community Child Care Planning program?

The District will undertake comprehensive stakeholder engagement activities, reaching out to parents/guardians, child care providers and community partners to gather information on child care needs in the community. These activities will be developed to reach all communities within the District, with specific efforts to engage Indigenous families, refugee and immigrant families,

lone parent families, families from diverse ethnic backgrounds; families who are in lower income employment and/or on social assistance; and young parents.

Through this stakeholder engagement the District plans to:

- **Community Driven** – Collect qualitative and quantitative data on child care needs in the community and identify where the need is the greatest and consult with the North Shore Child Care Planning Table to ensure that the work is well coordinated and achievable.
- **Catalyst for Action** – Set childcare targets for the short, medium and long term, with the end goal being the creation of a comprehensive child care system across the North Shore.
- **Coordinated** – Work with community partners to develop a coordinated action plan to meet targets and to avoid duplication.
- **Sustainable** – The action plan will direct District staff to solidify partnerships and to create policy and targets over the next 10 years. The action plan will be supported by the District with supporting policy and resources.

7. Intended Outcomes, Deliverables & Impacts on Local Government. What will your project achieve? What will be the specific deliverables? List any policies, practices, plans or local government documents that will be developed or amended as a result of your project.

The District of North Vancouver currently has a established Child Care Policy and includes policy in the Official Community Plan around child care. It also has permissible zoning which allows child care to be located in any zone and has a bylaw (Childcare Facilities Business Regulation Bylaw) that regulates childcare for more than 8 children in residential zones. Although the policy and regulations demonstrates the District's support for child care, the recent Child Care Needs Assessment shows that there is a significant gap between demand and supply.

The District's Child Care Strategy (action plan) will be a comprehensive document that identifies key childcare needs, challenges and opportunities for the establishment of quality childcare across the continuum. A framework will be established and will form part of the strategy and will include targets for the short, medium and long term as well as recommendations.

8. Organizational Capacity. How is your organization equipped to achieve the intended outcomes, deliverables and impacts on local government identified above? Describe the relevant resources at your disposal (staff, financial, informational, experiential, etc.).

In the Community Planning Department at the District of North Vancouver, a Planner has been assigned to the Child Care portfolio. The Planner has the history, knowledge, skills and has established contacts within the child care community. To date the District of North Vancouver has invested time and resources to develop the Child Care Needs Assessment. The \$25,000 will be used to hire a consultant and will allow us to build on this assessment by developing a child care strategy for the next 5-10 years. Community Planning staff will provide support to the consultant and will help prepare the engagement strategy, assist in the consultation and engagement process, review documents, surveys and other written materials and will liaise with Municipal partners and other stakeholders. The District has budgeted an additional \$27,000 which will supplement the grant and allow for a more robust engagement and implementation of the action plan.

9. Partnerships & Community Support. List all confirmed partners (e.g. child care providers, school districts, community groups, First Nations, Métis Nation BC, organizations working with underserved communities etc.) in addition to those identified in Question 1 that will directly participate in the proposed planning activities and the specific role they will play. Attach letters of support if available.

The District of North Vancouver is part of the North Shore Child Care Planning Table. This table is made up of the following partners: City of North Vancouver, District of West Vancouver,

School District #44, School District #45, Vancouver Coastal Health, MCFD, NV Recreation and Culture Commission, Child Care Resource and Referral Society, Supported Child Care, Capilano University, North Shore Neighbourhood House, West Vancouver Family Hub and Parkgate Community Services Society. The expertise and knowledge around this Table is respected and acknowledged and will be relied upon as the work unfolds.

It will also be important to work closely with the neighbouring municipalities as they will also be completing child care strategies. Throughout the public engagement work, it will be critical to work together, as many of the partners are similar and it will be important to work collectively.

10. Community Engagement. Recipients of a Community Child Care Planning Grant must engage with child care stakeholders in their community, particularly parents and child care providers (including Indigenous providers). Recipients are also encouraged to engage with their local school district(s), other local governments, local First Nations, Métis Nation BC, and local Indigenous organizations. Please see Appendix 1 of the Program and Application Guide for more information.

A. Which community stakeholders do you plan to engage in the proposed planning activities, and how?

Parents/Guardians

- Parents/guardians who have child care
- Parents/guardians who are seeking child care
- Parent/guardians who attempted to find child care but were unable and as such, found alternative means of care

Note that among the three groups above, significant efforts will be made to engage Indigenous families, refugee and immigrant families, lone parent families, families from diverse ethnic backgrounds; families who are in lower income employment and/or on social assistance; and young parents.

Childcare Providers

- Licensed child care providers
- License-not-required child care providers
- Child care providers operating without a license

Community Partners

- School District #44 Senior Staff
- Tsleil Waututh Nation
- Squamish Nation
- NV Recreation and Culture Commission

B. How will this engagement gather information regarding the needs of underserved populations in child care— including children who have extra support needs, Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, or Inuit) children and families, low-income families, young parents under the age of 25, children and families from minority cultures and language groups, immigrant and refugee children and families, and francophone families?

The District will use various techniques to connect with underserved populations such as single parents, young parents and new immigrants. Connections will be made through social media, by participating in existing support groups (e.g. Single moms Support Group and parenting groups offered by the North Shore Multicultural Society) as well as by use of surveys and other means.

- 11. Evaluation.** How will you evaluate the success of the project? Will performance measures and/or benchmarks be used to measure outcomes, and if so, what are they? How will this information be used?

Success of the project will be determined by the development of an actionable child care strategy, outlining short, medium and long-term targets. As well as establishing relationships with community partners that will ensure sustainable solutions.

As part of the child care planning activities, child care targets will be developed. Ongoing data gathering on new child care spaces created within the District which will allow the District to determine whether targets are being met.

As part of the planning activities the District will collaborate with neighbouring municipalities to determine best practices for continued community engagement within a child care planning framework.

- 12. Additional Information.** Please share any other information you think may help support your submission.

The North Shore Child Care Planning Committee held a workshop on December 19, 2018 around "Child Care & Early Years - The Changing Landscape". The meeting, was facilitated by Sandra Menzer, Child Care Consultant, and all members of the committee attended the workshop. At the workshop the committee expressed their vision for moving forward around creating comprehensive child care across the North Shore and indicated their support to the three North Shore municipalities for moving forward with the Child Care Planning Program grant. The minutes of this meeting are attached.

SECTION 4: Required Attachments

Please submit the following with your application:

- ☐ Council/Board Resolution – Indicating local government support for the proposed project and a willingness to provide overall grant management
- ☐ Detailed budget
- ☐ **For collaborative projects only:** Council or Board that clearly states the partnering organization's support for the proposed project and clearly outlines the role they will play

Submit the completed Application Form and all required attachments as an e-mail attachment to lgps@ubcm.ca and note "2019 Child Care Planning" in the subject line. Submit your application as either a Word or PDF file(s). If you submit by e-mail, hardcopies and/or additional copies of the application are not required.

SECTION 5: Signature. Applications are required to be signed by an authorized representative of the applicant. Please note all application materials will be shared with the Province of BC.	
I certify that: (1) to the best of my knowledge, all information is accurate and (2) the area covered by the approved project is within the applicant's jurisdiction (or appropriate approvals are in place).	
Name: Cristina Rucci	Title: Community Planner
Signature:	Date:

Applications should be submitted as Word or PDF files. If you choose to submit your application by e-mail, hard copies do not need to follow.

All applications should be submitted to:

Local Government Program Services, Union of BC Municipalities

E-mail: lgps@ubcm.ca

Mail: 525 Government Street, Victoria, BC, V8V 0A8

Grant Budget

Consultant Costs:

Task	Details	Time required
Document review and ongoing project meetings	Review of recent child care needs assessment reports from the District of North Vancouver and the City of North Vancouver as well as other reports from the Lower Mainland; Review of any policy document affecting child care programming (DNV, VCH, NVSD, NV Recreation and Culture Commission)	2 days
Community consultation plan development	Development of overall community consultation approach to ensure inclusion of all key stakeholders and approaches to engagement	1 day
Excel document population	Using existing work completed to date, the Excel sheet, provided by the funder, will be populated.	2 days
Waitlist data	To further understand childcare demand, efforts will be made to gather waitlist data for programs across the DNV	2 days
Protocol development	Development of protocols for each stakeholder group. This includes: parent/guardians; childcare providers, and community partners; North Shore Child Care Planning Table Members	3 days
Community Consultation	Parents/guardians Child care providers Community partners North Shore Child Care Planning Table members	15 days
Neighbouring municipalities consultation	Review of findings with the CNV and DWV in order to understand similarities, differences and possible avenues for collaboration to address child care	1 day
Data analysis	Analysis of all qualitative and quantitative data	5 days
Draft report writing	Inclusion of all consultation data, child care space and gap data, policy data and development of a 5-10-year strategy for the DNV	5 days
Report Review	Gather input from key stakeholders and make revisions	2 days
Final Report	Finalize report, report proofing	2 days
Report PPT slide deck	Create a PPT slide deck that summarizes the report	1 day
Results presentation	Report presentation to Council	.5 day

Other costs:

- Large stand-up banner to advertise initiative
- Food and refreshments for consultation sessions
- Draw prizes for participants
- Childcare costs for focus groups
- Translators for focus groups (Farsi, Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, Spanish)

Fee: 41.5 days @ \$1000 + GST/day = \$41,500 + GST

Implementation: \$10,500 based on the action plan and to be completed by District staff

Total: \$52,000

North Shore Child Care Planning Committee

Child Care & Early Years – The Changing Landscape

Workshop December 19, 2018

Summary Report

Prepared by Sandra Menzer

Present:

Cristina Rucci	District of North Vancouver
Arleta Beckett	District of West Vancouver
Lea Howard	District of West Vancouver
Heather Evans	City of North Vancouver
Christine Mann	Parkgate Community Services
Adele Wilson	Parkgate Community Services
Deb Wanner	North Vancouver School District
Sandra-Lynn Shortall	West Vancouver School District
Nicole Brown	West Vancouver School District Trustee
Lisa Hubbard	North Shore Neighbourhood House
Cindy Devlin Burrows)	Vancouver Coastal Health Child Care Licensing (attending for Glenda)
Tia Smith	Capilano University
Michelle Godin	Ministry of Children and Family Development – Coast North Shore
Early Years and CYSN	
Fran Jones	West Vancouver Child Care Services Working Group
Sue Irwin	Child Care Resource and Referral (attending for Tunde Getaneh)
Annette Fertuck	Child Care Resource and Referral
Megan McDonnell	North Shore Supported Child Development Program
Kristina Schubert	North Vancouver Recreation Commission

The participants represented most member organizations of the North Shore Child Care Planning Committee.

Facilitator: Sandra Menzer

1. Introduction

This report summarizes the discussions at the Child Care Planning Committee Workshop and identifies a set of action items for the Committee to consider.

December 28, 2018

1

The goal of the workshop was to:

- ❖ Understand the current (and changing) child care landscape and how this might impact the North Shore
- ❖ Identify key questions, policy ideas, actions/approaches and partnerships that could be explored further

2. Child Care & Early Years: The Changing Landscape in BC

A presentation that outlined the key initiatives (those implemented and those that we know are coming) was delivered. (See Appendix A) We thoroughly reviewed and discussed each initiative, identifying key questions and sharing local experiences.

Questions and comments that were raised:

- There is a lot of changes and there was a lot of challenges at the start with some of the new programs like the applications for Child Care Fee Reduction Initiative
- Are the M of ED Early Learning Framework (ELF) parent resources translated?
- Does the new occupational standards language and approach fit with the ELF?
- There needs to be more alignment between the application dates for the post-secondary bursaries and the class schedules from the college so that applicants have the info they need to apply
- Would like to understand more about the new Pedagogy Network
- Are there any places in BC where there are enhanced partnerships with Health at a local level?
- The Affordable Child Care Benefit has had a very positive impact for families. There are more families eligible and families are finding access to other supports while they are going through the application process
- The Prototype Site (at NOVACO) has been a huge hit with families and it has provided North Shore N'hood House with some longer-term stability /predictability of funding. It is also challenging as other N'hood House programs are not receiving and it has meant changes to operating procedures to ensure fairness and equity.
- Inclusion Funding increase is seen as a positive thing, but it doesn't help families if they can't find a child care space
- MCFD Early Years Services RFP is challenging process. There are two groups on the North Shore working on an application to be the lead contractor
- Capital funds for new spaces are good however the costs of building spaces are at least 3-5 x more than the grant that is available

3. Changes on the North Shore

The members were asked to share any policy/practices/ changes to approach that may be underway in their organizations as a result of the government initiatives.

- a) City of North Vancouver
 - Started the development of a child care strategy

- Will be applying for planning grant (UBCM) to complete the strategy
- Submitting application for capital (UBCM) to renovate some existing space
- Trying to get new child care spaces built through Community Amenities Contributions (from developers)
- b) District of West Van
 - Will be developing a child care plan (UBCM Grant)
 - Undertaking in-house feasibility for child care spaces
 - Reviewing how Early Years table with function with the changes to Children First /Success by 6 funding
- c) North Vancouver School District
 - Had funds from Success by 6 this year to do some events – they were very successful but there will be no funds for next year so the district is looking at whether they could support these events themselves
- d) District of North Vancouver
 - New community centre @ Lynn Creek with 37 space child care centre – applied for \$1 million capital from MCFD
 - Having some conversations about where CAC's (community amenities contributions) are being used
 - Will be applying to UBCM for planning grant for child care strategy
 - Completed Child Care Needs Assessment
 - Dealing with increased numbers of applications from private sector for child care spaces
- e) West Van School District
 - Protecting child care spaces as much as possible
 - Active on planning tales (i.e.: Child and Family Hub)
 - Exploring the model of CR4YC (Changing Results for Young Children) which has community ECE's + school staff working together to support young children
- f) North Van Recreation Commission
 - Applied for grants to increase the number of after school rec programs
- g) Supported Child Care Program
 - Looking at the new funding that is available and at the inclusion pilots
- h) Capilano University
 - New ELF + new occupational standards may impact the way ECE's are taught in the future
- i) Licensing
 - Complaints are now made public – this is a big change and can be difficult for both parents/providers as there is very little detail provided in the public posting
 - Increased number of calls to licensing about complaints and more people interested in opening child care

4. What is happening in other places in BC?

We spent a bit of time looking at what some other jurisdictions are doing to respond to the emerging opportunities.

City of Vernon

- Looking at building child care on land it owns + applying for grant to undertake needs assessment & to research possible locations

City of Burnaby

- Purchased two modular buildings for placement on school grounds
- Exploring zoning changes to allow child care in areas zoned for commercial

Victoria

City Council direction to create and implement a city-wide child-care action plan

- Eliminate barriers to development, determine incentives to build child care in new developments and look at how city owned facilities might be better used for child care

Greater Victoria School District

- Creating 439 new spaces with \$4.6 million capital by building modular buildings in -house to be placed on 6 school properties, operated by non-profit operator

Delta

- Through the Child & Youth Committee will be doing an assessment of child care needs
- School district has begun a review of child care needs

Tri-cities

- School board sent a letter to the cities/villages asking them to join a child care task force and apply for planning grants

Vancouver

- Has a Joint Child Care Council (elected reps + staff from city, parks board, school board plus senior staff from library, licensing, health, community non-profits) with a goal to create 1000 more spaces
- Partnered with school district to build 345 new spaces in 5 schools
- Supported purpose-built family child care in new developments
- Grants to increase school age child care in schools
- Design and technical guidelines for child care centres
- Grant programs (enhancement, operating + research)

5. Opportunities and Ideas for Actions

Through a round table discussion, members were asked to think about what opportunities /actions could be considered either as individual agencies, working in partnership with others, or together as a planning committee. The ideas listed below represent individual participant's thoughts and do not represent consensus around the table. (Note: * indicate that multiple members identified this item)

a) Together as a planning Table

- Create criteria /vision for quality child care – this could include identifying our collective beliefs and values about children, what is quality child care, and possibly looking at tools like design guidelines for new centres
- Think strategically and outside of the usual box about how we move forward with creating a comprehensive system of child care including how we support each other
- Recruitment for ECE's- an advocacy role to get more \$\$\$ to bring wages up**
- Share information – not compete with each other – bring all good ideas to the committee ***
- Add indigenous representatives
- Explore who else should be around the table (i.e. business? Health?)
- Educate parents about what is going on for child care- especially those ones who are not connected
- Revisit our commitment to children + families – our values/believes
- Undertake a space inventory for child care (other possible services) in order to provide services in 'off-hours'
- create a joint child care council with elected officials **
- Look at structure of committee: create a vision + work plan
- Do more intentional planning as a group
- Explore shared language that we use in in lease/operating agreements
- Continue to learn about what other jurisdictions are doing

b) As Individuals or Individual Agencies

- Focus on recruitment for ECE's, including increased wages
- More collaboration and sharing with each other (i.e.: grant applications)
- Take more workshops to increase knowledge
- Don't want to pursue a market driven child care system
- Reach out more to indigenous partners
- Develop targets and do better planning by neighbourhood
- Advocacy to articulate the needs of families and the importance of child care

c) In Partnership with other

- The 3 municipalities will work together on their UBCM grants – applications and implementation
- More engagement to better understand what is working /not working
- Recruitment for ECE's **
- Help child care providers understand what is happening with the many changes
- West Van: look broader across partners and across mandates to better serve communities – support each other rather than compete with each other
- Plan together for services
- Explore/identify other partnerships – ones we don't traditionally have *

- Explore opportunity to develop multi-year partnerships for child care operators to operate new child care

6. Moving Forward - Next Steps

- A summary report of the session will be produced
- The Planning Committee will review the report at its next meeting and will work together to:
 - identify any other actions/ideas that may have emerged since the workshop
 - agree to set of action items for the committee to take on over the next 1-2 years
 - begin the development of a detailed work plan with timelines + resources needed for each of the agreed action items

Appendix 1

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE – An Overview of Child Care and Early Years in BC

In BC, 4 ministries have responsibilities for child care & early years

- MCFD: policy and funding for child care, early years, and special needs.
- M of Health: Community Care and Assisted Living Act & the Child Care Licensing Regulation; local health authorities license & monitor child care programs
- M of Education: responsible for the 326 Strong Start BC early learning centres; local school districts deliver strong start; led the development of the BC Early Learning Framework (and now its update)
- M of Advanced ED: occupational standards, ECE training

Child Care BC was announced shortly after the election in 2017 and Budget 2018 articulated the first steps towards the goal of universal child care with a focus on Quality, Affordability and Accessibility with an investment of \$1.2 billion over three years (including the Federal Government's commitment of \$30 million)

A number of new programs/initiatives have been developed:

- a) The Child Care Fee Reduction Initiative (CCFRI) which supports Affordable Child Care for families by decreasing the cost of child care - Started Spring 2018
 - All operators (group, family, in-home, multi-age) currently providing infant, toddler or 3-5 care who receive the *Child Care Operating Funding* can apply to "opt-in"
 - ✓ \$350/month for group infant/toddler care;
 - ✓ \$250 /month for family infant/toddler care;
 - ✓ \$100/month for group 3-5-year care; and
 - ✓ \$60 per month for family 3-5 care
 - Approved providers also receive a 10% increase in their CCOF operating amounts.
- b) Affordable Child Care Benefit (Formerly Child Care Subsidy) started September 2018 with infant and toddler care as priority and plans to phase in over 3 years to include other types of care
 - Provides increased *subsidy* rates and *eligibility levels* to families
 - Maximum benefits: \$1,250/month for licensed group infant care; \$1,060 for licensed group toddler care and \$1,000 for licensed family infant/toddler care. Note: This may mean that some eligible families will have fully subsidized child care.
 - Applications are income-tested- families that earn up to \$111 000 per year may qualify for funding. Note: Old subsidy program eligibility was about \$40 000 annual income.
Families that earn more but have larger family sizes or children with special needs

may also be eligible.

- c) Universal Child Care Prototype Sites: \$60 million to convert 2500 child care spaces, (53 locations) with a priority on infant and toddler spaces, into low-cost spaces.
 - Prototype Sites will test funding and operational models required to move toward a universal child care system + inclusion pilot sites
 - Funding will provide child care at a maximum fee of \$10 per day for 18 months + funds for quality improvements
 - Formal external evaluation process looking at both financial systems /costing and program quality.
- d) New Spaces Fund (Formerly, Major Capital) \$221-million for 22,000 new child care spaces- priority is infant- toddler. Preference for those that support vulnerable & underserved communities, & services outside of core business hours.
 - Maximum funding amounts:
 - Up to \$1 million per facility for public-sector partnerships with non-profit child care providers;
 - Up to \$500,000 per facility for school boards, Indigenous organizations/Band or Tribal Councils and First Nations Governments, child development centres, and non- profit child care providers; and
 - Up to \$250,000 per facility for private child care providers.
 - Applications will be accepted throughout the year.
- e) Maintenance Fund (formerly Minor Capital) supports organizations to address emergencies, make necessary repairs, and/or replace equipment.
 - Non-profit licensed Group providers: up to a maximum of \$10 000 per fiscal per physical address not license)
 - Private licensed Group providers: up to a maximum of \$5,000 per fiscal year (per physical address, not per license); and
 - Licensed personal residence providers: up to a maximum of \$2,000 per fiscal year (per physical address, not per license).
 - Plus, eligible Group, Preschool, or School Age child care facilities that are required to relocate can access up to \$25,000
- f) Startup Grants (for family child care) to support existing unlicensed child care providers, and individuals new or returning to the child care sector, who wish to start a Licensed Family or In-Home Multi-Age Child Care facility.
 - Assists with the costs associated with obtaining a License.
 - One-time grants: up to \$4,000 - to become Licensed Family Child Care providers (care for up to 7 children) & up to \$4,500 for applicants to become Licensed In-Home Multi-Age Child Care providers (to provide care for up 8 children)

- g) Inclusion - Children with Special Needs: \$30 million over 3 years (\$10 million in year 1) to enhance access to Supported Child Care and Aboriginal Supported Child Care.
 - Approximately 1400 more children will be supported, and current waitlists for SCD eliminated.
 - Inclusion Pilots – 3 models being tested in 19-20 Prototype sites
 - Existing supported child care model; inclusion coordinator funding model where gov't provides funding for operator to hire a coordinator to work in centre; and inclusion support funding model where the parents and the centre work together to apply to gov't for inclusion support funding
- h) Young Parent Programs: \$3 million over 3 years to increase the monthly subsidy for the 40 Young Parent Programs from \$1000 per month to \$1500 per space. These programs are typically located on school grounds focused on keeping young parents in school.
- i) Indigenous Child Care: \$30 million over 3 years to expand Aboriginal Head Start Programs with a target of 13 new urban sites with 390 spaces and 200 new spaces on reserve.
- j) Child Care Resource & Referral Programs: \$5 million increase in budget starting next fiscal year – status quo on services for now
- k) Early Learning Partnerships: Capital and Planning: this is an investment to support public partners through two programs, both administered by the Union of BC Municipalities.
 - *Community Child Care Space Creation Program*: to support the creation of 1,370 new spaces - focus on infant and toddler care. Municipal and regional governments in B.C. are eligible to apply - priority to projects that offer care outside of regular business hours, are operated by a public body or non-profit, and/or benefit underserved populations.
 - *Community Child Care Planning Program*: enable local governments to work with child care partners to identify needs for child care spaces. Targeted to communities that are interested in creating new child care spaces.
- l) Enhanced Online Information
 - 'My Family Services': new Client Service Portal to improve access to the Autism Funding program & to the new Affordable Child Care Benefit Program- direct communication with Ministry staff; view status, submit documents electronically, apply on-line.
 - Enhanced child care map to post license information; summaries of inspections /investigations & information about operators who are in contravention, including a searchable web page for illegal operations.
- m) Workforce Development Strategy (Recruitment and Retention) – now called the Early Learning and Care Recruitment and Retention Strategy: \$136 million over three years for 5 initiatives. Goals include an adequate and stable workforce; comprised of qualified & skilled professionals; acknowledging Early Learning & Care as a viable, sustainable and valued career; and compensation plans & human resource strategies

i)ECE Compensation – Wage Enhancement

- April 2019: \$1 per hour for ECE's working in any licensed setting, retroactive to September 01, 2018 + April 2020: \$1 per hour

ii) Professional Development \$6.3 million in Professional Development Fund- available for Individuals and administered through ECE BC.

- ECE Bursary Program: \$500 / course for tuition, books & material
- Workforce Development Bursary: \$5000 / semester to help current staff with costs associated with continuing education and training: tuition, books, time off to complete practicums, child care expenses while in class, travel costs

iii)Education and Training (led by Ministry of Advanced Education)

- Work-integrated learning pilot sites to explore what work-based education and training can look like for professionals who have considerable experience
- Updating ECE Standards of Practice and Occupational Competencies
- Post-Secondary Expansion: \$7.4 million over 3 years for 620 new ECE's – 15 programs now approved for 182 FTE's

iv)Early Childhood Pedagogy Network (ECPN): Coordinate & train community facilitators who will work in communities to support ECE's & child care providers in the delivery of evidence-based, high-quality care.

- Working with other early years partners, the ECPN will develop and provide training to community facilitators, provide ongoing professional development for both Community facilitators and community ECE's, develop a website to be both a virtual network for community facilitators, as well as providing online access to professional learning resources.

v) Labour Market Research and Data

Child Care Sector Labour- Market Partnerships was an ECEBC project completed between March - July 2018. 2 major challenges were identified – the shortage of skilled workers & the shortages constrain the quality of child care

n) Ministry of Education: Early Learning & Care

i)Early Learning Framework: Revise & update the BC Early Learning Framework:

Expand to include children up to 8 years old, align with the K12 curriculum, create a new 'how to guide' on play and develop resources for parents- full launch – September 2019

ii)Capacity Development for ECE's

Network for primary teachers and ECE's launched – now in 36 school districts
Focus is on supporting social-emotional development of children

iii) Early Years to Kindergarten Transition: Explore models to improve transitions
Network of district + community providers to pilot a project – in 6 school districts

iv) Strong Start BC Pilots: Goal is to convert up to 8 underutilized Strong Start Programs to full day child care

o) MCFD -Early Years Services

In spring of 2018 – MCFD Completed a ‘revision process’ of how early years services in BC (not including child care) will be delivered.

A new Early Years Services Framework was released in June 2018 confirming a core set of direct services, including bringing leadership and planning for early years ‘in-house’ to MCFD.

Success by 6 & Children’s First initiatives end as of March 2019 and those funds will be redirected to support new services. RFP for new services out now – with April 01 roll out.

13 new MCFD Directors of Operation: Early Years positions in BC have been created. These will be responsible for early years planning, managing contracts, collaborating with partners

11 New Indigenous Early Years Positions have been created to provide leadership to early years and child care planning and capacity development. These positions are based in the Metis nation, BCACCS & BC Friendship Society

The MCFD Early Years Services Framework has 6 core areas:

i) Providing Family Navigation

Services focus on connecting families in need to services that can be of assistance. This is not simply an information service. The provider has a deeper understanding of common family needs and vulnerabilities and helps make effective direct connections. This service is key in ensuring referrals between universal and enhanced supports are made.

Services may take the form of: one-to-one-in-person discussion; telephone communication; E-mail or text message communication; case management.

ii) Promoting Community Belonging: Services provide opportunities for parents to share experiences, expertise, guidance and emotional supports with other parents, with the intent of reducing social isolation and promoting community belonging.

Services may take the form of: One-to-one peer mentoring; group meetings and gatherings focused on connecting families; phone, e- mail, in person informal opportunities to meet/ share conversations, parent support groups.

iii) Supporting Families: Services focus on addressing the expected or unexpected challenges that a family may face (particularly families with enhanced vulnerability).

Services include: provision of language specific information and support; parenting education; provision of

food and equipment (e.g. car seat, clothing, housing information); unstructured, safe place to access professionals informally.

iv)Providing Non-Child Care Early Learning: Services specifically focus on child development in one or more of the following areas: physical, social, emotional, language and communication, cognitive, and spiritual.

Services include: Physical and creative play; exploration and risk taking; Learning about social responsibility and empathy towards others; literacy and communication

v)Supporting Indigenous Culture, Language Revitalization, & Cultural Competency:

Services connect families to their Indigenous culture and language, with the intent of reducing cultural isolation and supporting cultural connectedness and community wellness. Education to non-indigenous organizations to build cultural competencies with staff, children and families.

Services may take the form of language/ cultural programs, community gatherings or informed cultural competency training.

vi) Government-Led Early Years' Service Planning Government-led Early Years' Service planning including:

- Ensuring referral pathways between early years and enhanced supports operate effectively;
- Keeping the circle of engagement strong and continuous with other government partners and community-based agencies.; and
- working to build a robust early year's services system in community



District of North Vancouver Child Care Needs Assessment

September 2018



Prepared by: Arbor Educational & Clinical Consulting Inc

www.arboreducational.com

Executive Summary

Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is to highlight current licensed child care capacity and shortages across the District of North Vancouver (DNV) as well as current and future licensed child care needs in four DNV Official Community Plan (OCP) designated town and village centres. The four town and village centres of focus in this report are: Lions Gate Village Centre, Lynn Valley Town Centre, Lynn Creek Town Centre, and Maplewood Village Centre.

Key Findings

Current Child Population

- ▲ Based on Census data from 2006 to 2016, the child population (0-12) has declined but there was some growth from 2011 to 2016. Child population is approaching the 2006 levels (12,750 children in 2006 vs 12,475 in 2016).
- ▲ The neighbourhood of Valley Centre had the largest growth in the child population, ages 0-5 and school-age, followed by Lions Gate and Maplewood (school-age only).
- ▲ Some of the eastern neighbourhoods of the District (e.g., Cove Cliff, Riverside West) saw the largest declines in child population.

Current Child Care Capacity

- ▲ The District of North Vancouver has one of the highest child care space ratio (# of child care spaces per 100 children) compared to other municipalities in the Lower Mainland; however, it is still inadequate to meet the demand. Furthermore, availability of child care varies a great deal by neighbourhood and age group.
- ▲ Based on 2016 data, there are 18 spaces for every 100 children aged 0-2; 36 spaces for every 100 children aged 0-5 (not including preschool, licensed not required and occasional care); and 14 spaces for school-aged children.¹
- ▲ Specific to the village and town centres, Lions Gate Village and Maplewood Village have no child care spaces to date; Lynn Valley Town Centre has 26 preschool spaces and 10 group child care spaces for children 0-5; Lynn Creek Town Centre has 39 preschool spaces; 10 school age spaces; 12 spaces for 0-2 years old; 25 spaces for 3-5 year olds; and 8 spaces in family child care.

Future Need in the Village and Town Centres

- ▲ Although the need for child care is not immediate given that the growth in housing will unfold over the coming decade, there will need to be consideration of incorporating child care facilities to attract families. Based on the realization of DNV growth projections, it is anticipated that within the coming decade:
 - Lions Gate Village will need between 201-301 new child care spaces
 - Lynn Valley Town Centre will need between 135-202 child care spaces
 - Lynn Creek Town Centre will need between 291-436 child care spaces
 - Maplewood Village Centre will need between 88-133 child care spaces

Key Issues in Child Care Planning

- ▲ The biggest barriers for existing or new infant/toddler programs to offer this type of care is the lack of appropriate space that meets licensing requirements, operating costs, high parent fees and the shortage of child care professionals trained in infant/toddler care.
- ▲ For school-age child care the biggest barrier to increasing capacity is space that can be easily accessed by child care programs. As schools move to reach full enrollment, space will likely be less available in school buildings.

¹ Note that ratios depend on the types of child care being considered for a given age group.

High Priority Service Gaps and Issues: 2018-2026

Based on the best available data to date, the following is summary of high priority service gaps.

- ▲ The area of rapid child population growth is the Lynn Valley region. Attention to the needs of this area require consideration at the current time and moving forward, particularly for children ages 0-5.
- ▲ In order to meet the child care demand that will come with the projected housing units that are anticipated to be built in the village and town centres, several new child care programs will need to open to offer spaces. This is especially true in the eastern area of North Vancouver where there are critical shortages of childcare in several neighbourhoods; however, the westerly neighbourhood of Lions Gate also requires more school-age childcare as the area does not currently meet the target of 14 spaces per 100 children.
- ▲ The town and village centres will require ongoing attention if the intention is to attract families into new apartment and townhousing developments.
- ▲ For a more precise indicator of childcare need, it is suggested that a study of waitlist data be undertaken to accurately access the degree to which families are struggling to find care.² This information along with the data provided in the report will aid in developing a list of priority areas.
- ▲ With respect to infant/toddler care, the two biggest barriers for existing or new programs to offer this type of care is the lack of appropriate space that meets licensing requirements and the shortage of child care professionals trained in infant/toddler care.
- ▲ For school-age child care the biggest barrier to increasing capacity is space that can be easily accessed by students. As schools move to reach full enrollment, child care spaces will likely be less available in schools.

Conclusions

The DNV has increased their child care capacity over the past several years; however, it continues to be inadequate in meeting the demand. While the number of spaces for almost all types of care has been growing, there continues to be more childcare required given that most families have parents who are in the workforce. With respect to the four village and town centres, that are projected to grow through the creation of new housing over the coming years, there will be a need to increase child care services to attract families and to support the development of a dynamic community.

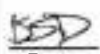


Recommendations

1. Create a mechanism whereby selected new builds in the growing village and town centres have dedicated child care facilities incorporated in the plans from the outset. New child care spaces in developments should not pose financial barriers to non-profit organizations and as such, should be fully ready for program use. Ensure that there are spaces for both children in the early years and school-age children.
2. Work with the School District of North Vancouver to ensure that there is space on school grounds or District of North Vancouver land that can accommodate school-age programs. Given the need for schools to operate near or at capacity, it is likely that child care programs will increasingly need to be located in portables.
3. Examine ways to support the training of infant/toddler child care workers. For example, bursaries to allow workers in the field to further their training.
4. Examine the waitlist in childcare program more closely to better understand child care need in relation to target ratios for child care for the various regions of North Vancouver.
5. Engage current child care providers in a consultation process in an effort to uncover new innovations that support the creation of additional child care spaces.

² Anecdotally, there are families relying on grandparents to assist with care, nannies or parents juggle working hours as a result of not being able to find care. Alternatively, due to the high cost of care, families work to find care solutions that are affordable but may be outside of licensed care.

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AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: <u>Jan. 21, 2019</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____

 Dept. Manager	 GM/ Director	 CAO
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The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 9, 2019

File: 05-1930-Grants/Sponsorships 2019

AUTHOR: Cristina Rucci, Community Planner

SUBJECT: 2019 Social Service Grants - Core Funded Agencies

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council approve a total budget of \$863,625 in annual core funding in 2019 to the agencies included in this report in accordance with **Attachment A**.

REASON FOR REPORT:

To outline the disbursement of annual core funded operating grants to Youth Outreach and Community Organizations.

SUMMARY:

In accordance with the District of North Vancouver's Youth Funding Policy (policies 10-5120-2 and 10-5120-3) and the Municipal Community Service Grants Policy (policy 5-1850-2), the District approves core operating grants as part of the annual budget. The 2019 core grants budget has been inflation-adjusted from 2018.

BACKGROUND:

The Municipal Community Service Grants Policy and the District of North Vancouver Youth Funding Policy were developed in the early 1990's as a way to recognize the role that non-profit organizations play in contributing to the well-being of the citizens of the municipality and the improvement of their quality of life. This goal was reiterated through the OCP, which states that the District of North Vancouver has "facilitated the delivery of accessible community services and social programs to meet the current and future needs of all District residents" (Policy 6.3. of the OCP).

A description of each of the core funded agencies is included in the analysis section below.

EXISTING POLICY:

District of North Vancouver Municipal Community Service Grants Policy, 5-1850-2 (Attachment B) and City and District of North Vancouver Youth Funding Policy- 10-5120-2, 10-5120-3 (Attachment C).

ANALYSIS:

The 2019 budget for the core grants is outlined in Attachment A and includes an inflation adjustment of 2% from 2018. The section below provides a brief description of the organizations receiving core grants.

Youth Services (2019 Core Grant Budget = \$516,130)*Youth Outreach*

Agencies serve to create relationships and opportunities that enable the development of youth to become meaningfully involved in their municipality and to be healthy and valued members of the community. The Youth Agencies allocate their funding into five service areas including: one-to-one and/or group work with at-risk youth, drop-in centre based work, improved coordination and multi-service planning, multi-culturalism and diversity, youth engagement, and community development.

The Youth Outreach Agencies, which include Norvan Boys and Girls Club, Capilano Community Services Society, North Shore Neighbourhood House (in Lynn Valley), and Parkgate Community Services Society, receive approximately 50% of their funding in January, with the balance to be allocated in July.

Hollyburn Family Services Society - Youth Safe House

Hollyburn Family Services Society, who operates the North Shore Youth Safe House, provides emergency residential services to homeless and at-risk youth. They support approximately 150 youth per year. The North Shore Youth Safe House is an example of a partnership model of service delivery for the District's most marginalized residents; homeless youth between the ages of 13-18 years. In addition to the annual operational funding provided by the District of \$10,000, the Federal and Provincial governments, private foundations, and individuals collectively provide approximately \$500,000 per year in operational funding needed to staff the safe house and provide support to the youth staying there. The District also provides the house to the Society through a community lease for \$1/year. The North Shore Youth Safe House is currently the only safe house in the Lower Mainland accessible to youth under 16 years of age without a social worker referral.

The youth outreach grant are as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Norvan Boys and Girls Club	29,932	14,966	14,966
Capilano Community Services Society	127,938	63,969	63,969
North Shore Neighbourhood House	123,974	61,987	61,987
Parkgate Community Services Society	222,988	111,494	111,494
Hollyburn Family Services Society - Youth Safe House	11,299		11,299

Community Services (2018 Core Grant Budget = \$347,495)*Child Services - North Shore Child Care Resource and Referral*

The mission of the North Shore Child Care Resource and Referral Program is to promote programs and projects that enhance caring services and the quality of life for children and their families and provide a strong voice on behalf of childcare on the North Shore. The operating grant from the District of North Vancouver is used to support an Early Childhood conference, information sessions, library, diversity services, child care data and analysis, community development, and a range of other programs and services (e.g. parent referrals, professional development and training opportunities, equipment loans). A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Children - NS Childcare Resource and Referral	39,837		39,837

Family Services - Family Services of the North Shore

Family Services of the North Shore has been providing services, including counselling, support, education, and volunteer opportunities for families and children for over 60 years. Services are available to all citizens regardless of race, gender, religion, culture, socio-economic status, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical ability. The operating grants and monies received through community grants are used for their Family Counselling program to ensure access to their services through a sliding fee scale, thereby eliminating cost as a barrier to service. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Family – Family Services of the North Shore	38,047		38,047

Senior Services - Silver Harbour Seniors' Centre Society

The mission of Silver Harbour Seniors' Centre Society is to inspire and enhance the physical and mental well-being of adults 55+ by providing social, creative, educational, and physical activities, focussing on volunteer participation. Over a course of a year they serve and support more than 2000 seniors over 160,000 times. Silver Harbour helps seniors improve their physical and mental health, make connections to important services, and build personal resilience and supportive social networks. The Society is part of the North Shore Services to Seniors Coalition. Funding provided to Silver Harbour is applied towards general operations of the organization including maintenance, salaries, and outreach. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Seniors – Silver Harbour Centre Society	121,040	60,520	60,520

Community Services Operating Funding - Lynn Valley Services Society

The Lynn Valley Services Society operates Mollie Nye House as a welcoming, active place where Lynn Valley residents feel a sense of belonging and pride; where community volunteers help coordinate programs and services for seniors and others; and where preservation and use of the House and garden recognizes its historic place in the community and the contributions of the Nye family. The specific purpose of the House is to support, promote, and develop educational, social, and community services and programs at the House for all

residents of Lynn Valley now and in the future and to create a place and opportunities for dialogue regarding issues of community interest in Lynn Valley. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Community – Lynn Valley Services Society – Mollie Nye House	49,659	24,829	24,829

Community Services Operating Funding - Capilano Community Services Society

Capilano Community Services Society provides low and no cost social and community services to youth and seniors in Lower and Upper Capilano. The new Lions Gate Community Recreation Centre is expected to be open in 2019 and the Society will be moving to the new facility at that time. The Society is working to develop enhanced services and programs to address the needs of this emerging community, including expanding their mandate to serve families. The Society will be working with District staff and the North Vancouver Recreation and Culture Commission (NVRCC) to ensure that social and community programming is provided in the new facility. The Society will also continue to provide these services in Upper Capilano. The operational funding currently provided supports some of this work. The Society will require increased staffing capacity in the new facility and is working with District staff to develop a detailed business plan for operational funding for Council consideration in the next budget. This funding is expected to become part of a larger core grant operational budget request when the new facility opens in 2019. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Community – Capilano Community Services Society	32,211		32,211

Affordable Housing - North Shore Community Resource Society - Community Housing Action Committee

The mandate of the Community Housing Action Committee (CHAC) is to advocate for increased affordable housing stock, conduct research, facilitate partnerships to develop affordable housing, and to organize workshops on affordable housing challenges and solutions. CHAC members meet regularly with the Housing planners for each of the three North Shore municipalities and are provided updates on the work occurring in each municipality to address affordable housing challenges. In September 2016, North Shore Community Resource Society was granted \$10,850 for CHAC for three years. Due to the significant work done by this committee on this important issue staff are recommending it be funded for 2019 and be considered through the 2020 budget cycle for potential inclusion in the base budget. Community Planning staff has worked with members of CHAC to develop a workplan for the Committee that will be reviewed annually. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Affordable Housing – NS Community Resource Society - CHAC	11,517		11,517

Restorative Justice Services - North Shore Restorative Justice Society

The North Shore Restorative Justice Society was established in 1997 to promote and support restorative justice principles. Restorative Justice involves a balanced approach that addresses the needs of victims, communities, and offenders. The mission of the Society is to develop, promote, and provide restorative approaches to prevent and heal the harm caused by conflict and crime. The Society connects with affected individuals, families, and organizations to strengthen the diverse community. The Society provides four programs: the Restorative Response, Restorative Awareness Dialogue, Restorative Responses to Adult Abuse and Neglect, and Restorative Approaches in Schools. The Program has been core funded jointly by the City and District of North Vancouver since 1998 and the District of West Vancouver now also funds it. The funding supports the ongoing operations of the Society, including program development, training, and other activities. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Restorative Justice – NS Restorative Justice Society	32,284		32,284

Lookout Housing and Health Society Homeless Outreach Services

The primary objective of the program is to assist homeless people on the streets and in the parks of the District in finding adequate shelter. This work is conducted cooperatively with District staff and other stakeholders to assist in helping homeless people access resources such as food, clothing, medical service, mental health, and addictions rehabilitation, financial assistance, employment, and shelter/housing. While this is a core-funded item, it is for a two year period to allow for evaluation. At the end of that two year term, it will be reviewed and the effectiveness of the program will be evaluated. A grant is recommended as follows:

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Lookout Housing & Health Society – (Homeless Outreach Worker)	20,400	10,200	10,200

Harvest Project

The Harvest Project helps people who are experiencing challenging life circumstances by providing them with free food, clothing, counselling and connection to other resources. As part of its food program, the Harvest Project collects food from food retailers and distributes it to its clients. This program, although beneficial, generates a high volume of organic waste. The grant provided by the District helps off-set the green waste disposal collection costs.

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Harvest Project	2,500		2,500

Accountability:

In support of their 2019 grant applications, agencies have provided their unaudited financial statements, proposed 2019 budgets, annual reports, goals and objectives for 2019, and

accomplishments from 2018. Staff has reviewed these supporting materials and is satisfied that these agencies meet the District's accountability requirements.

Financial Impacts:

Core funded operating grants for youth and community services included in the 2019 budget total \$863,625. This amount has been inflation adjusted from 2018. Finance staff will continue to disburse the budgets to the agencies in either one or two installments as noted in Table 1.

Social Policy Implications:

Providing support to non-profit organizations that create and define services prioritizing the overall health and vitality of District residents, achieves the policy goals as set out in the 'Social Inclusion and Well Being' section of the Official Community Plan. Of particular importance is the work these agencies do to assist and support the District's most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

Conclusion:

Staff has reviewed the reports and financial statements of the organizations receiving direct grants from the District of North Vancouver, and is satisfied these agencies meet the accountability requirements of the District's Budget process. Staff is confident the work being done as a result of the District's funding is critical to supporting all people living in the District of North Vancouver and serves to leverage additional funding from senior levels of government, as well as the private sector.

Respectfully submitted,


Cristina Rucci
Community Planner

Attachment A: Budget for Core Grants (including and final instalment)

Attachment B: Community Service Grants Policy

Attachment C: Youth Core Funding Policy

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Bylaw Services	

Attachment A: 2019 Budget for Core Grants Report (including first and final instalments)

Agency	2019 Budget	First Instalment	Final Instalment
Norvan Boys and Girls Club	29,932	14,966	14,966
Capilano Community Services Society	127,938	63,969	63,969
North Shore Neighbourhood House	123,974	61,987	61,987
Parkgate Community Services Society	222,988	111,494	111,494
Hollyburn Family Services Society - Youth Safe House	11,299		11,299
Total Youth	516,130	252,416	263,714
Children - NS Childcare Resource and Referral	39,837		39,837
Family - Family Services of the North Shore	38,047		38,047
Seniors - Silver Harbour Centre Society	121,040	60,520	60,520
Community - Lynn Valley Services Society - Mollie Nye House	49,659	24,829	24,829
Community - Capilano Community Service Society	32,211		32,211
Affordable Housing – NS Community Resource Society - CHAC	11,517		11,517
Restorative Justice - NS Restorative Justice Society	32,284		32,284
Homeless Outreach Worker (Lookout Housing & Health Society)	20,400	10,200	10,200
Harvest Project	2,500		2,500
Total Community	347,495	95,550	251,945
Grand Total	863,625	347,965	515,659



CORPORATE POLICY MANUAL

Section:	Finance	5
Sub-Section:	Grants	1850
Title:	MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY SERVICE GRANTS	2

POLICY

The *Local Government Act* authorizes the Council to grant monies "to any organization deemed by Council to be contributing to the general interest and advantage of the municipality" (section 176 1(c)).

REASON FOR POLICY

The Council recognizes that community non-profit organizations contribute to the well being of the citizens of the Municipality and to the improvement of their quality of life, and that financial support by Council may effectively promote additional funding from other sources.

AUTHORITY TO ACT

Retained by Council

PROCEDURE

1.0 Criteria for Grant Applications

Groups applying for grants must

- 1.1 meet the guidelines of section 176.1 (c) of the *Local Government Act*;
- 1.2 offer services to the citizens of the District of North Vancouver and justify the need for that service;
- 1.3 show evidence of on going, active volunteer involvement;
- 1.4 present proof of financial responsibility and accountability; and
- 1.5 be seen to be seeking monies from other funding sources, or contributing their own funds to the project.

It should be noted that program supplies are eligible for funding, but capital equipment and building costs are not eligible for community grants.

2. Applications

- 2.1. Application Form - The application form supplied by the Municipal Clerk must be utilized by all applicants for grants.
- 2.2. Completeness of Information Supplied - Unless all required information is supplied or a suitable explanation offered as to why this information cannot be supplied, the grant application will not be considered.
- 2.3. Deadline - The deadline of January 31 for applications in any year shall be strictly adhered to. Applications received after that date at any time throughout the year will only be considered if they meet the criteria under Section 2.4

2.4. Funding Requests throughout the Year - Funding requests received after the January 31 deadline will be considered if they meet the following conditions:

- 2.4.1. the application meets the community grants criteria as outlined in Section 1.0 of this policy;
- 2.4.2. the requirement for funding was not reasonably foreseeable at the date of the deadline for community grants for the current period;
- 2.4.3. adequate justification is provided for not meeting the deadline for community grants for the current period.
- 2.4.4. the requirement is not for sport and/or recreation travel grants; and
- 2.4.5. a community grant application form is completed.

Staff will review applications and provide recommendations to Council.

2.5 Material to Council - will receive the recommendations of the Community Services Advisory Committee; additional material, including completed applications, will be forwarded if Council specifically requests it.

3.0 Publication of District Grant Process and Criteria

3.1 The District Grant Process and Criteria will be publicized by posting a notice and placing an advertisement in the press each November advising the Community of the Grant process and criteria and any grant priorities consistent with Council policies.

3.2 Grants disbursed on a yearly basis will be publicized at the conclusion of the grant process.

4.0 Acknowledgement of District Grants

4.1 All recipients of grants from the District of North Vancouver are required to publicly acknowledge such donations.

4.2 This information is to be communicated to all beneficiaries, either in a local North Shore newspaper or through a letter, as well as, if applicable, in a prominent location in their publication.

5.0 Return of Unspent Funds

5.1 In the event that the funds are not used for the project or programs as described in the application, or if there are misrepresentations in the application, the full amount of the financial assistance may be payable forthwith to the District of North Vancouver.

5.2 If there are any changes in the funding of the project from that contemplated in the application, the District will be notified of such changes through the Community Planning Department.

5.3 Any unspent funds must be returned to the District at the end of the year or within 60 days of the completion of the project or event.

5.4 Where multiple sources of funding are received, any unspent funds will be returned pro rata to those contributing organizations that require refunds of grants.

6.0 Accountability

- 6.1 Accountability forms describing how the grant was spent must be signed by two officers of the society, and submitted to the District by December 31st of each year or within 30 days of completion of the project or event, except where the society is applying for a grant for the current year, in which case they will complete the accountability section of the application form and submit no later than January 31st of the grant year for which they are applying.
- 6.2 When applying for a municipal grant, or upon request, the applicant will supply an audited financial statement for the most recent fiscal year, or where audited financial statements are not available, the applicant will supply financial statements that have been verified as correct by two signing officers from the organization.
- 6.3 When applying for a municipal grant, the signing officers of the organization will provide written acceptance of the conditions as outlined in Sections 3.0 through 6.3 of the Municipal Grants Policy 5-1850-2.

Approval Date:	March 1, 1982	Approved by:	Policy & Planning Committee
1. Amendment Date:	April 15, 1991	Approved by:	Policy & Planning Committee
2. Amendment Date:	July 22, 1991	Approved by:	Policy & Planning Committee
3. Amendment Date:	March 9, 1992	Approved by:	Policy & Planning Committee
4. Amendment Date:	January 9, 1995	Approved by:	Special Executive Committee
5. Amendment Date:	August 14, 1995	Approved by:	Executive Committee
6. Amendment Date:	December 11, 1995	Approved by:	Regular Council
7. Amendment Date:	June 21, 1999	Approved by:	Regular Council
8. Amendment Date:		Approved by:	



CORPORATE POLICY MANUAL

Section:	Social and Community Services Planning	10
Sub-Section:	Youth Services	5120
Title:	CITY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL YOUTH POLICY	1

MUNICIPAL YOUTH SERVICES POLICY VISION STATEMENT

"To create relationships and opportunities that enable the development of youth to become meaningfully involved in the life of the municipality and to be healthy, engaged and valued members of the community."

POLICY

- 1. The City and District of North Vancouver endorse the concept of inter-agency co-ordination of services for youth.**
- 2. The City and District of North Vancouver hold that youth should have the right to full and due consideration and should be provided with opportunities to develop emotionally, mentally, morally, spiritually, physically and socially, and in conditions of responsibility. Towards this end, the Municipalities are committed to ensuring, as a paramount consideration, that the provision of opportunities and services meets the best interests of youth.**
- 3. To continue to provide assistance with coordination and planning in municipally based youth services in partnership with service providers, community agencies, residents and other levels of government.**

REASON FOR POLICY

The increasing involvement with community-based youth services has produced a need for the North Vancouver municipal governments to set policy which clarifies the role of local government. Such policy should aim to support the continuance of preventative youth services through identifying and endorsing specific elements of the youth services delivery system. Given the importance of such services preventing the escalation of youth problems, a municipal policy on youth should be supportive of the philosophy and objectives of existing community-based youth services. Furthermore, a municipal policy on youth is needed to ensure and enhance the effective use of finite resources by providing a focus for the future development of youth services and local government participation.

AUTHORITY TO ACT

Retained by Council

PROCEDURE

1. GOALS

- 1.1. To develop a system that facilitates the provision of community-based youth services focussing on youth engagement and involvement.
- 1.2. To encourage youth participation and advocacy;
- 1.3. To develop a comprehensive directory of youth services

2. In order to achieve the Goals and Objectives of the Municipal Youth Policy, the City and District of Vancouver will undertake the following:

- 2.1. Provide for core funding to designated non profit organizations to plan and facilitate community-based youth services as per their Service Agreements (and related Annual Civic Youth Services Work Plan);
- 2.2. To assign staff oversight of the youth services program to a Social Planning designate.
- 2.3. Any other actions deemed appropriate by Staff and/or Council.

Approval Date:	November 18, 1992	Approved by:	City of North Vancouver
Approval Date	October 28, 1991	Approved by:	DNV Policy & Planning Committee
2. Amendment Date:	December 11, 1995	Approved by:	Regular Council
3. Amendment Date:	November 3, 2008	Approved by:	Regular Council

AGENDA INFORMATION☒ Regular MeetingDate: January 21, 2019☐ Workshop (open to public)

Date: _____

Dept.
ManagerGM/
Director

CAO

The District of North Vancouver

REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 14, 2018

File:

AUTHOR: Councillor Mathew Bond**SUBJECT:** Revised Targets for Reduction of GHG Emissions**RECOMMENDATION:**

1. THAT staff is directed to include targets for a reduction of GHG emissions of 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 and 100% below 2010 levels by 2050 in the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP); and
2. THAT staff is directed to continue measuring and reporting of community-wide emissions in accordance with the Provincial Community Energy & Emissions Inventory (CEEI) reporting or more frequently, if necessary; and
3. THAT staff is directed to return the draft CEEP to a Council workshop for discussion before March 31, 2019.

REASON FOR REPORT:

Although traffic and housing are the most visceral frustrations our community faces, climate change will have the most dramatic impacts on our community and our quality of life in the short, medium and long term. Longer and drier summers and more intense periods of precipitation in the fall, winter and spring are impacting more and more of the systems, both natural and human-made, that we all rely on. On a local scale, the most visible impacts of climate change will likely be increased risks of wildfire, flooding, and debris flows. On a global scale, the impacts are often difficult to fully comprehend. We have a limited time to act, and we must take drastic and bold action.

BACKGROUND:

The Official Community Plan, passed by Council in 2011, set a GHG emissions reduction target of 33% below 2007 levels by 2030. International agreements, such as the Copenhagen Agreement announced in 2009, and the Paris Agreement announced in 2015, have highlighted the catastrophic impacts of a rise in average global temperatures of more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels. These agreements also included GHG emissions

reduction targets, which have been adopted by national and sub-national governments across the globe.

In 2015, the Government of Canada announced a GHG emissions reduction target of 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. This target has been publically critiqued for not being sufficient to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit a rise in average global temperatures between 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

In May of 2018, the Province of British Columbia announced new GHG emissions reduction targets of 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% below 2007 levels by 2040 and 80% below 2007 levels by 2050.

On October 8th, 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) announced the final approval of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR1.5). This report presents the results of a thorough assessment of the differences between two levels of global warming, the 2°C limit which was established as a firm commitment target by the 2015 Paris Agreement, and the 1.5°C limit, which the same agreement indicated as a more ambitious level to be approached or achieved. The report states that the differences between 1.5°C and 2.0°C of warming are significant and severe and that in order to limit warming to 1.5°C, global GHG emissions must be reduced 45% below 2010 levels by 2030, and 100% by 2050.

The Province of British Columbia provided an inventory of energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and supporting indicators called the Community Energy & Emissions Inventory (CEEI). CEEI reports were produced for communities across the province, including the District of North Vancouver in 2007, 2010 and 2012.

ANALYSIS:

CEEP Update

Council directed staff to initiate the Community Energy and Emissions Planning process (CEEP) in October 2017. Council further directed staff to seek funding and work with partners to create an implementation plan with direction to achieve significant reductions in community emissions in the District's highest emitting sectors. The CEEP is in its final phase of the planning process and work completed to date reflects the initial reduction target of 33% by 2030 and 80% by 2050.

The warnings issued by the IPCC in its most recent 2018 report indicate that we need more aggressive targets and a greater commitment to reducing our emissions as a global community. The District has a role to play in contributing to national reductions and should work to position itself as a climate action leader.

Target Update in Response to IPCC Report (2018)

Providing staff with direction now to include more ambitious GHG emission reduction targets, instead of when the CEEP is brought forward to Council for discussion at a future date, will provide staff and the consultant team the necessary time and resources to complete the work

quicker and at a lower cost. Having two sets of targets to discuss provide Council the opportunity to have a more fulsome discussion on a range of implementation options to reduce community wide GHG emissions.

Including targets at a community level that align with a commitment to limit the increase in global average temperatures to no more than 1.5°C will position the District of North Vancouver as a climate leader in our region, a direction that aligns with a long history of corporate initiatives, such as the Natural Step, and broad community sentiment on the protection of the environment.

Reporting Community Emissions

The District of North Vancouver has taken steps to reduce corporate GHG emissions in line with our targets in the Official Community Plan and our commitments to the BC Climate Action Charter. The District's energy use is recorded and reported using the Province's Community Energy & Emissions Inventory (CEEI). This has not been reported on consistently, with reports released in 2007, 2010 and 2012. The Province has not released a report since. In order for Council to better assess progress being made on the actions identified in the CEEP, an update in a Workshop should be provided on the findings of the next CEEI report, once it is released. Measuring and reporting of CEEP's progress should be timed in accordance with CEEI reporting, or more frequently, if necessary.

CONCLUSION:

Climate change is already having significant and disastrous impacts around the globe. We must make rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society to avoid levels of warming that will threaten our quality of life and the viability of many forms of life as we now know them. Council can show leadership by adopting aggressive targets and committing to be transparent about our progress towards those targets will our community.

Respectfully submitted,



Mathew Bond
Councillor

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks & Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation Com.
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/> Human resources	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

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AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: <u>Jan. 21, 2019</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____

 Dept. Manager	 GM/ Director	 CAO
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The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 15, 2019

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SUBJECT: Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Progress Update

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the January 15, 2019, report from the Community Planner and the Senior Community Planner, entitled "Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Progress Update" is received for information.

REASON FOR REPORT:

This report provides an overview of the District's Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) process, a summary of public engagement undertaken in Phase 4 (development of a draft plan), and key action areas included in the draft plan.

SUMMARY:

The process to develop the District's CEEP began in 2017 and includes four phases – specifically, to complete a community-wide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and energy use profile, a refined set of targets for emissions and energy reduction, and a locally developed framework of priority actions for implementing and monitoring progress towards achieving these targets. Public engagement began in February of 2018 and occurred throughout all phases. This report focuses on feedback received as part of Phase 4, including comments on draft actions. The final draft plan is anticipated to be introduced to Council in early spring 2019.

The emissions reduction targets that were initially identified to be achieved for this initiative were a 33% emissions reduction below 2007 levels by 2030 and 80% by 2050. However, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s October 2018 report on limiting global warming to 1.5°C indicated that far-reaching and unprecedented changes are needed in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport and cities. The IPCC recommended global adoption of 45% emissions reductions by 2030 and 100% by 2050. Therefore, staff recommend revising the previously proposed targets to reflect IPCC's recommendations.

BACKGROUND:

In 2001, the District became a signatory member of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP). The PCP, delivered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and ICLEI Canada (Local Governments for Sustainability), is a network of Canadian municipalities that have committed to reducing Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) and to acting on climate change. In order to fulfil the mandate of this program, the District is required to complete a series of five milestones. A brief description of the five milestones is included below:

- Milestone 1: Creating a GHG emissions inventory and forecast
- Milestone 2: Setting an emissions reductions target
- Milestone 3: Developing a local action plan
- Milestone 4: Implementing the local action plan or a set of activities
- Milestone 5: Monitoring progress and reporting results

In October of 2017, Council directed staff to initiate the CEEP process complete Milestone 1 of the PCP program (creating a GHG emissions inventory and forecast). The District sought funding and was awarded an FCM grant to develop a CEEP as part of a complementary 'Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program' (MCIP). This program provides funding to encourage Canadian municipalities to better prepare for, and adapt to, the impacts of climate change and reduce community-wide GHG emissions. Initial funding partnerships with BC Hydro and Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) were instrumental in leveraging the FCM grant for the CEEP project.

The District engaged the consulting services of Integral Group with support from Nelson Nygard (transportation), Happy City (community health), Licker Geospatial (community energy mapping), and Glave Communications (communications and engagement) to complete this work.

The Community Energy and Emissions Planning process is a coordinated approach to achieving tangible reductions in energy consumption and GHG emissions. The CEEP's primary objectives are to:

- Organize and coordinate existing efforts on climate mitigation;
- Establish targets for meaningful long-term reductions in GHG emissions and energy consumption;
- Establish a monitoring framework to assess progress;
- Direct actions to ensure reduction targets outlined in the OCP are met;
- Strengthen the integration of climate actions into municipal programs and decision making,
- Communicate progress and actions on mitigation efforts; and,
- Increase community awareness and inspire innovation on climate action.

EXISTING POLICY:

The OCP identifies the District's objective to become a more energy-efficient community that reduces our GHG emissions and dependency on non-renewable fuels while adapting to climate change. The OCP currently includes a target to reduce community GHG emissions

by 33% below 2007 levels by 2030. The OCP's Network of Centres concept promotes compact, complete and energy efficient communities by establishing an urban structure that will allow people to live closer to jobs, shops, and services, and reduce per capita transportation-related GHG emissions.

Consistent with the OCP, Council has approved the following plans which are being implemented to address corporate and community-wide energy and emissions, adapt to climate change impacts, and require a higher energy efficient standard for new buildings in the District:

- **2015 District Corporate Strategic Energy Management Plan (SEMP)** aims to reduce emissions from corporate infrastructure and buildings, including but not limited to civic structures, community centres, and District-owned assets (i.e. street lights). (<https://www.dnv.org/strategic-energy-management-plan-semb>)
- **2017 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (CCAS)** works to coordinate and integrate District initiatives that support climate change adaptation and aims to incorporate adaptation considerations and longer-term thinking throughout all District activities. (<https://www.dnv.org/programs-and-services/climate-change-adaptation-strategy>)
- **2017 BC Energy Step Code (ESC)** is a voluntary provincial standard enacted in April 2017 that provides an incremental and consistent approach to achieving more energy-efficient buildings that go beyond the requirements of the base BC Building Code. It does so by establishing a series of measurable, performance-based energy-efficiency requirements for construction that builders can choose to build to, and communities may voluntarily choose to adopt in bylaws and policies. (<https://energystepcode.ca/>)

Planning Process and Public Engagement

Throughout the planning process, staff sought public and stakeholder feedback to inform actions and recommendations for the CEEP, as shown below in Figure 1. Thorough analyses informed the draft actions brought forth for feedback, allowing the public and stakeholders to provide meaningful feedback on the feasibility of implementation in the community. For a detailed summary of feedback received in Phase 4 (development of a draft plan), see **Attachment 1**.

Form of Engagement	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4
DNV Community Members	✓ Launch project on DNV website ✓ Begin public outreach	✓ Continue public outreach ✓ Host public event	✓ Continue public outreach ✓ Conduct online engagement	✓ Conduct online engagement on draft CEEP
Key Stakeholders	✓ Begin stakeholder outreach	✓ Host stakeholder workshops	✓ Solicit input on draft implementation plan	✓ Solicit input on draft CEEP
DNV Staff and Council	✓ Host Interdepartmental Steering Committee workshop #1 ✓ Send progress report to Council	✓ Host Interdepartmental Steering Committee workshop #2 ✓ Hold Council workshop	✓ Host Interdepartmental Steering Committee workshop #3 ✓ Send progress report to Council	✓ Hold Council workshop on final CEEP ✓ Council consideration of final CEEP

Figure 1: Engagement strategy for the CEEP planning process

Figure 2 below outlines the key goals and outcomes of each of the four planning phases. We are currently in Phase 4 (development of a draft plan) with the final plan expected for completion in early spring 2019.

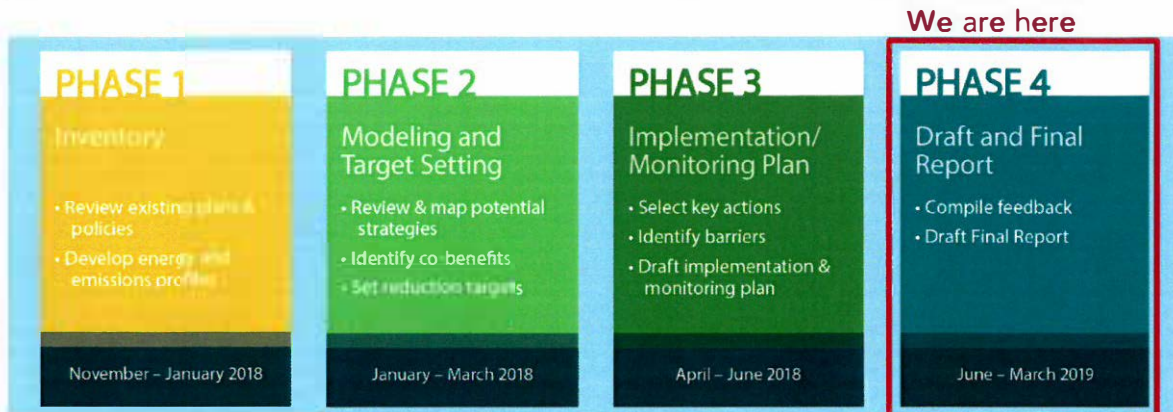


Figure 2: CEEP Process Phases

Phase 1: GHG Inventory Assessment

This stage involved gathering data on current energy use and emissions, along with current municipal plans and programs in order to build a comprehensive community energy and emissions profile for the District. Forecasted growth identified in the OCP and changing energy uses were modelled to establish energy and emissions projections to 2050. Staff reported to Council at the end of Phase 1 of the CEEP process on January 22, 2018, with an Information Report entitled “Community Energy and Emissions Plan – Phase 1 Progress Update” (**Attachment 2**). Staff also held an Interdepartmental Steering Committee (IDSC) meeting with all departments.

Phase 2: Modelling and Target Setting

Phase 2 included developing community energy mapping and modelling of various scenarios (current, business as usual, and full implementation of CEEP actions) and conducting a triple bottom line analysis and assessing relative benefits and co-benefits of potential climate change actions for consideration. This phase included a public open house, stakeholder workshop, second IDSC meeting, and a consultant presentation to Council in workshop.

Phase 3: Implementation/Monitoring Plan

Phase 3 involved defining and prioritizing potential climate change actions to inform a draft implementation and monitoring plan. Potential climate change actions were explored across key community sectors include: land use, buildings, transportation, energy, and waste. Staff engagement concluded with a final IDSC meeting to refine key actions.

Phase 4: Draft and Final Report

This stage involved gathering all feedback received to date to formulate draft actions. These actions were provided to the public and stakeholders using a survey over 3 weeks in the fall of 2018. Survey respondents were asked to provide their level of support for a variety of high-level actions in each of the key CEEP categories. A detailed summary of responses can be found in **Attachment 1**. The draft plan is currently being refined based on feedback received and will be introduced to Council in the spring of 2019 for consideration following a Council workshop currently scheduled for March 11, 2019.

ANALYSIS:

The following section provides an overview of the largest contributors of greenhouse gases, describes the District's current and forecasted emissions profile, and highlights the key CEEP categories included in the draft plan.

The largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions include transportation, residential buildings, industrial, commercial and institutional buildings and waste.

Emissions by Category

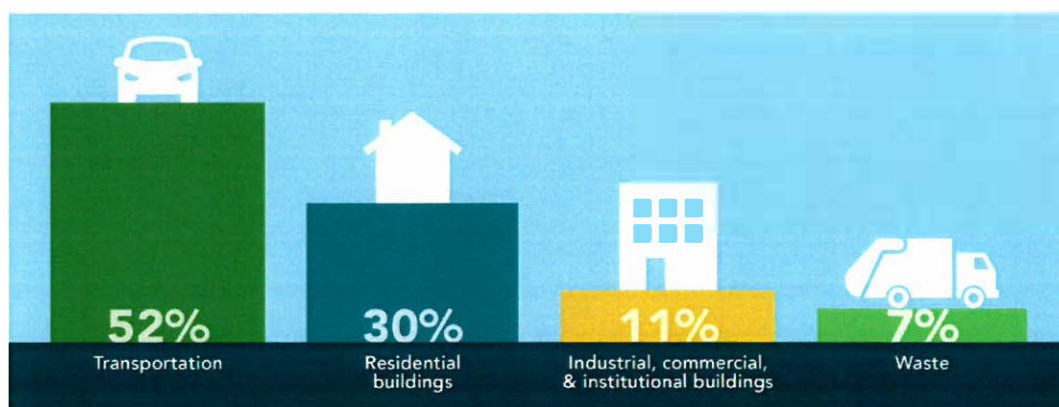


Figure 3: Top four sources of GHG Emissions in the District

The District's Community Energy and Emissions Situational Analysis and Community Profile, created as part of the CEEP process to track emitting patterns and energy use, has informed the action plan to provide tangible reductions in these key areas over the longer term. The profile shows a steady decrease of 4% in energy use and 12% in GHG emissions since 2007 (See Attachment 3).

District's Current and Forecasted Emissions Profile

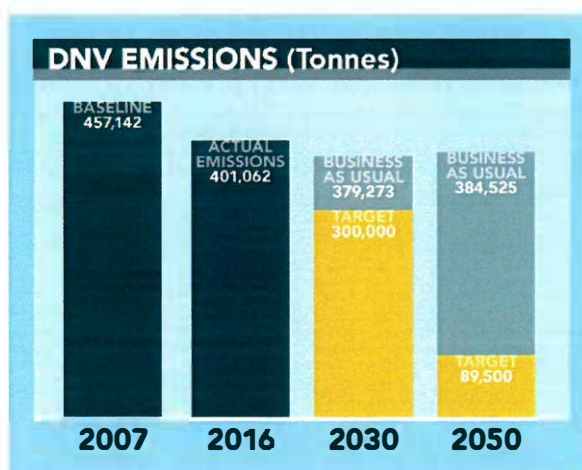


Figure 4: Actual and Forecasted GHG Emissions from 2007-2050

Figure 4 shows progress made towards energy reduction from 2007 (baseline year) to 2016. It also shows the District's expected trajectory (based on current practices) as contrasted

with our predicted GHG emissions for 2030 and 2050, should the identified actions be implemented.

Revised Emissions Reduction Targets

Recent findings from the October 2018 IPCC report has concluded that more ambitious targets are required globally to mitigate the impact of 2°C warming and work towards the 1.5°C warming target. The IPCC report identifies a need to reduce global emissions to 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2050 in order to ensure that the global warming is limited to 1.5°C.

Following the release of the October 2018 IPCC report, staff recommend revising District emissions reduction targets to better reflect the IPCC (2018) recommendations. Work completed on the CEEP to date, if implemented wholly and per the proposed timeline, include actions that will only achieve the original CEEP target of 33% by 2030 and 80% by 2050. Adjusting these targets will require expedited implementation timelines and additional work to be undertaken to determine if the revised IPCC reduction targets are feasible based on available information. If these targets are achievable, additional action items would need to be identified.

Key Strategies included in the Draft Plan

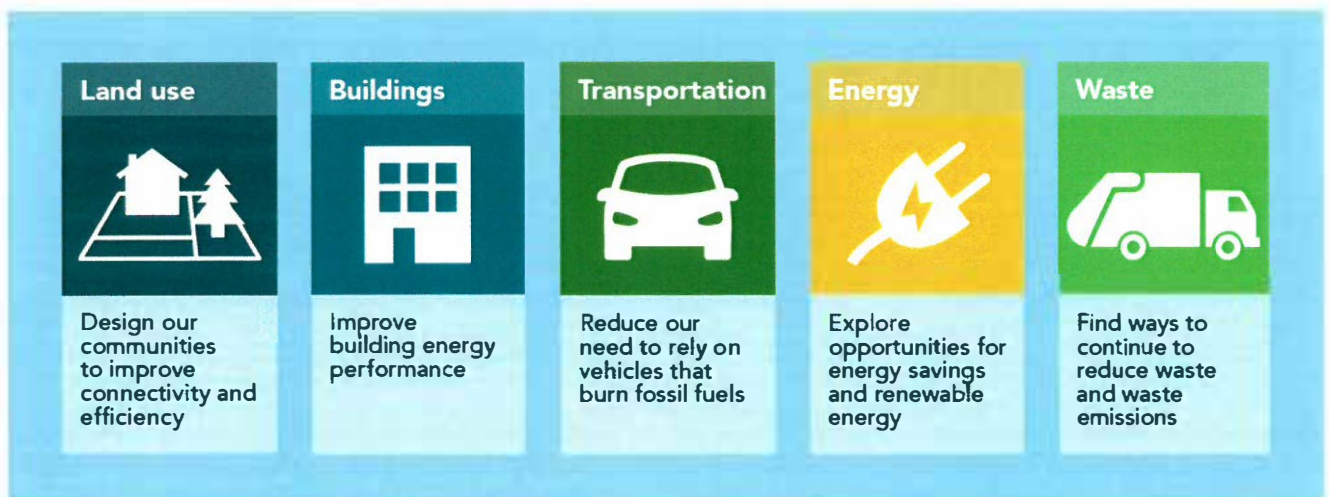


Figure 5: Key strategies for addressing GHG emissions

- Transportation & Land Use
 - The CEEP identified 'transportation' as the single largest source of GHG emissions in the community, at 52% of total emissions. While opportunities exist to improve emissions from the transportation sector by reducing dependency on fossil fuels, it is also critical to analyze 'transportation' with 'land use' in order to provide greater opportunities for the community to walk, cycle and take transit to desired locations.
- Buildings & Energy
 - Buildings make up the second largest source of GHG emissions in the community, at 30% of total emissions. The CEEP aims to reduce energy and emissions from 'buildings' and 'energy' by improving building energy

performance and exploring opportunities for renewable energy and energy savings. The 2011 OCP contains policies that encourage connectivity to District Energy Systems for the Town and Village Centres. District Energy Systems produce heating and cooling for a community from a central plant, or by extracting heat from other sources like a wastewater treatment plant or neighbouring industrial use. Recent studies have found that the Province's Energy Step Code (ESC) requirements will achieve similar energy performance as DES. Regardless, the District continues to support the installation of DES where feasible.

- Solid Waste
 - Solid Waste represents a small portion of existing community-wide emissions, at 7% of total emissions. Energy is spent collecting and dealing with waste, and decomposing waste in the landfill is a significant source of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas. The CEEP aims to reduce energy and emissions from solid waste by reducing waste sent to landfill and by lowering emissions generated from waste.
- Urban Forestry
 - Planting trees can help to sequester carbon out of the atmosphere, and can also help to reduce building energy consumption by providing shading in the hot summer months. The CEEP aims to reduce energy and emissions through urban forestry by expanding the District's urban canopy. Managing existing eco-assets and planting more trees are considered priority action items for this category.

Overview of Survey Results

Feedback on actions included in the draft plan was gathered through an online public survey, between September and October, 2018. In total, 152 completed survey responses were received.

Overall, there was broad support for many of the proposed actions. All of the actions mentioned in the survey were supported or strongly supported by at least 60% of respondents. Half of the proposed actions (11 actions out of 22) were supported or strongly supported by more than 75% of respondents.

In summary:

- Actions to reduce transportation related emissions were the most important to respondents
- Support was highest for the following actions in each category:
 - enhancing the transit experience (*Transportation and Land Use*)
 - Improving new commercial building efficiency (*Buildings and Energy*)
 - Expanding the organics and recycling programs (*Solid Waste*)
 - Planting additional trees on active transportation routes (*Urban Forestry*)

The most frequently mentioned comments were:

- Concerns about cost implications and cost-benefit ratio for some of the actions;
- Prioritize public transit improvements;
- Reduce waste at its source: excess packaging and single-use items;
- Make tree removal more difficult and incentivize tree preservation; and,
- Reduce congestion and provide more, better transportation alternatives.

For a full summary of comments, see **Attachment 1**.

Funding:

The FCM grant provides funding up to \$158,600 to support the CEEP. Additional funding has also been confirmed by BC Hydro (\$15,000) and Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) (\$10,000). The District has committed a further \$16,000 in funding and an estimated \$45,000 of in-kind resources to support this project.

The proposed revisions to the CEEP emissions targets require further study to identify specific actions that can allow the District to achieve the intended targets of 45% by 2030 and net-zero by 2050. Funding for this additional work, is approximately \$25,000, and has not been secured to date. Additionally, Council may wish to establish a possible Climate Advisory Committee to develop a work plan to close the gap between the previously identified emissions reductions target and the new proposed target of 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2050.

Timing/Approval Process:

We are now in Phase 4 of the CEEP process, which includes refining the final draft Plan for Council's consideration. Staff anticipate completion of the final draft in early spring 2019.

Concurrence:

Successful implementation of the CEEP requires coordinated efforts from identified stakeholders, partners and all levels of government. The ability to complete specific action items can be reliant on progress made at the Provincial and Federal level. In November of 2018, the Province released the BC Clean Growth Strategy which sought to identify actions to reduce carbon pollution, further utilize clean energy to power BC's economy, and create clean growth opportunities across the province. The Province also announced increased funding for incentives to purchase electric vehicles and introduced legislation that will ensure all new light-duty cars and trucks sold in BC will use zero-emission technology by 2040.

Public Input:

Since the conclusion of Phase 1, the District and consultants have solicited feedback at five key events held at District Hall in 2018: a public information and idea generating session on February 15, a Stakeholder Workshop on February 16, as well as three Inter-departmental Staff Committee Workshops. There were a total of 40 people at both the public information session and stakeholder workshop in February. An additional survey was also released in September-October of 2018 which provided feedback from 152 respondents over three weeks.

CONCLUSION:

The District's Community Energy and Emissions planning (CEEP) process is in its final phase. The draft plan is currently being refined based on feedback received. It is anticipated that the final draft will be forwarded to Council in the spring of 2019.

Respectfully submitted,



Shazeen Tejani
Community Planner


FOR Karen Rendek, RPP, MCIP
Senior Community Planner

Attachment 1: CEEP Phase 4 Survey Response Summary – January 2019

Attachment 2: Community Energy and Emissions Plan – Phase 1 Progress Update

Attachment 3: Community Energy & Emissions Situational Analysis and Community Profile

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks & Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation Com.
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/> Human resources	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

Community Energy & Emissions Plan

PHASE 4 SURVEY RESPONSE SUMMARY

JANUARY 2019



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the input received on the draft actions in the fourth phase (development of a draft plan) of the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP). The CEEP will serve to guide the actions we will take as a community to mitigate climate change by reducing our energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Council directed staff to engage the public and gather input on the proposed actions.

Feedback was gathered through an online public survey, which was open for three weeks between September and October, 2018. In total, 152 completed survey responses were received.

WHAT WE HEARD

The following points summarize the key results and themes of the feedback received through the online survey:

- actions to reduce transportation related emissions were the most important to respondents
- support was highest for the following actions in each category:
 - enhancing the transit experience (*Transportation and Land Use*)
 - improving new commercial building efficiency (*Buildings and Energy*)
 - expanding the organics and recycling programs (*Solid Waste*)
 - planting additional trees on active transportation routes (*Urban Forestry*)
- in the comments for each category, the most frequently mentioned themes were:
 - concerns about cost implications and cost-benefit ratio for some of the actions;
 - prioritize public transit improvements;
 - reduce waste at its source: excess packaging and single-use items;
 - make tree removal more difficult and incentivize tree preservation; and
 - reduce congestion and provide more, better transportation alternatives.

Overall, there was broad support for many of the proposed actions. All of the actions mentioned in the survey were supported or strongly supported by at least 60% of respondents. With half of the proposed actions (11 actions out of 22) supported or strongly supported by more than 75% of respondents.

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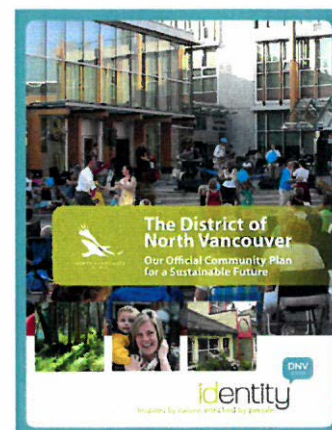
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1.0 CONTEXT

One of the strategic directions of the District's Official Community Plan (OCP) is to reduce the environmental footprint of our community. The target set out in the OCP is to reduce community greenhouse gas emissions by 33% by the year 2030. Once completed, the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) will serve to guide the actions we will take as a community to reduce our energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

The CEEP will focus on mitigating climate change at its source on a local scale, and will complement the District's existing Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and (Corporate) Strategic Energy Management Plan.

Throughout the development of the CEEP, various stakeholder groups have been engaged. This report summarizes the feedback that was received from the public through the final round of consultation that occurred in fall 2018.



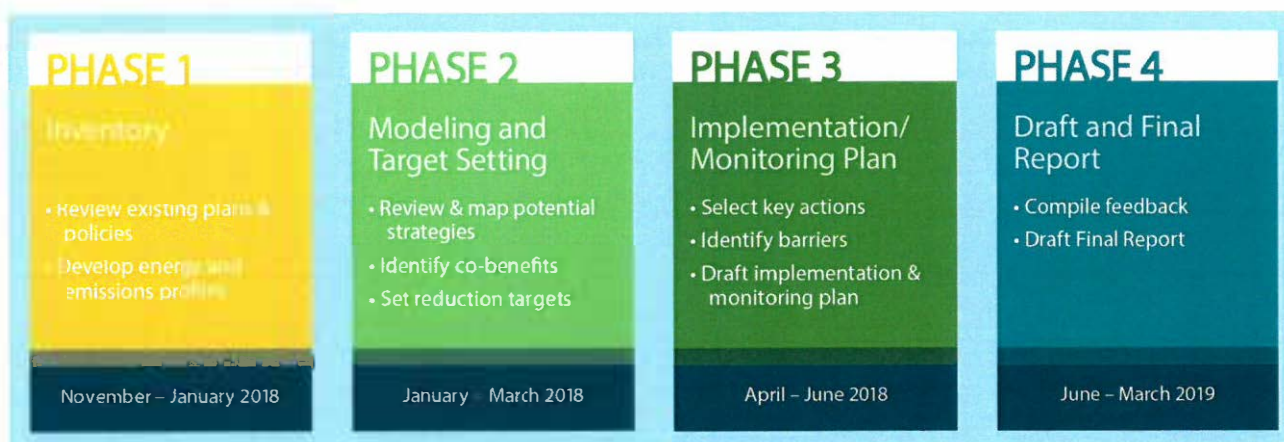
District of North Vancouver's Official Community Plan



The District's top four sources of carbon emissions

2.0 PROCESS

The community energy and emissions planning process began in November 2017, and included four phases, as shown below. This report summarizes the feedback received during the fourth and final phase of this process.



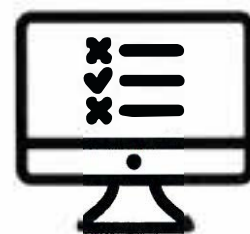
The four phases of the community energy and emissions planning process

3.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR INPUT

Throughout the process of developing and refining the CEEP, there were opportunities for the public and stakeholders to provide feedback, including a public conversation to gather ideas.

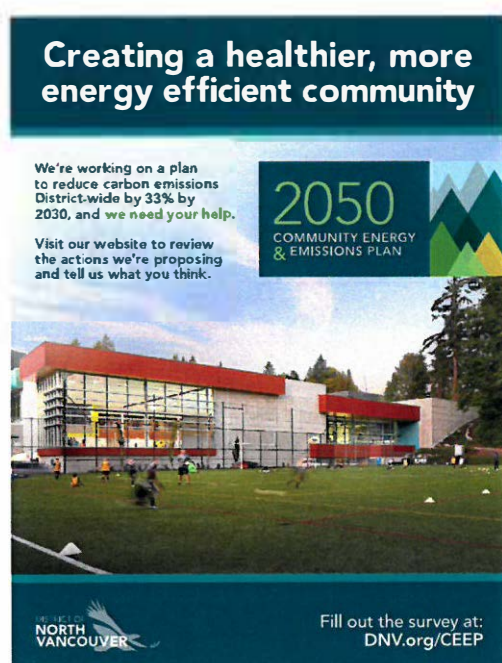
Engagement at prior stages included gathering feedback on key goals and action items at four key events at District Hall: a public information/idea generation session, a stakeholder workshop, and three Inter-Departmental Staff Committee workshops. A detailed summary of feedback collected in Phase 2 can be found at DNV.org/CEEP.

In the fourth and final phase of the process, the public was asked to provide feedback on proposed actions that, if implemented, would reduce our community's energy use and emissions. This feedback was gathered through an online public survey.

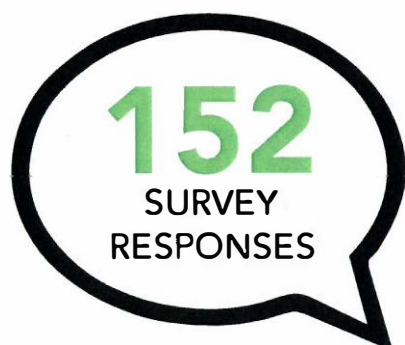


Online Public Survey

Public engagement can occur across a range of participation levels, from informing to empowering. Different levels of engagement are appropriate at different times and for different projects. The goal for this phase of engagement on the CEEP was to obtain public feedback on alternatives, which corresponds to the 'Consult' level on the International Association for Public Participation's (IAP2) Spectrum of Public Participation. This means that we will keep you informed, and listen to and acknowledge your concerns and aspirations in developing final solutions. We will also report back to you on how your input influenced the decision.



Poster advertising survey



3.1 ENGAGEMENT NOTIFICATION

We used several methods of communicating the opportunities for input, including:

- District's website (DNV.org) and social media (Facebook and Twitter);
- School District 44's social media (Facebook and Twitter);
- North Van Recreation & Culture website and social media (Facebook and Twitter); and
- North Vancouver District Public Library website and social media (Facebook and Twitter).

3.2 ONLINE SURVEY

The online survey asked for input on proposed actions to reduce energy use and emissions in the District of North Vancouver. It was open for three weeks on the District website, DNV.org/CEEP, from September 27, 2018 to October 19, 2018. In total, 152 survey responses were received.

4.0 WHAT WE HEARD

4.1 ONLINE SURVEY

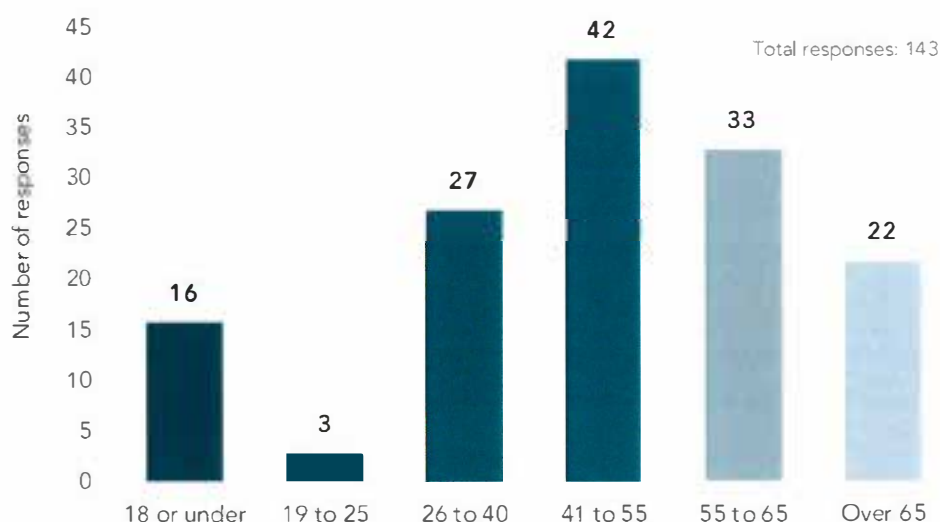
There were 152 respondents to the online survey. The number of responses to each question may vary because respondents may have chosen not to answer every question.

In the survey, background information was provided to give respondents context for each question. The background information for each question is summarized in this report, and accompanies each set of related questions.

4.1.1 Demographics

Survey respondents were from a range of age groups, with the highest percentage (29%) indicating they were between the ages of 41 to 55.

Age distribution of survey respondents



4.1.2 TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE

Transportation accounts for more than 50% of our carbon emissions, making it a critical area for action. Taking action to reduce transportation related emissions also results in co-benefits such as increased health, reduced air pollution, safer streets for cyclists and pedestrians, and more vibrant communities.



How important is this series of actions to you?

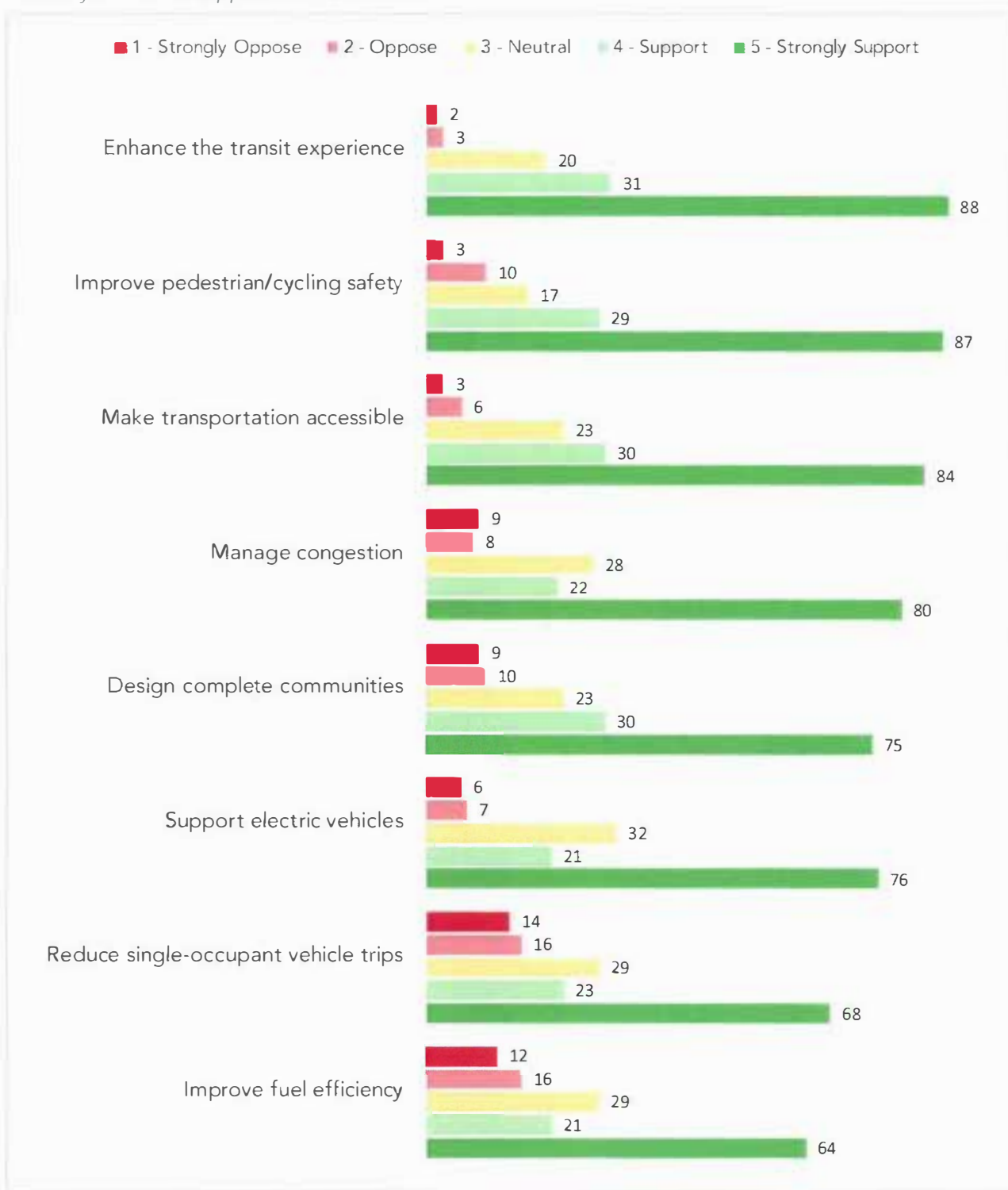
A total of 80% of respondents rated this series of actions as *important* (4) or *very important* (5). This set of actions was the most important set of actions to respondents.

What is your level of support for these actions?

Respondents ranked their level of support for each of the following actions. They are listed in order from most supported to least supported:

1. Enhance the transit experience (83% support or strongly support)
3. Improve pedestrian/cycling safety (79% support or strongly support)
3. Make transportation accessible (78% support or strongly support)
4. Design complete communities (71% support or strongly support)
6. Manage congestion (69% support or strongly support)
6. Support electric vehicles (68% support or strongly support)
7. Reduce single-occupant vehicle trips (61% support or strongly support)
6. Improve fuel efficiency (60% support or strongly support)

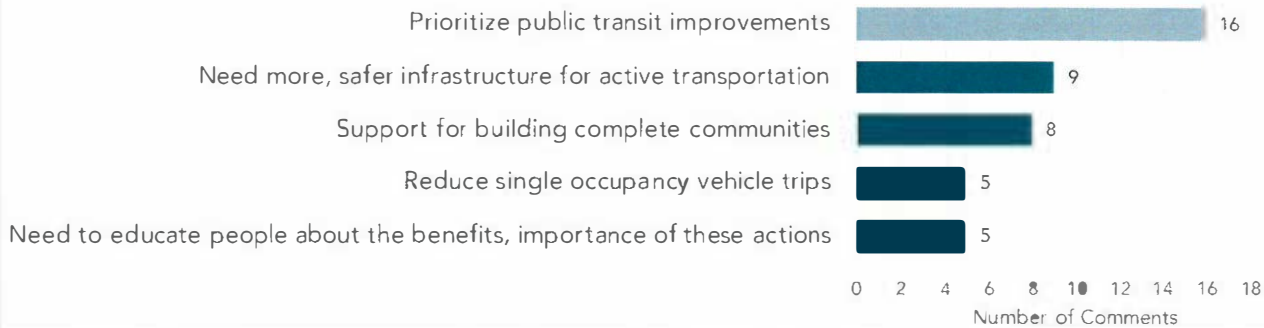
What is your level of support for these actions?



Do you have any additional comments about these actions?

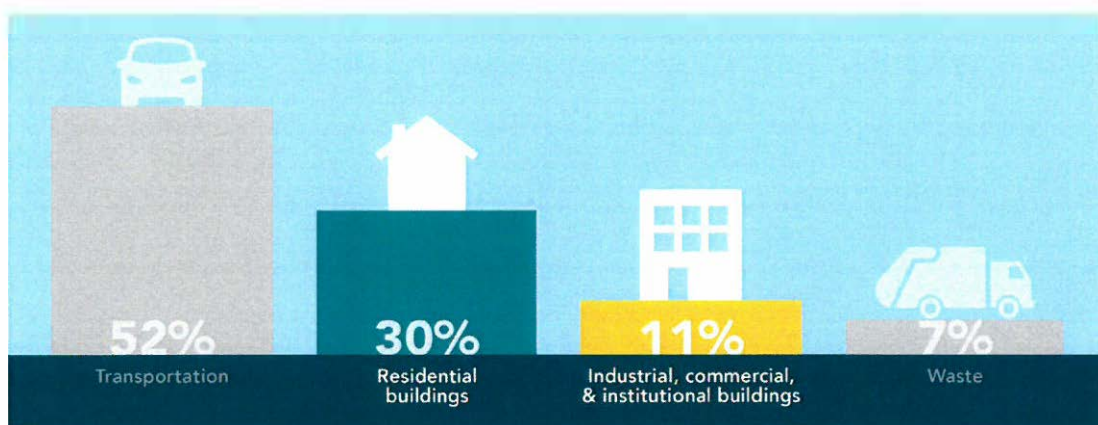
In total, 91 comments were received. The five most commonly mentioned themes were:

Five most common themes for comments on the proposed actions related to transportation and land use



4.1.3 BUILDINGS AND ENERGY

Energy use in residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings accounts for more than 40% of carbon emissions, a large proportion of total carbon emissions in our community. Taking action to reduce energy use in buildings also results in co-benefits such as improved air quality, reduced risk of heat related health issues, and reduced heating costs.



How important is this series of actions to you?

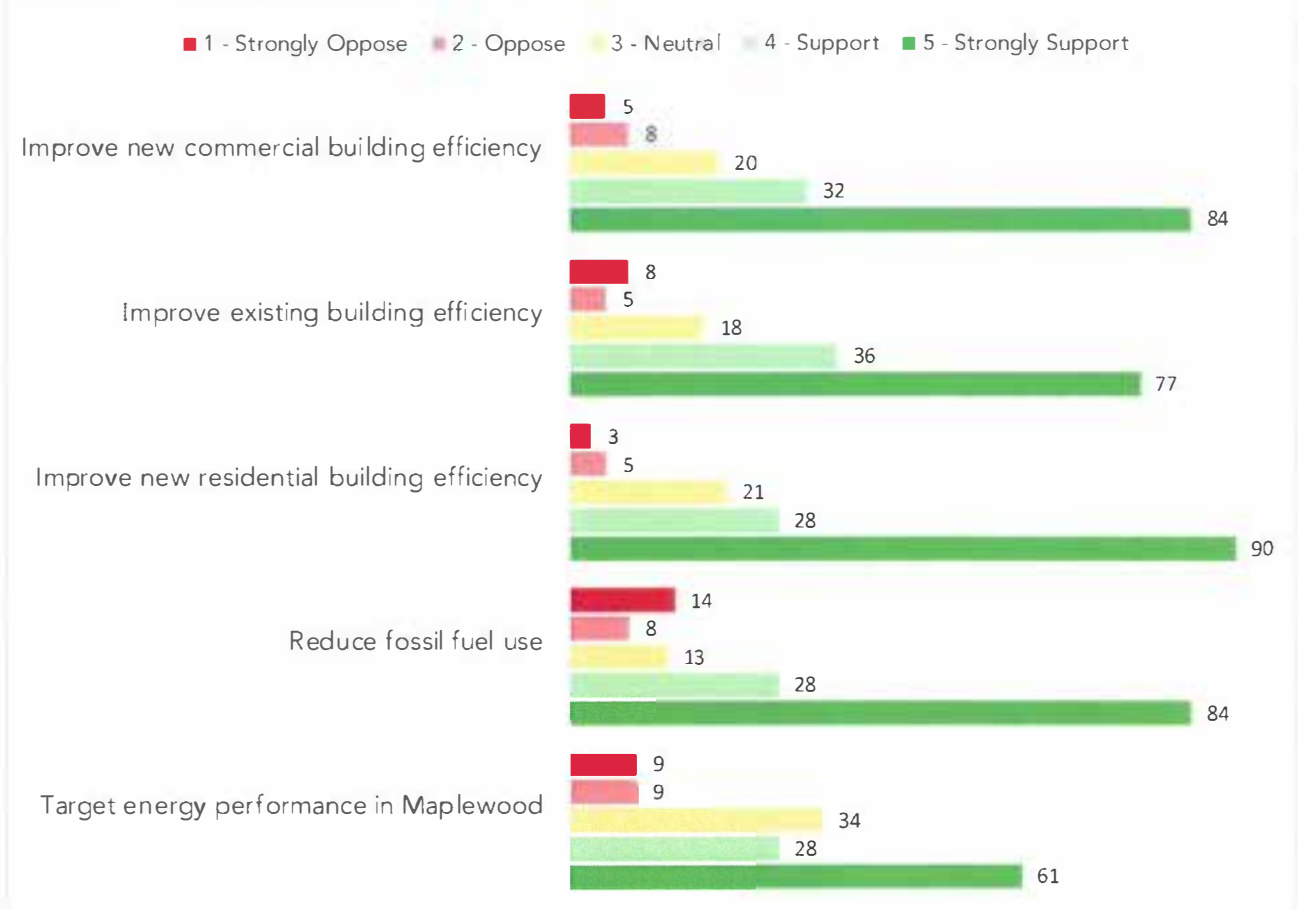
A total of 75% of respondents rated this series of actions as *important* (4) or *very important* (5). This set of actions was the second most important set of actions to respondents.

What is your level of support for these actions?

Respondents ranked their level of support for each of the following actions. They are listed in order from most supported to least supported:

1. Improve new commercial building efficiency (80% support or strongly support)
2. Improve existing building efficiency (78% support or strongly support)
3. Improve new residential building efficiency (77% support or strongly support)
4. Reduce fossil fuel use (76% support or strongly support)
5. Target energy performance in Maplewood (63% support or strongly support)

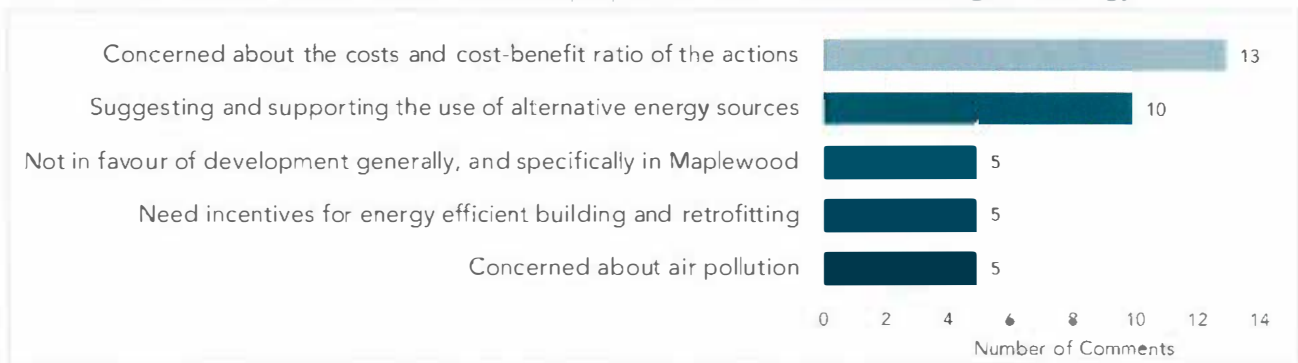
What is your level of support for these actions?



Do you have any additional comments about these actions?

In total, 60 comments were received. The five most commonly mentioned themes were:

Five most common themes for comments on the proposed actions related to buildings and energy



4.1.4 SOLID WASTE

Waste represents a small but significant portion of our community's carbon emissions. Energy is spent collecting and dealing with waste, and decomposing waste in our landfill is a significant source of methane; a powerful greenhouse gas. We can reduce emissions by reducing waste sent to the landfill and lowering the emissions generated from waste. Taking action to reduce waste also results in co-benefits such as a heightened sense of community pride, a greater sense of purpose among community members, and less time spent sorting waste.



How important is this series of actions to you?

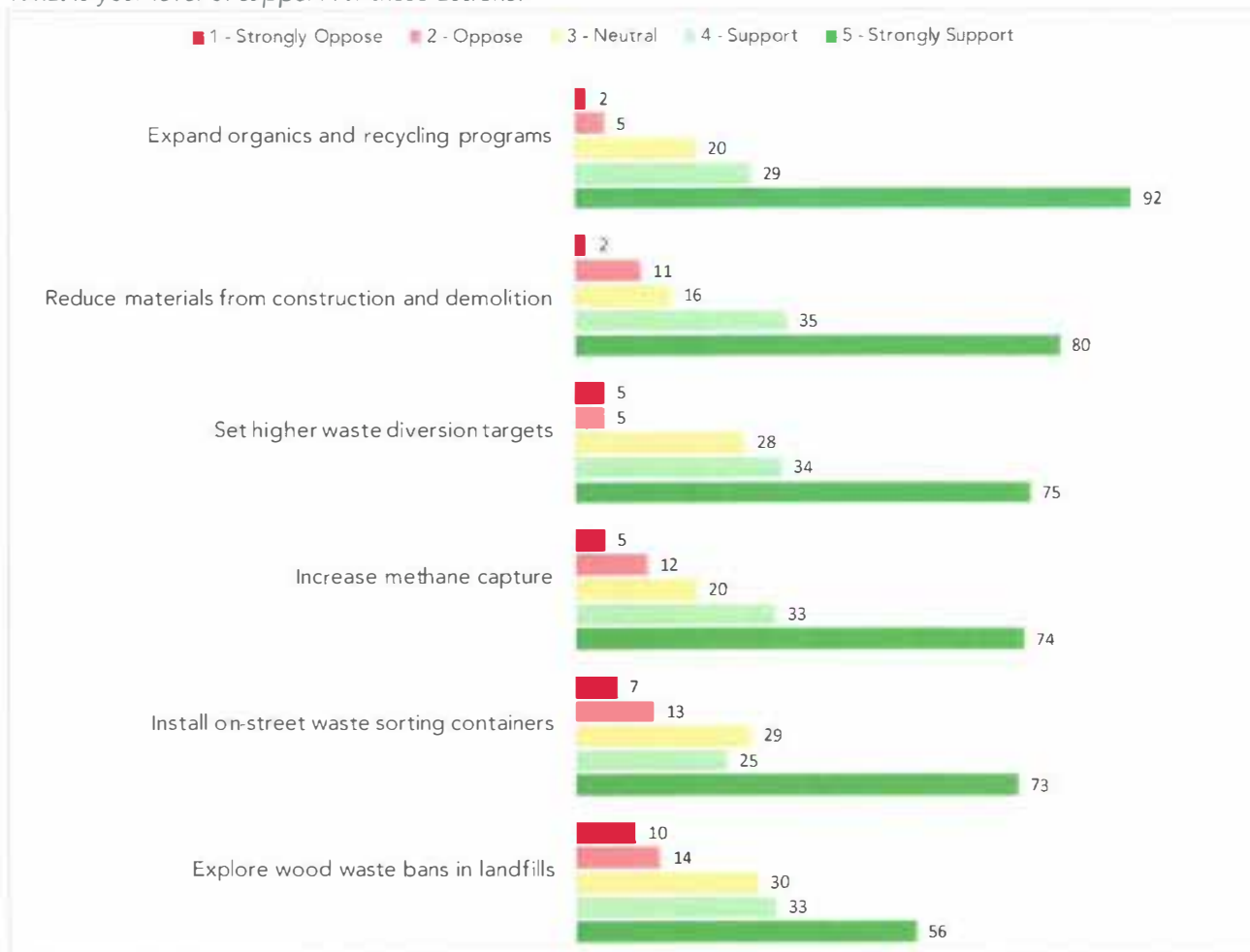
A total of 73% of respondents rated this series of actions as *important* (4) or *very important* (5). This set of actions was rated the same level of importance as those related to Urban Forestry.

What is your level of support for these actions?

Respondents ranked their level of support for each of the following actions. They are listed in order from most supported to least supported:

1. Expand organics and recycling programs (82% support or strongly support)
2. Reduce materials from construction and demolition (80% support or strongly support)
3. Set higher waste diversion targets (74% support or strongly support)
4. Increase methane capture (74% support or strongly support)
5. Install on-street waste sorting containers (67% support or strongly support)
6. Explore wood waste bans in landfills (62% support or strongly support)

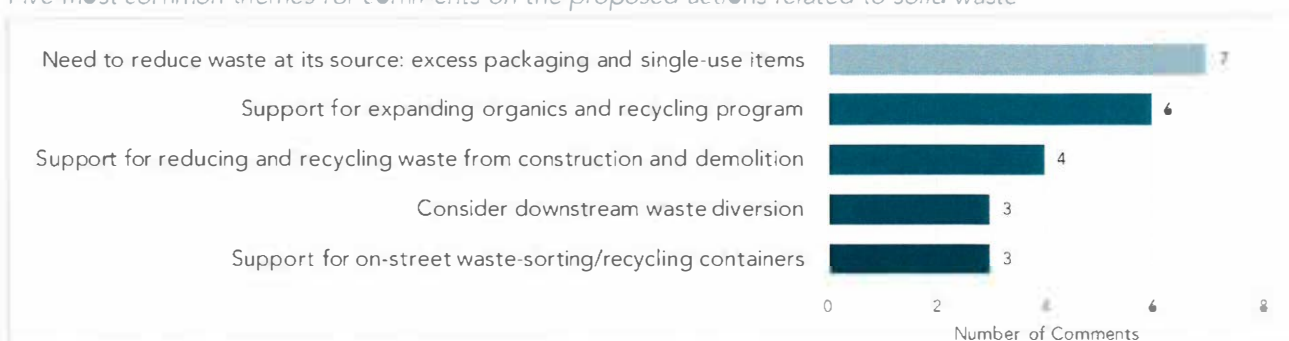
What is your level of support for these actions?



Do you have any additional comments about these actions?

In total, 31 comments were received. The five most commonly mentioned themes were:

Five most common themes for comments on the proposed actions related to solid waste



4.1.5 URBAN FORESTRY

The urban tree canopy provides numerous benefits, including reducing both energy use and emissions. Planting trees can help to sequester carbon out of the atmosphere, and can help to reduce energy consumption in buildings by providing a source of shade in the hot summer months. By expanding our urban forests, we can further reduce our energy use and emissions. Expanding our urban forests also provides co-benefits such as a calmer, quieter urban setting, improved overall mental health, and protection from flooding during storms.

How important is this series of actions to you?

A total of 73% of respondents rated this series of actions as *important* (4) or *very important* (5). This set of actions was rated the same level of importance as those related to Solid Waste.

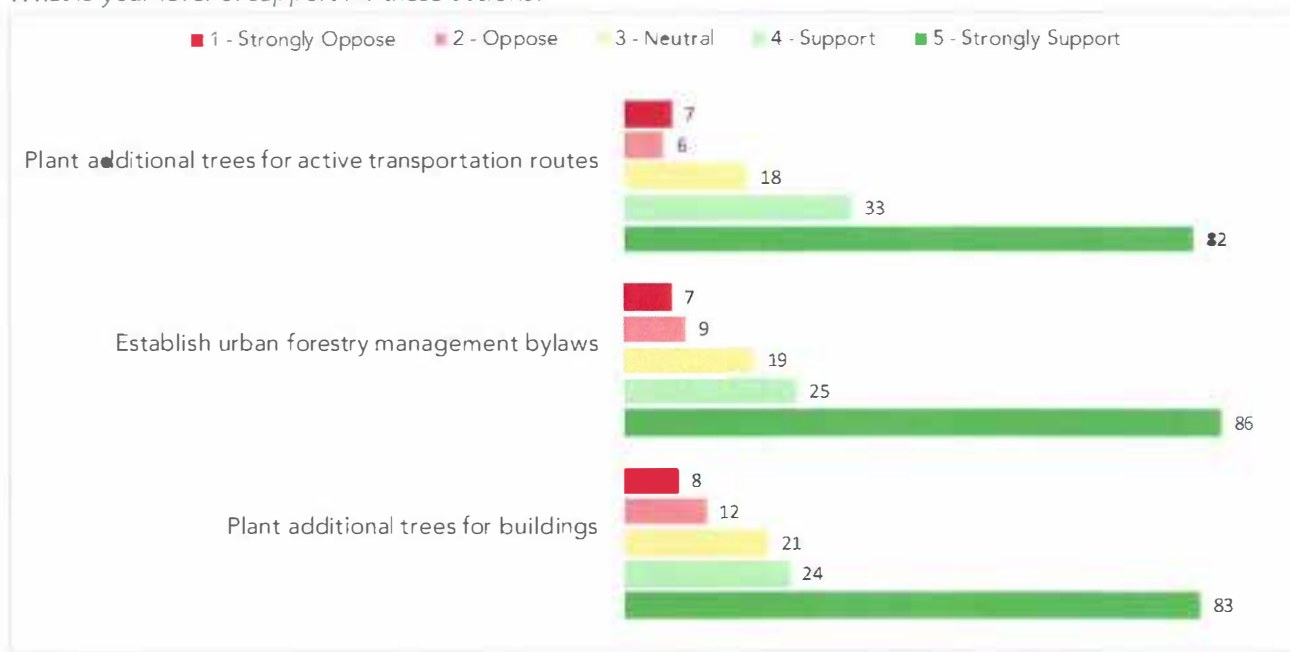
What is your level of support for these actions?

Respondents ranked their level of support for each of the following actions. They are listed in order from most supported to least supported:

1. Plant additional trees for active transportation routes (79% support or strongly support)
2. Establish urban forestry management bylaws (76% support or strongly support)
3. Plant additional trees for buildings (72% support or strongly support)



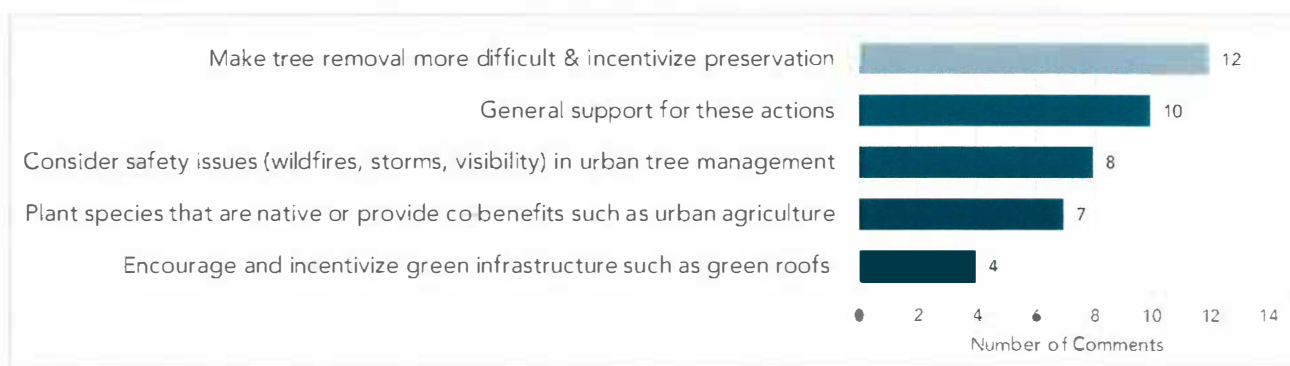
What is your level of support for these actions?



Do you have any additional comments about these actions?

In total, 61 comments were received. The five most commonly mentioned themes were:

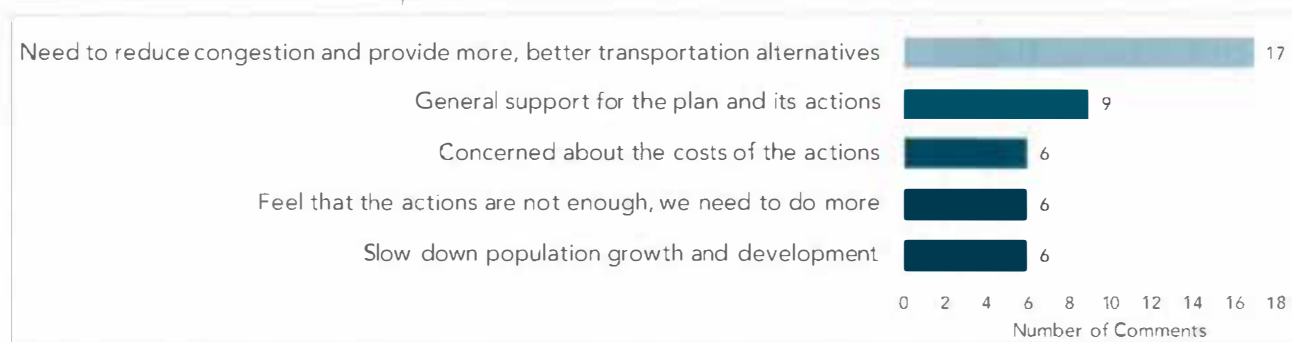
Five most common themes for comments on the proposed actions related to urban forestry



4.1.6 FINAL THOUGHTS

Respondents were asked to provide any final thoughts about the CEEP or climate action in the District. In total, 77 comments were received. The five most commonly mentioned themes were:

Five most common themes for respondents' final comments



5.0 CONCLUSION

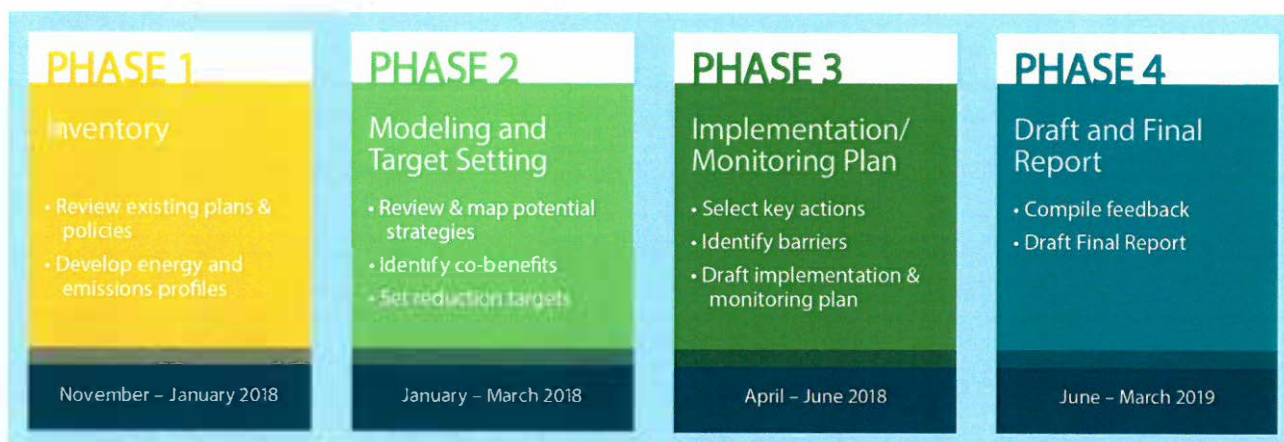
Feedback on the proposed actions was gathered through an online public survey. The following points summarize the key results and themes of the feedback received:

- actions to reduce transportation related emissions were the most important to respondents
- support was highest for the following actions in each category:
 - enhancing the transit experience (*Transportation and Land Use*)
 - improving new commercial building efficiency (*Buildings and Energy*)
 - expanding the organics and recycling programs (*Solid Waste*)
 - planting additional trees on active transportation routes (*Urban Forestry*)
- in the comments for each category, the most frequently mentioned themes were:
 - concerns about cost implications and cost-benefit ratio for some of the actions;
 - prioritize public transit improvements;
 - reduce waste at its source: excess packaging and single-use items;
 - make tree removal more difficult and incentivize tree preservation; and
 - reduce congestion and provide more, better transportation alternatives.

Overall, there was broad support for many of the proposed actions. All of the actions mentioned in the survey were supported or strongly supported by at least 60% of respondents. With half of the proposed actions (11 actions out of 22) supported or strongly supported by more than 75% of respondents.

6.0 NEXT STEPS

This report will be shared with Council. The input received will be used to inform the final version of the CEEP, which is expected to go before Council in spring of 2019.





355 West Queens Road
North Vancouver, BC
V7N 4N5

604-990-2311
DNV.org/CEEP





NVanDistrict



@NVanDistrict

AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: <u>JANUARY 22 / 2018</u> Date: _____

 Dept. Manager	 GM Director	 CAO
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The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 12, 2018

File: 13.6770

AUTHOR: Sarah Dal Santo, Section Manager Policy Research

SUBJECT: Community Energy and Emissions Plan - Phase 1 Progress Report

RECOMMENDATION:

That the January 12, 2018 report entitled Community Energy and Emissions Plan - Phase 1 Progress Report from the Section Manager, Policy Research is received for information.

REASON FOR REPORT:

This report provides Council with an update on the project phases and proposed engagement for the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP), and work completed to date.

SUMMARY:

The District has begun work to develop a District-wide Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) that will guide long-term planning and coordinated actions towards reducing our community's collective contribution to climate change and becoming a more energy efficient community. The CEEP is a climate mitigation plan that will work alongside the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and the District's (Corporate) Strategic Energy Management Plan to form a comprehensive climate action strategy for the District that is supported by, and is supportive of, other key municipal, regional, and provincial plans and programs.

The project to develop the CEEP is currently nearing completion of Phase 1 - Inventory and Situational Analysis. This phase will result in a community profile of current and projected community energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The subsequent Modelling and Target Setting (Phase 2), Implementation and Monitoring (Phase 3), and Final Reporting (Phase 4) will be completed in Q2-Q4 2018. The CEEP process includes a series of opportunities for public, stakeholder, interdepartmental staff, and Council engagement at key milestones.

BACKGROUND:

In May 2017, a staff information report (Attachment 1) informed Council of a grant opportunity through the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), for which staff submitted a funding application. FCM's Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program (MCIP) is a five-year, \$75-million program designed to encourage Canadian municipalities to better prepare for, and adapt to, the new realities of climate change and to reduce GHG emissions. The program is delivered by FCM and is funded by the Government of Canada.

In October 2017 an FCM funding announcement presented confirmation that, among several municipalities nation-wide, the District had successfully been awarded significant funding to develop a CEEP. Initial funding partnerships with BC Hydro and Vancouver Coastal Health were instrumental in helping to leverage the FCM grant for the CEEP project.

In late September 2017, the District engaged the services of a qualified consulting team with extensive planning, emissions and energy modelling, policy analysis, communications, and engagement skills to conduct the development of the CEEP. The project is being led by Integral Group with support from Nelson Nygard (transportation), Happy City (community health), Licker Geospatial (community energy mapping), and Glave Communications (communications and engagement).

Primary goals for the CEEP are to:

- develop a refined set of targets, and identify actions to meaningfully reduce our community contribution to climate change and advance progress towards a more energy efficient community that reduces reliance on fossil fuels;
- help strengthen integration of climate actions into municipal programs and decision making; and
- increase community awareness and inspire innovation on climate action.

The following additional expectations for the CEEP reflect both District of North Vancouver and other partner agency interests:

- achieve Milestone 3 of the ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives) Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) climate change action milestone steps. (The District currently sits at PCP Milestone 1)
- identify a strategic pathway for advancing towards net zero ready buildings by 2032, per the new BC Energy Step Code, and
- offer a unique community health lens - examining potential health impacts/costs/benefits from the suite of climate actions, and finding solutions that will improve social well-being, connectedness, and economic security.

EXISTING POLICY:

The Official Community Plan (OCP) includes objectives to become a more energy efficient community that reduces its GHG emissions and our dependency on non-renewable fuels while adapting to climate change. Policy 10.1.4 supports working with other levels of government, energy providers, and the business community to facilitate emissions assessments and to develop energy and GHG reduction strategies. The OCP also includes a community target of a 33% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 (from 2007 levels). The CEEP will examine this target in consideration of ongoing changes in our community and commitments to address climate change.

Development of a CEEP is also supported by priority # 10 in the District's Corporate Plan: "Take Action on Climate Change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and developing a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy". The Corporate Plan also acknowledges the need for

strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, and to consider energy conservation and GHG reduction in decision making.

The CEEP will complement the District's (Corporate) Strategic Energy Management Plan and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to form a comprehensive climate action strategic approach for the District that is supported by other key municipal plans and programs.

With a long-term planning horizon to 2015, the CEEP will provide an important road map to inform future community and infrastructure planning and decision making.

ANALYSIS:

This section describes the CEEP project phases, proposed engagement and current progress.

CEEP Work Plan Phases

The CEEP work plan involves four (4) key phases as outlined in Figure 1 below.

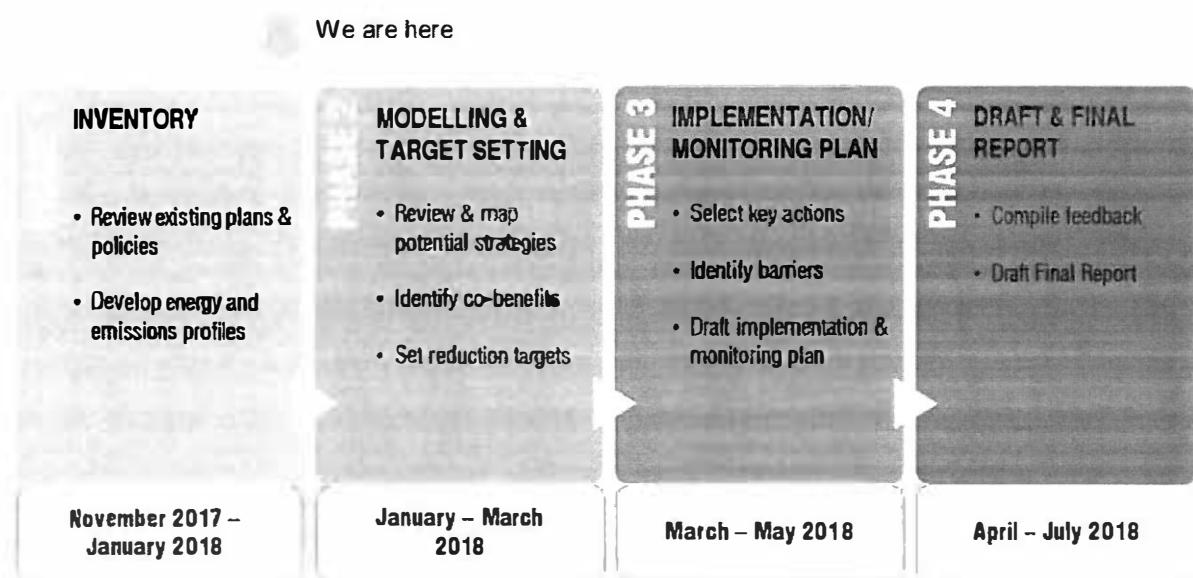


Figure 1. CEEP phases of work and project timelines

Phase 1 involves gathering data on energy and emissions, and current municipal plans and programs to build a comprehensive community energy and emissions profile for the District. Forecasted growth and changing energy uses will be modelled to establish energy and emissions projections to 2050. Ambitious, yet achievable community targets will be identified in Phase 2. Community energy mapping, modelling and triple bottom line analysis tools will be used to assess the relative benefits of potential climate change actions. In Phase 3, climate change actions will be refined and prioritized to inform a proposed implementation and monitoring plan. The CEEP process will explore climate actions across key community sectors - land use, buildings, transportation, energy, and waste. CEEP actions have the potential to increase community resiliency to rising energy costs and to promote overall community health and liveability – all while minimizing our contribution to climate change. In Phase 4, interim

deliverables from the previous phases will be summarized into a draft and then into a final CEEP for Council's consideration.

CEEP Engagement

Beginning with the launch of the CEEP project on the District's website in Q1 2018, the CEEP will provide opportunities for communication and engagement on the project at key milestones throughout all phases. Figure 2 below provides a summary of the proposed CEEP engagement process. Recognizing the need for broad, multi-disciplinary input to help shape and ensure the success of the CEEP; the engagement strategy ensures that community, stakeholders, interdepartmental staff, and Council input may be provided in each phase of CEEP development.

Form of Engagement	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4
DNV Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Launch project on DNV website ✓ Begin public outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Continue public outreach ✓ Public engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Continue public outreach ✓ Conduct online engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct online engagement on draft CEEP
Key Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Begin stakeholder outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stakeholder workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gather input on draft implementation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gather input on draft CEEP
DNV Staff and Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Interdepartmental Steering Committee workshop #1 ✓ Progress report to Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Interdepartmental Steering Committee workshop #2 ✓ Council workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Interdepartmental Steering Committee workshop #3 ✓ Progress report to Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Council workshop on final CEEP ✓ Council consideration of final CEEP
	November 2017 – January 2018	January – March 2018	March – May 2018	April – July 2018

Figure 2. CEEP engagement summary detail by project phase

Timing/Approval Process:

The CEEP project is now well into Phase 1. The consultant has met with the core staff team and an interdepartmental steering committee to gather municipal data and to explore preliminary directions for CEEP targets and actions. Community outreach and stakeholder engagement is set to begin in Q1 following the launch of the CEEP page on the District's web site.

The subsequent Modelling and Target Setting (Phase 2), Implementation and Monitoring (Phase 3), and Final Reporting (Phase 4) will be completed by end of July 2018.

The next progress update will be in the form of a Council Workshop, which will provide an opportunity to learn about, and ask detailed questions of the emerging findings of the CEEP inventory, situational analysis, and forecasting.

Concurrence:

An interdepartmental steering committee has been established to act as a sounding board and to provide multidisciplinary feedback on emerging CEEP ideas and concepts. This committee will also ensure that CEEP actions are practical and implementable.

Financial Impacts:

The FCM grant provides funding up to \$158,600 to support this CEEP project. Additional funding has also been confirmed by BC Hydro (\$15,000) and Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) (\$10,000). The District has also committed \$16,000 in funding and an estimated \$45,000 of in-kind resources to support this project. CEEP implementation may have funding implications for future Council consideration through the budget approval process.

Liability/Risk:

The District is committed to fulfilling the terms and conditions of the FCM grant agreement (including submission of milestone reports, ensuring the project stays on task and is completed on budget and on time) in order to access grant funding.

Social Policy Implications:

Besides lowering our emissions, innovative ideas and climate actions arising from the CEEP are expected to offer other important community co-benefits such as: energy cost savings, more comfortable and energy efficient homes and buildings, more opportunities for walking and cycling and less traffic congestion, cleaner air quality both indoors and out, business investment and job growth in renewable energy sectors, and improved community health and well-being.

Environmental Impact:

Reducing our community contribution to climate change is a primary goal of the CEEP. Estimated GHG reductions will be calculated based on modelling and as informed by identified community targets. Proposed climate actions will have direct benefits to the natural environment and local air quality.

Conclusion:

The CEEP takes a vital step forward towards managing our community impact on climate change and reaching our Official Community Plan goal of becoming an energy efficient community. The CEEP is also important because the decisions we make today – about where we live, how we move around, how we source our energy – will impact our community decades from now.

Respectfully submitted,






Sarah Dal Santo MCIP, RPP
Section Manager Policy Research

Attachment 1: Information Report to Council dated April 12, 2017

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	

ATTACHMENT 1

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Info Package	AGENDA INFORMATION Date: <u>May 31 2017</u>
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 Dept. Manager	 GM/ Director	 CAO
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The District of North Vancouver INFORMATION REPORT TO COUNCIL

April 12, 2017
File: 13.6770.000

AUTHOR: Sarah Dal Santo, Section Manager Policy Research

SUBJECT: Community Energy and Emissions Plan Update and Application for Funding

REASON FOR REPORT:

To inform Council of a current grant opportunity that staff is pursuing through the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) to help fund development of a Community Energy and Emissions Plan for the District of North Vancouver (District).

BACKGROUND:

The FCM recently announced a new "Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program" (MCIP) that provides funding, training and resources to help local governments develop greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and community energy plans, and strategies to help communities adapt to the impacts of climate change. This program provides funding up to \$175,000 and a maximum of 80 per cent of eligible costs to plan and implement eligible projects. For more details see: <http://www.fcm.ca/home/programs/municipalities-for-climate-innovation-program/greenhouse-gas-emission-reduction-and-community-energy-plans-funding.htm>

Recognizing that transportation and buildings are two major sources of GHG emissions and energy consumption, cities and local governments have an important role to play in reducing impacts on climate change. The District of North Vancouver (District) is part of a network of Canadian municipalities committed to reducing GHG emissions to mitigate climate change. The District joined the Partners for Climate Prevention (PCP) program in 2001. This PCP program is the Canadian component of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Cities for Climate Protection network, which involves more than 1,100 communities worldwide.

The PCP program recommends action against climate change through a five-milestone process that guides members in creating GHG inventories, setting realistic and achievable GHG reduction targets, developing local action plans, and implementing plans using specific, measurable actions to reduce emissions. FCM's Green Municipal Fund provides grants to municipalities undertaking the PCP milestone steps.

Document: 3179772

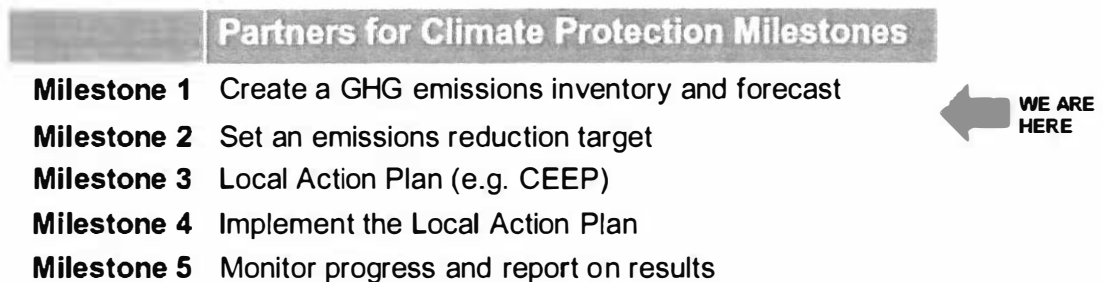


Table 1. Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Milestones

A number of Lower Mainland municipalities (Richmond, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Surrey, Vancouver, Port Coquitlam, New Westminster, Delta and others) have completed and are in the process of implementing their Community Energy and Emissions Plans (CEEPs). On the North Shore, the City of North Vancouver completed its CEEP in 2010 and has reached PCP Milestone 5, while the District of West Vancouver completed its CEEP in 2016 and has reached PCP Milestone 3.

As part of our commitment under the provincial Climate Action Charter and as guided by the District's Energy Management Plan, the District has made significant strides towards improving our corporate emissions and reducing energy consumption.

While we have experienced success at the corporate level, focus now needs to be put towards the community's overall contribution to climate change. Completion of a District of North Vancouver CEEP will build on existing policies and programs and provide a progressive, coordinated and impactful approach to further reduce our community contribution towards climate change. Completion of a CEEP will also strengthen the District's commitment to climate action and move the District from Milestone 1 (current status) to Milestone 3 in the PCP program, with the ultimate goal of achieving Milestone 5.

A consolidated record of both corporate and community GHG and energy reduction initiatives completed in 2016 is currently being prepared as part of the annual Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) summary report that will be made available to Council soon.

EXISTING POLICY:

Development of a Community Energy and Emissions Plan supports Official Community Plan (OCP) policies and assists the municipality in addressing other legislative requirements.

The OCP is an integrated sustainable community plan that includes objectives to become a more energy efficient community that reduces its greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on non-renewable fuels while adapting to climate change. Policy 10.1.4 supports working with other levels of government, energy providers and the business community to facilitate emissions assessments and to develop energy and greenhouse gas reduction strategies.

As required under the Local Government Act, the OCP includes targets, policies and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The OCP sets a community target of a 33% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 (from 2007 levels). The CEEP will include a re-evaluation of this target in consideration of ongoing changes in our community, and commitments by senior levels of government to address climate change.

Development of a CEEP is also supported by priority # 10 in the District's Corporate Plan: "Take Action on Climate Change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and developing a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy". The Corporate Plan also identifies the need for:

- i. Examination of existing approaches and development of new strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, and
- ii. Consideration of energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction in decision making.

The CEEP will develop practical and innovative strategies to reduce our contribution to climate change and will recommend a set of best management practices and actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on fossil fuels at the community level which can be integrated into our planning documents, and other decision making tools such as the long term funding strategy.



Figure 1. Relationship between the OCP, Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

ANALYSIS:

To be eligible for MCIP funding and to successfully complete PCP milestone 3, the CEEP is expected to include the following key components.

1. Baseline inventory - Establish or update a baseline of GHG emissions and energy use.
2. Forecast – Project future GHG emissions and energy use based on population and growth forecasts.
3. Target – Set (or update) GHG emissions reduction targets for the community.
4. Action Plan – Outline actions to reduce GHG emissions for municipal operations or community.

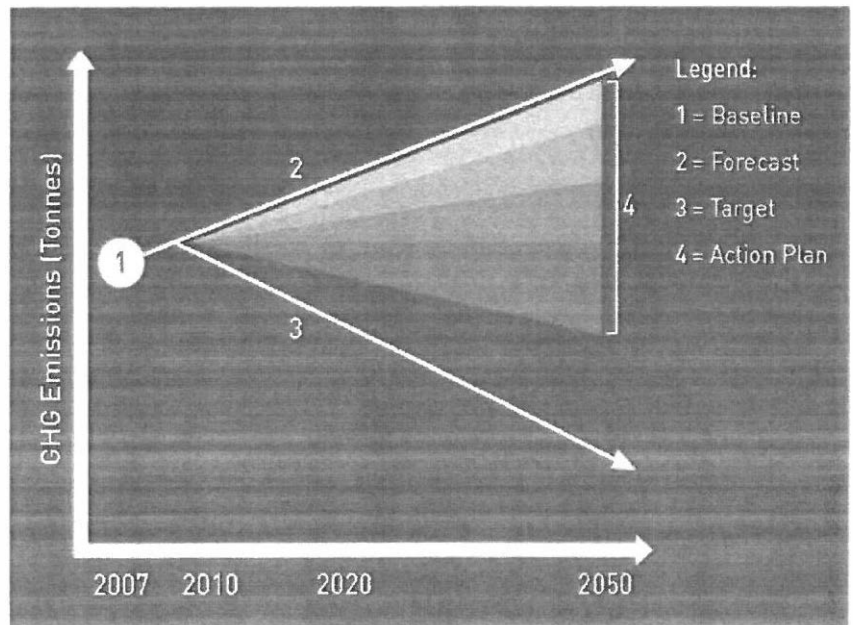


Figure 2: Graphic representation of CEEP components (BC Hydro)

Staff proposes that the District use the Provincial Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI inventory data (available for 2007, 2010 and 2012) which includes GHG emissions (CO₂e tonnes) and energy use for municipalities across the province. This inventory includes data in each of the major contributing community sectors: building type, transportation, deforestation, agriculture, and solid waste. Additional research may be needed to update this inventory and to fill in data gaps, where this information is available.

With an established baseline inventory, an estimate of potential future GHG emissions and energy use can be done using BC Stats population forecasts and the Districts growth projections. This will be compared to a “business as usual” approach to GHG emissions and energy use. Depending on available funding, the project may include community GHG emissions mapping by community sub-regions or major centres.

Estimated future GHG emissions and energy use will be measured against our OCP target as well as the provincial target to reduce GHG emissions to 33% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 (relative to 2007 levels).

The proposed action plan will include a list of short, medium and long-term actions, specific to local opportunities, to bring emissions and energy efficiencies in line with community targets. Responsible parties, timelines for implementation and estimated costs will also be

included. Ultimately, once endorsed by Council, new GHG emissions and energy reduction targets and actions arising from the CEEP would replace existing targets and actions identified in the OCP.

Specific details of the CEEP scope and work plan will be developed in consultation with a qualified consulting team. It is staff's intent to ensure that this project, builds on existing work and policies, and provides practical and innovative implementation measures for moving the community towards established greenhouse gas emissions and energy targets. The work plan will also include opportunities for workshops with Council at key milestones.

Timing/Approval Process:

FCM has issued an open call with no fixed deadline for submission of grant applications. However, given the anticipated level of interest from municipalities across Canada for this limited funding, submitting the application sooner rather than later will increase the rate of success.

Concurrence:

Development of the CEEP will be informed by input from an interdepartmental technical steering committee with meetings held at key project milestones. Interdepartmental input will ensure that the CEEP integrates with existing plans and programs, and reflects practical, implementable actions.

Financial Impacts:

The FCM grant program provides funding up to \$175,000 (and up to 80% of eligible project costs) for the completion of community energy and emissions plans. Other funding sources will also be explored to maximize leverage of District efforts. District staff have received confirmation that BC Hydro is interested in contributing \$15,000 from the Power Smart Sustainable Communities Program towards completion of the CEEP.

Development of the CEEP will require allocation of existing staff time and other in kind resources. CEEP implementation may have funding implications for Council future consideration through the budget approval process.

Liability/Risk:

There is no liability or risk to the municipality until such time as the District agrees to accept funding under the terms and conditions of a signed agreement with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, and /or other funding partner.

Social Policy Implications:

Innovative ideas and solutions arising through the development of the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) are anticipated to identify opportunities for energy cost savings and promoting the green economy and potentially new local jobs.

Environmental Impact:

The CEEP aims to reduce the community impact on greenhouse gas emissions and consumption of fossil fuels. Proposed climate actions will have direct benefit to the natural environment and air quality.

Public and Stakeholder Input:

The development of the CEEP will include opportunities for public and stakeholder engagement at key stages in the project. Staff is exploring opportunities to work with a community partner to assist with community outreach and to build awareness of the CEEP and future climate action initiatives.

Conclusion:

Recognizing that transportation and buildings are two major sources of GHG emissions and energy consumption, cities and local governments have an important role to play in reducing impacts on climate change. Completion of a District of North Vancouver CEEP will build on existing policies and programs and provide a progressive, coordinated and impactful approach to further reduce our community contribution towards climate change. Completion of a CEEP will also strengthen the District's commitment to climate action and help the District achieve Milestone 3 in the FCM Partners for Climate Prevention program. Undertaking the CEEP in 2017 - 2018 will enable the District to leverage FCM funding to complete the plan.

Respectfully submitted,



Sarah Dai Santo
Section Manager Policy Research

REVIEWED WITH:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev.	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP
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<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	



District of North Vancouver
Community Energy and Emissions Situational Analysis and Community Profile

January 31st, 2018

Prepared for:

District of North Vancouver &
Federation of Canadian Municipalities

Prepared by:

Integral Group LLC



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1 Introduction

This interim report presents a summary of the current trends and issues with respect to energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions released in the District of North Vancouver (DNV or 'the District'). The District has set a target of reducing community greenhouse gas emissions by 33% by the year 2030, and is contemplating a second target of reducing emissions by 80% by 2050. The information presented in this report is an important first step towards the completion of the District's Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP), in that it provides a profile of current energy and emissions in the District. This profile has been created by developing a current inventory and business-as-usual (BAU) forecast of energy use and emissions from key sectors in the District, including buildings, transportation, and waste. This information has been compiled from a number of sources including the following:

Buildings

- District of North Vancouver (total building area and typologies, growth by typology)
- BC Ministry of Environment (historical energy and GHGs)
- BC Hydro (2016 electricity)
- Fortis BC (2016 natural gas)
- BC Building Code (new building energy consumption, fuel mix)
- Commercial Building Energy Consumption Study, 2012 (existing building energy consumption, fuel mix)

Transportation

- TransLink (VKT)
- BC Ministry of Environment (historical VKT, energy, and GHGs)
- California Emissions Estimator Model (policy impact estimates)

Solid Waste

- District of North Vancouver (waste tonnage)
- Metro Vancouver (waste tonnage, GHGs, regional waste profiles)
- BC Stats (construction activity)
- BC Ministry of Environment (historical GHGs)

Specific sources of data for each of the figures presented in this report can be found in an accompanying spreadsheet provided to the District. This spreadsheet also details the District's 2016 GHG inventory, including all assumptions, sources, and equations, as well as historical energy and emissions from 2007, 2010, and 2012, as calculated by the BC Ministry of Environment.

In addition to this energy and emissions profile, the report includes a brief overview of a relevant set of District plans, strategies, policies, and commitments. This evaluation was conducted in order to determine the District's current state of affairs with regard to District action targeting energy use and GHG emissions. A brief review of Metro Vancouver and the Province of BC's policies was also conducted to determine where the District of North Vancouver's actions are supported by strategies at broader scales. The overarching purpose of this exercise was to provide a baseline understanding of current actions from which to craft a Community Energy and Emissions Plan for the DNV. Key documents that were reviewed are shown in Appendix A.

Section 2 of the report begins with an overarching summary of trends in energy consumption and emissions in the District, followed by a more detailed breakdown of energy use and emissions in the buildings, transportation, and waste sectors. It presents both the baseline profile and a business-as-usual forecast for energy and emissions by sector and fuel type, as well as a summary of key actions and opportunities. In addition to the three key sectors outlined above, **Section 3** also notes the overarching trends and influences on current and future energy use and emissions, including land use and urban design, and the energy sector. **Section 4** offers a brief summary of next steps in the process of creating the District's CEEP.

2 Summary of Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions

2.1 Energy and Emissions, 2007 to 2016

Since the District's GHG target baseline year of 2007, both energy consumption and GHG emissions have remained relatively flat (Figure 1). Energy use has decreased approximately 4% over the last ten years, while GHG emissions are 12% lower than in 2007.

However, while the District has maintained a steady 60/40 split on energy consumption from buildings and transportation, respectively, the *proportion* of GHG emissions derived from transportation has steadily increased as GHG emissions from solid waste have declined, and emissions from buildings have held steady.

It is important to note an issue with solid waste data. While GHG emissions from waste have declined 6% since 2007, these reductions cannot necessarily be directly attributed to actions taken by the District. This is due to the fact that commercial waste is tracked in a way that very likely attributes waste from other municipalities to the District. As such, reductions in commercial waste may be due to other factors, including data collection methods and action by other municipalities. These factors cannot be identified with certainty at this time. Using the current approach to waste data collection, the District will likely continue to have uncertainty regarding their impact on total waste and associated emissions. The District can, however, continue to track changes in municipal solid waste (mostly from residential buildings).

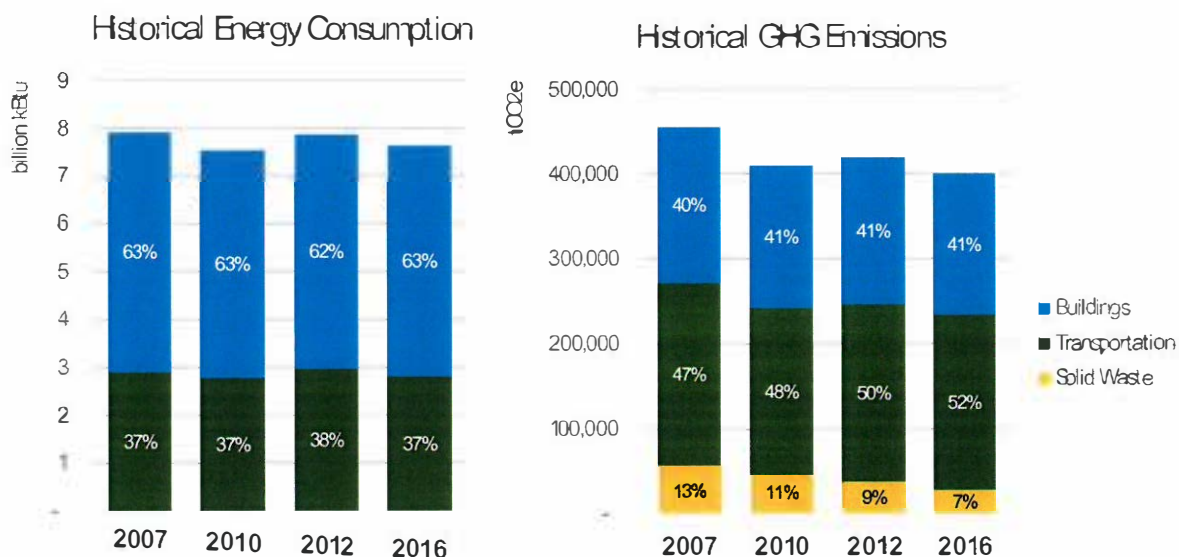


Figure 1 Historical energy consumption and GHG emissions in the District

2.2 Energy Consumption in 2016

In 2016, the majority (64%) of energy in the District was consumed by the building sector—43% by residential buildings and 21% by institutional, commercial and industrial (ICI) buildings (Figure 2). Energy consumed by passenger and commercial vehicles accounted for 35.5%, while the remaining 1.5% is attributable to transit.

When exploring energy use by fuel type, the majority of energy consumed in the District is derived from natural gas used in the building sector, which accounts for 41% of total energy use, as well as gasoline consumed in the transportation section, accounting for 30% of energy consumption.

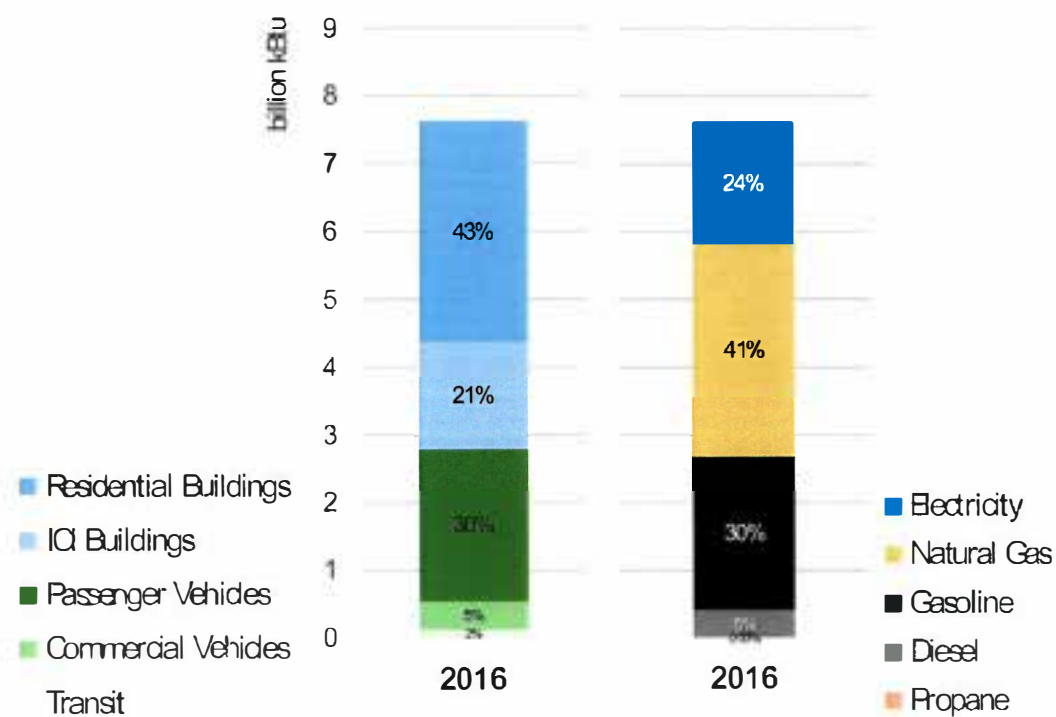


Figure 2 Energy consumption in the District by subsector and fuel type, 2016

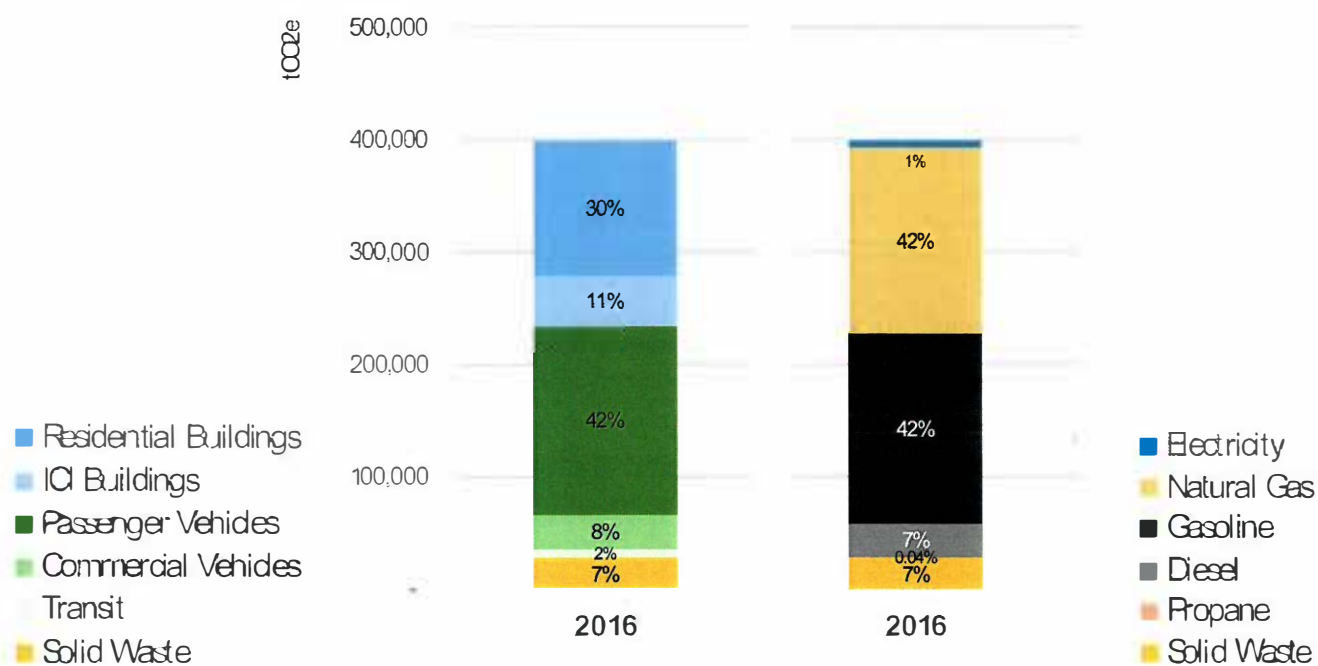


Figure 3 GHG emissions in the District by subsector and fuel type, 2016

2.3 GHG Emissions in 2016

Turning to emissions, **Figure 3** shows the District's 2016 GHG emissions by subsector and by fuel type. Important to note is that 84% of GHG emissions are attributable to the use of natural gas in buildings and gasoline consumed in vehicles, mostly passenger vehicles. These two fuels are thus important targets for GHG reduction actions.

While electricity represents approximately a quarter of energy consumption in the District, the emissions intensity of the province's electricity grid is so low that GHGs associated with electricity are negligible. As such, any actions designed to target reductions in electricity use will not achieve significant GHG emission reductions. However, they may still achieve other goals or objectives (e.g. energy cost savings).

2.4 Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions Forecast, 2030 and 2050

Looking to the future, this report forecasts the District's energy and emissions out to 2050, and presents the main values for both 2030 and 2050 as the years associated with in-place or potential GHG reduction targets. Forecasting assumes ongoing implementation of key District plans and policies (such as the Official Community Plan, Transportation Plan, Energy Step Code measures). The projection also accounts for anticipated growth in population and employment.

Key Town and Village Centres in the District are expected to grow significantly over the next three decades. This growth in population and employment is forecast to lead to increases in building area, transportation demand, and waste production. Despite this growth, however, the modelled District and Provincial policies hold energy consumption relatively flat, while driving GHG emissions down about 16% by 2050, versus the 2007 baseline (**Table 1** and **Table 2**). In 2030, the story is much the same: energy consumption is approximately 2% lower than in 2007, while GHG emissions are 17% lower. Assuming that the District continues to grow past 2030, emissions continue to increase over time. The District's decision to focus development in compact Town Centres that are supported by transit, cycling, and walking improvements is projected to have a significant positive effect on energy and emissions. By 2030, transportation emissions are projected to be 25% lower than in 2007, with reductions creeping up to nearly 28% by 2050.

The story is a different for buildings. Although the BC Building Code reduces the energy and emissions associated with newly constructed buildings, the growth in square footage across the community outweighs the Code's stricter energy requirements. In 2030, emissions from buildings are projected to be 2% higher than in 2007, with emissions increasing further to 2050, when they are estimated to be nearly 7% higher. The District is planning to implement the BC Energy Step Code starting in 2018, with varying steps for Part 3 and Part 9 buildings above, each better than the energy performance of the BC Energy Step Code. This change will decrease emissions from the current forecast.

Waste emissions see the most significant drop between 2007 and the forecasted years of 2030 and 2050. However, as discussed above, this is due primarily to an issue with data collection, which appears to result in GHG emissions from other jurisdictions being attributed to the District. This issue seems to have led to an unrealistically high baseline and a subsequent drop in ICI emissions in 2012. Forecasted waste emissions are based on population and employment growth relative to the lower 2012 ICI emissions. Overall, it is not possible to assess the District's waste emissions without better quality data.

The numbers are all subject to change as the District proceeds through its Community Energy and Emissions Planning process. New data and information may come to light, and an alternative policy forecast will be produced to help the District achieve its GHG reduction targets.

Table 1 Forecasted energy consumption by sector and fuel type, 2030 and 2050

	2007	2016	2030	2050
Buildings	5,016	4,878	5,458	5,782
Electricity	1,779	1,818	2,167	2,354
Natural Gas	3,237	3,060	3,291	3,428
Transportation	3,050	2,792	2,419	2,353
Diesel	520	411	459	502
Gasoline	2,507	2,278	1,815	1,654
Propane	9	2	3	3
Natural Gas	-	102	143	194
Electricity	13	14	22	33
Total (million kBtu)	8,066	7,684	7,900	8,168
Per Capita (kBtu/resident)*	97,260	89,416	73,984	69,482

*Based on projected population.

Table 2 Forecasted GHG emissions by sector and fuel type, 2030 and 2050

	2007	2016	2030	2050
Buildings	175,874	166,717	179,961	187,729
Electricity	5,563	5,685	6,776	7,361
Natural Gas	170,311	161,032	173,185	180,369
Transportation	224,258	205,522	169,196	162,235
Diesel	37,664	29,725	31,678	34,205
Gasoline	185,955	168,934	127,918	114,952
Propane	600	145	163	183
Natural Gas	-	6,677	9,357	12,762
Electricity	39	41	79	134
Waste	57,010	28,823	30,116	34,560
Residential MSW (Municipal Solid Waste)	--	2,500	3,029	3,344
Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial (ICI)	--	17,062	19,332	22,498
Drop-off	--	5,393	6,534	7,211
Streetscape MSW	--	21	26	29
Demolition, Land Clearing, and Construction (DLC)	--	3,847	1,195	1,479
Total (tCO₂e)	457,142	401,062	379,273	384,525
Per Capita (tCO ₂ e/resident)	5.51	4.67	3.55	3.27
Targeted GHG Emissions	Baseline	n/a	300,000	89,500
Est. Targeted Per Capita (tCO ₂ e/resident)*	Baseline	n/a	2.81	0.76

*Based on projected population.

3 Current (2016) Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions by Sector

3.1 Land Use & Urban Design

While they are difficult to characterize in energy and emissions profiles as a separate category, approaches to land use can substantially affect both transportation and building energy use and emissions. As such, active growth management can help reduce the DNV's contribution to climate change. The District has an extensive repertoire of actions related to land use planning. Broad categories of action include the following:

- ✓ Maintaining an Urban Containment Boundary;
- ✓ Facilitating an appropriate mix and intensity of land uses in designated centres to support efficient transit and transportation;
- ✓ Facilitating a range of multifamily housing sizes as well as encouraging an increase of rental units and affordable/social housing;
- ✓ Supporting development through the provision co-location of amenities and services (schools, facilities, community centres);
- ✓ Encouraging residential and commercial growth in the Network of Centres; more specifically:
 - Concentrating residential growth in four town and village centres of Lynn Valley, Lynn Creek, Lions Gate, and Maplewood, and
 - Concentrating retail, service, and major office developments in the Town Centres
- ✓ Concentrating industrial and light industrial businesses in employment lands;
- ✓ Expanding infrastructure, transportation and municipal service improvements in areas designated for industrial and light industrial commercial uses; and
- ✓ Direct retail and office to Network of Centres

The District's Official Community Plan (OCP) currently has a target to concentrate 75-90% of new residential units to the four town and village centres, with an additional targeted housing mix of 55% detached houses to 45% attached units by 2030. Compact centres will help reduce commute distances and improve access to transit, cycling, and walking infrastructure, thereby having a downward effect on energy and emissions. Co-location of mixed uses also increases opportunities to improve building energy efficiency by encouraging energy sharing initiatives (e.g. waste heat). With regard to Employment Lands, the District aims to increase its built area (ft²) by 33%. This is driven ultimately by the goal of increased economic activity.

Key Issues & Opportunities:

- The planned concentration of mixed use development in urban centres will be an important strategy for shifting to a more energy efficient community.
- The lower density character of District neighbourhoods will make the reduction of transportation emissions a challenge; transition to electric vehicles are likely to be more needed here than in denser areas.

3.2 Buildings

As shown in **Figure 4**, residential buildings make up approximately 83% of the District's total 116 million square feet of floor area. Of this area, *single family dwellings* represent 68% of the total floor area, making them an important target for action in the CEEP. The remaining 17% of the District's buildings are institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings (ICI), consisting primarily of schools, offices, and industrial buildings.

Data analysis in the CEEP will capture 96% of these buildings, while the remaining 4% are categorized as "Covered Elsewhere", as they will be covered by other plans (e.g. the District's Strategic Energy Management Plan) or fall under the jurisdiction of other government entities (e.g. First Nations, the federal government).

Buildings in the District

breakdown by floor area

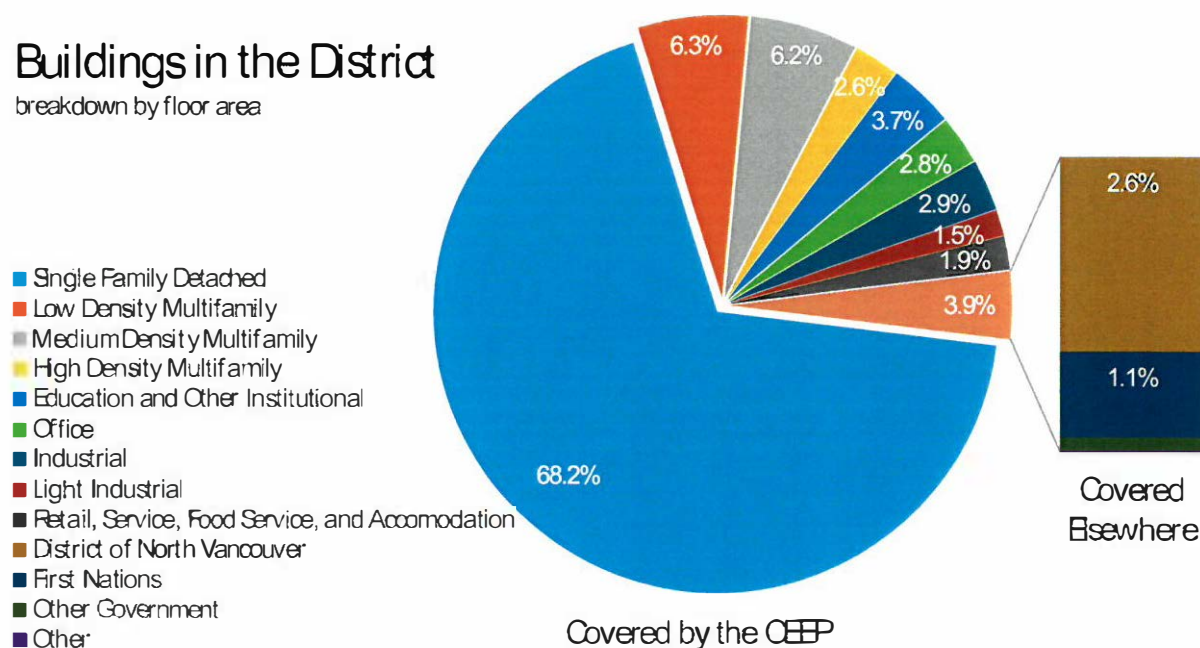


Figure 4 Breakdown of existing buildings floor areas (square footage) in the District

As shown in **Figure 5**, buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of the District's GHG emissions. What is also apparent is the importance of targeting natural gas consumption in efforts to reduce emissions, given the low emissions intensity of electricity in BC. While the District does not have a specific target for reducing energy and emissions in buildings, the District has identified a range of methods for reducing the energy use and emissions of both new construction and existing buildings, including:

- ✓ Minimizing the negative impacts of new development activities on the environment;
- ✓ Promoting energy conservation and building retrofits;
- ✓ Building an energy labeling program;
- ✓ Providing incentive programs for energy efficient appliances
- ✓ Considering climate change adaptation and action in design of buildings
- ✓ Working with other levels of governments, utilities, and the development community to facilitate building assessments and develop energy and emission reduction strategies

Key Issues and Opportunities:

- A key opportunity to reduce the energy use and emissions intensity of the buildings sector lies in the adoption of the BC Energy Step Code. The District has signalled its intent to adopt the Step Code, moving to Level 3 by July 2018, which could have a significant impact on the energy and emissions intensity of new buildings constructed
- The Provincial government and other agencies are working on resources and analyses that can support existing and new actions to promote both retrofits and efficient new construction
- Access to building-level energy data is limited and will present a barrier to more strategic and cost-effective retrofit targeting
- The nature of the District's lower density neighbourhoods may challenge the viability of a zero-emission district energy systems, meaning that the thermal energy used in new and existing buildings will need to be decarbonized using other means (e.g. fuel switching to electricity)

- As with most municipalities, the District would be best served by determining how to move from "promoting energy retrofits" to strategically requiring implementing them on an ongoing basis

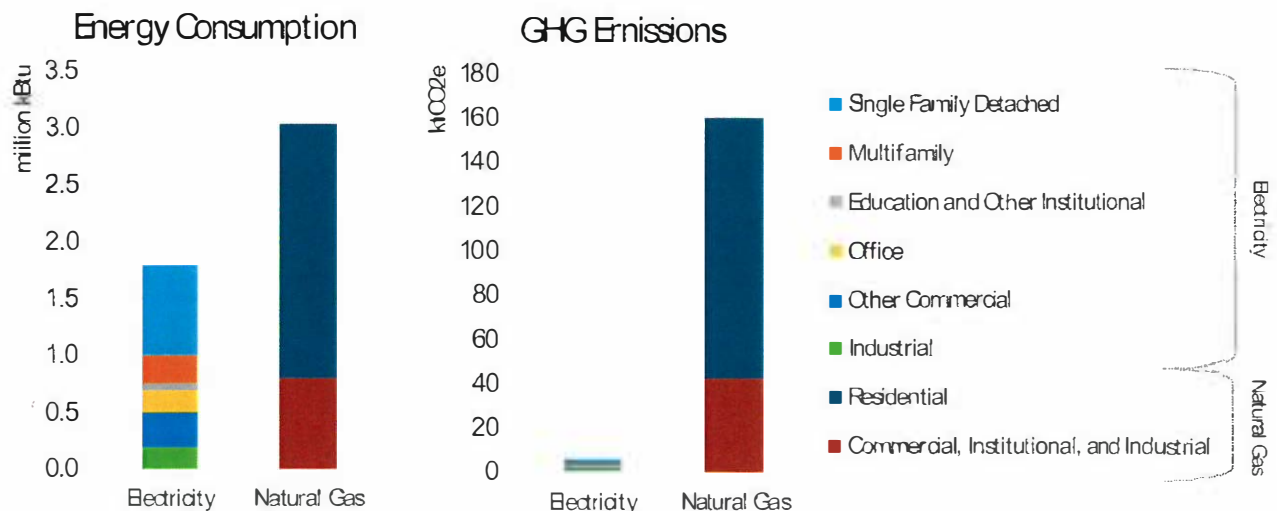


Figure 5 Building sector energy and emissions, 2016

3.3 Energy

A key issue relevant to the energy and emissions associated with buildings is local source of energy. The Province of British Columbia's electricity mix is largely renewable, with 92% coming from low-carbon hydropower. As such, the majority of emissions from the District's energy supply likely come from thermal energy provision (i.e. natural gas) in the building sector, industrial process, and fuel use in transportation. The District has already stated its intention to explore and support alternative heating energy supply options through the following actions:

- ✓ Explore alternative energy supply options such as district energy, onsite low carbon renewable energy systems, waste heat recovery, geexchange, solar and biomass energy;
- ✓ Explore and advance alternative and renewable energy opportunities, particularly the potential for eco-industrial networking whereby local industries utilize each other's by-products as energy sources;
- ✓ For large developments undergoing rezoning, require developers to conduct energy efficiency and alternative energy assessments;
- ✓ Educate and train building operators, District staff, utility managers in energy reduction best practices

Key Issues and Opportunities:

- The DNV's electricity supply is nearly 100% renewable energy hydro. Provincial legislation has mandated continuous improvement in efficiency.
- Investments in distributed electricity generating infrastructure will likely be unnecessary, pending other benefits or a specific need.
- The primary energy supply priority is the fuel switch away from fossil fuels in buildings (e.g. from natural gas boilers to electrically-driven air source heat pumps) and transportation (e.g. from conventional vehicles to EVs).
- Reducing fossil fuel dependence for thermal energy may involve energy sharing and/or switching to renewable energy, pending supply availability; previous supply analyses have not indicated cost-effective opportunities yet.

- It will be important to focus on eliminating natural gas as quickly as possible, and will be particularly important to reduce short-term climate forcing (warming) from methane and reduce or delay climate change tipping points.

3.4 Transportation

Figure 6 shows that the vast majority of passenger travel (vehicle kilometers travelled, VKT) is made by single-occupancy vehicles. As such, the vast majority of fuel use and emissions come from private automobiles.

Based on estimates from previous Community Energy and Emissions Inventories (2007, 2012), a majority of the private vehicle fleet is made up of light-duty automobiles. However, a significant share of VKT is derived from lower-efficiency vehicles, including sport utility vehicles (which are categorized as smaller light-duty trucks). This means that the "private vehicle" sub-sector in the District uses more energy and emits greater quantities of GHG emissions than they would if the vehicle fleet were more weighted toward smaller passenger cars (see **Table 3** and **Figure 7**).

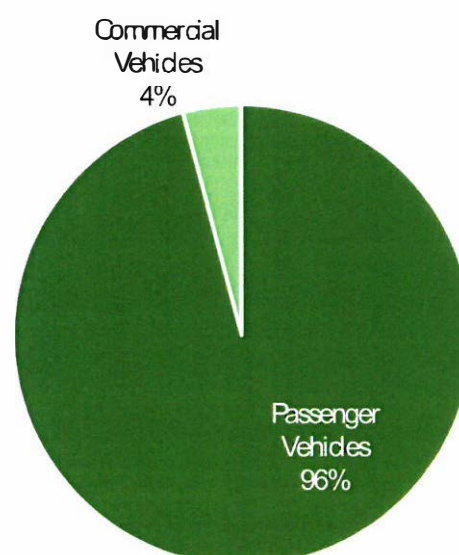


Figure 6 Private Vehicle Kilometers Travelled, 2016

Table 3 Fuel consumption and GHG emissions by subsector, 2016

	Fuel Consumption (litres)			Total	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
	Gasoline	Diesel	Other Fuels		
Passenger Vehicles	69,150,990	1,646,120	18,826	70,815,936	167,680
Commercial Vehicles	2,404,258	9,355,089	75,427	11,834,773	30,439
Transit		258,481	3,196,206	3,454,687	7,403
Total	71,555,248	11,259,690	3,290,459	86,105,396	205,522

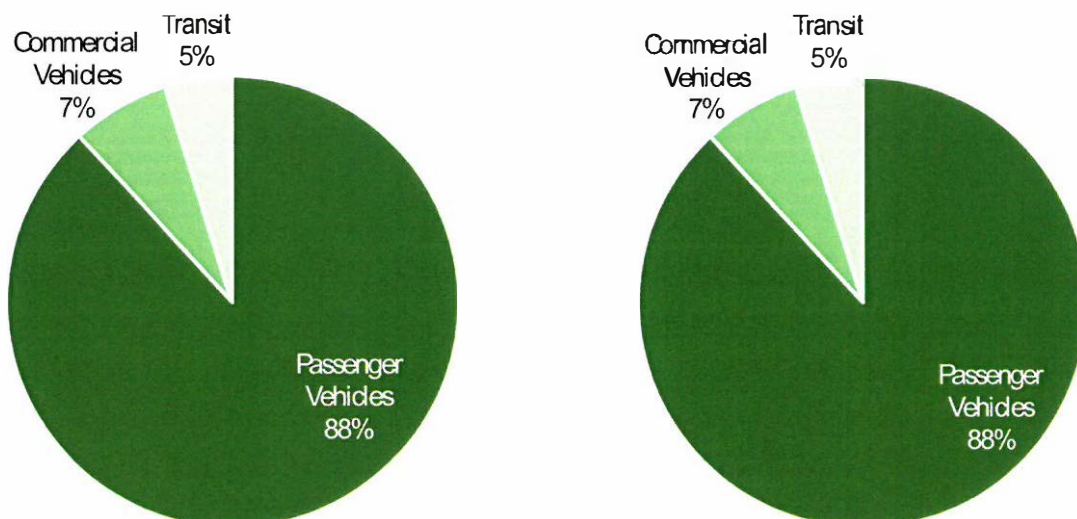


Figure 7 Transportation fuel consumption and GHG emissions, 2016

As informed by the OCP and Transportation Plan, transportation actions in the District have included facilitating the creation of transit corridors, improving transportation connections, encouraging active and non-automotive forms of transportation encouraging the use of electric vehicles, and more. The District is also working towards implementation of a comprehensive set of actions, including (but not limited to) the following:

- ✓ Integrate densification, new developments, and land use planning with Frequent Transit Development Areas
- ✓ Facilitate transit access for all, including supporting pedestrian connectivity and convenient access in developments along the Network of Centres
- ✓ Facilitate more cycling infrastructure within and into centres, as well as bike storage facilities in new developments
- ✓ Increase safety of roads for all road users
- ✓ Improvement of access to routes and connectivity of routes with a focus on cyclists and pedestrians
- ✓ Increase the provision of EV charging infrastructure
- ✓ Provide rapid bus or rail

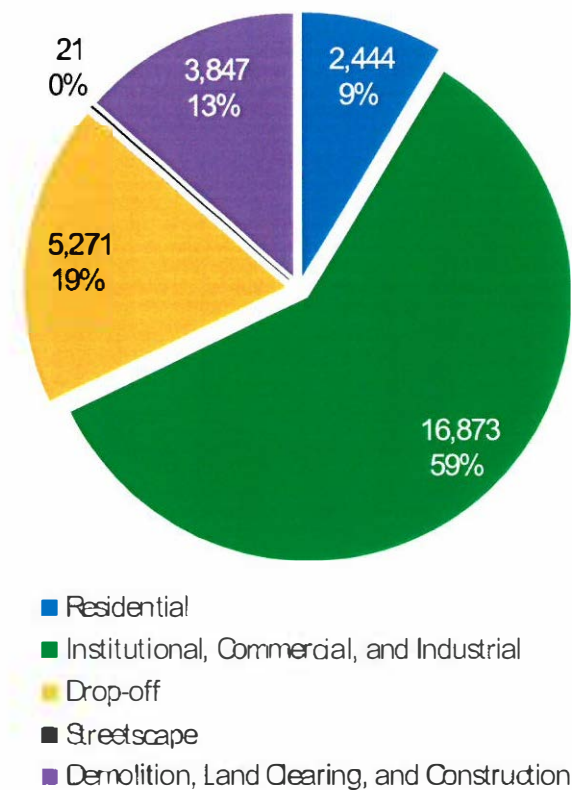
Key Issues and Opportunities:

- A long-term shift in personal transportation to electricity and autonomous vehicles will be necessary to drive down GHG emissions; the DNV must prepare/plan for EVs and should increasingly consider car sharing and autonomous car sharing in planning.
- The pace of EV adoption will depend significantly on Provincial policy and automaker/dealer action to overcome adoption barriers, leading to a potential advocacy role for DNV.

3.5 Solid Waste

Solid waste decomposing in landfills produces methane, a shorter-lived but more potent GHG emission, while waste incineration (including for energy generation, as in this case) results in emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. As shown in **Figure 8**, these GHG emissions translate to a total of 28,465 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

(CO₂e). These emissions can be further broken down by source—of the total, waste from ICI buildings represents the largest share at 59%, followed by waste dropped off at waste transfer stations at 19%.



However, it is important to note that GHG emissions from solid waste cannot be directly linked to the District with a high level of certainty. As noted in section 2.1, this is because commercial waste is tracked in such a way that commercial waste from other municipalities may be attributed to the District.

Policies to reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost waste divert waste from landfills and incinerators, and thus help reduce GHG emissions. A movement toward zero waste can be seen across a steadily growing number of jurisdictions, including the District of North Vancouver. The major intentions of the District with respect to waste include the following:

- ✓ Support a zero waste philosophy (i.e. Zero Waste Stations at recreation centres and libraries);
- ✓ Continue efforts to reduce, reuse, recycle and compost through programs such as the North Shore Recycling Program;
- ✓ Limit residential waste;
- ✓ Explore using waste as a resource (i.e. renewable heat and energy source); and
- ✓ Promote producer responsibility to reduce packaging waste

Figure 8 GHG emissions associated with solid waste, 2016

Key Issues & Opportunities:

- Like natural gas, solid waste will be an early emissions priority due to the global warming potential of methane.
- The District has limited influence over decisions affecting emissions at the site of disposal and composting, but can reduce emissions upstream through continued improvements in multi-stream waste diversion.
- The District should consider options to encourage reduce waste from one-time use items and packaging.

3.6 Urban Forestry

While it does not reduce energy or emissions directly, urban forestry increases carbon sequestration and thus can reduce the amount of GHG emissions warming the climate. Stated actions by the District include the intent to:

- ✓ Maintain the District's forests and significant trees;
- ✓ Proactively manage forests to increase resilience, health, and structure;
- ✓ Implement a Biodiversity Conservation Strategy;
- ✓ Increase the number of parks, open space, and trails in the Network of Centres; and
- ✓ Improve the management of parks and open space

The *Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan* details a comprehensive management strategy, with a goal of increasing park and open spaces in the District. However, there is no specific target related to tree canopy cover.

Key Issues and Opportunities:

- Urban forestry is a low priority issue from an energy and emissions reduction perspective, but offers co-benefits that can support health and resilience.
- Indirectly, forestry in urban areas may increase citizen interest in walking, cycling, and taking transit.
- A robust and extensive network of trees can act as an adaptation strategy by reducing the urban heat island effect.

3.7 Other Actions

Other overarching actions with a more indirect impact on energy and emissions in the District include goals and actions relevant to climate adaptation, air quality, food security, and overarching outreach, education, and incentive programs. Some of these include the following:

- ✓ Work with other governments, school districts, business community, and other organizations to deliver environmental stewardship initiatives
- ✓ Provide community initiatives on education and building environmental awareness
- ✓ Promote local and regional food security
- ✓ Monitor and manage air quality, including impacts on health
- ✓ Promote clean fuel alternatives and anti-idling education initiatives
- ✓ Educate on climate change impacts
- ✓ Implement water conservation and reuse programs
- ✓ Strengthen emergency and service responses in the event of extreme weather or climate change conditions

4 Next Steps

The next steps in the creation of the DNV's CEEP is to move into Phase 2: Modelling, Impact Assessment, and Target Setting. Through the use of research, modelling and analysis, the consultant team will complete the following tasks:

- Conduct a review of energy and GHG reduction strategies
- Identify a coordinated set of potential actions to reduce community GHGs and energy use
- Model the projected GHG emissions and energy reduction potential from these actions
- Model projected GHG emissions and energy reductions under various BC Energy Step Code Steps
- Conduct research on demographics, socio-economics, and the community health impact of climate change
- Conduct triple bottom line and cost/benefit analysis/evaluation of potential actions by sector
- Assess community health impacts and costs of business as usual versus enhanced action route
- Community GHG and energy mapping for distinct land use typologies

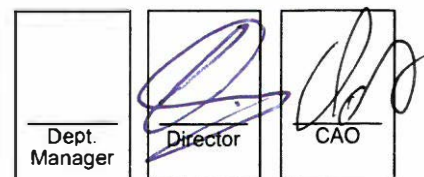
During this next phase, we will host a series of stakeholder, staff, public and Council workshops to hone in on the District's targets and the key actions necessary to achieve them. This work will identify and highlight multiple co-benefits associated with energy use and emissions reductions, including those relevant to cost, well-being, health, and ecological sustainability.

Appendix A: List of Documents Reviewed

- Official Community Plan (OCP), 2011 (amended 2017)
- Corporate Plan, 2015 – 2018
- Corporate Strategic Energy Management Plan, (SEMP) 2015
- Transportation Plan, 2012
- Bicycle Master Plan, 2012 (amended 2016)
- Pedestrian Master Plan, 2009
- Green Building Strategy, 2010
- Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Policy, 2014
- Climate Adaptation Strategy, 2017
- Solid Waste Removal Bylaw
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- District Energy Feasibility Study, 2009
- Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program Report, 2016
- 100 Year Vision
- Information Report to Council on the Community Energy & Emissions Project
- Metro Vancouver Health Impact Assessment of Transportation and Land Use Planning Activities
- Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy, 2011
- Metro Vancouver Integrated Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan, 2014
- BC Energy Step Code, 2017
- Construction Bylaw Update Report to Council, 2017
- Federal Sustainable Development Strategy

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COUNCIL AGENDA/INFORMATION			
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<input type="checkbox"/> Agenda Addendum	Date: _____	Item# _____	
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The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 11, 2019

File: 05:1930

Tracking Number: RCA -

AUTHOR: Susan Rogers, Parks Manager
Sacha Jones, Revenue Officer, Financial Services

SUBJECT: Grant funding application - Cates Park/Whey-ah-Wichen Park Project

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Cates Park/Whey-ah-Wichen Building Project and the application for grant funding through the *Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program: Community, Culture and Recreation* be supported are approved;

AND THAT the District of North Vancouver commit to its share (\$2,160,000) of the total project cost of \$8,100,000 to be funded through the Infrastructure Reserve;

AND FINALLY THAT the 2019-2023 financial plan be amended prior to year-end to reflect the project.

REASON FOR REPORT:

A resolution of Council is required to support the District's grant application. The project incorporates replacing and upgrading the existing concession/washroom building and adds a new multi-purpose interpretive centre within Cates Park/ Whey-ah-Wichen. Grant funding available under this program is a maximum of \$5,900,000 (73.33% of project eligible costs). The grant application must be submitted by January 23, 2019 to meet the program deadline.

SUMMARY:

In late 2018, the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia announced program funding through their *Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program*. The Cates Park / Whey-ah-Wichen project is the best candidate as it meets the program objectives, District goals and corporate priorities. In 2018, the Parks Department with the Tsleil-Waututh Nation initiated a conceptual architectural process for the replacement of the existing concession/washroom building and the addition of a multi-purpose interpretive centre in the park. The cost of the project, including buildings and site upgrades is \$8,100,000. As project partners, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation are supportive of the project and the grant submission.

The proposed project meets a number of objectives from the Cates Park / Whey-ah-Wichen Master Plan, approved by Council in 2006:

- Acknowledges and re-establishes the aboriginal cultural identity of the Coastal Salish and Tsleil-Waututh Nation into the park;
- Creates a unique multi-purpose gathering space in the park with opportunities for community, cultural, recreational, tourism and educational events and activities to serve both the Tsleil-Waututh and wider community;
- Provides a much needed replacement of the existing concession/washroom building which has exceeded its life cycle, and meets all universal accessibility requirements; and
- Supports and enhances a variety of special park events including Remembrance Day and the annual Whey-ah-Wichen Canoe Festival, to name a few.

BACKGROUND

Cates Park/Whey-ah-Wichen Protocol/Cultural Agreement (2001) & Park Master Plan

In 2001, the District and Tsleil-Waututh Nation signed a protocol agreement with the goal to develop a co-operative relationship in the planning and management of the park. A key initiative from the protocol agreement was to develop a Park Master Plan & Cultural Resources Management Plan which would establish a clear vision for the park. This plan, approved by Council in 2006, sought to re-establish the aboriginal cultural identity of the Tsleil-Waututh into the park, while continuing to support and enhance the park as a dynamic public recreation & community amenity. The Park Master Plan first identified the proposal for the interpretive centre concept and the need to improve visitor services through an improved replacement building for the concession/washroom. The plan also recognised the First Nations archaeological significance of the park as the original site of an important Tsleil-Waututh village.

ANALYSIS:

In 2018 the District engaged the architectural firm Urban Arts to collaborate with staff and the Tsleil-Waututh Nation to develop a conceptual design for a concession/washroom replacement building and a multi-purpose interpretive/education centre. The interpretive centre is a multi-purpose space to support a wide range of park and recreational activities. Connected to the multi-purpose interpretive centre is a small servery and storage to support events. In addition, an outside deck and canoe carving area is provided. The facility can accommodate up to 100 people. The concession/washroom facility provides a new structure to better support park visitors, with a concession that can provide food for interpretive centre events and the general park user. Public art influenced by First Nations culture will enhance the buildings and site. Together the buildings create a contemporary interpretation of a village site, with buildings facing the water.



Illustration of proposed new washroom/concession & interpretive centre above

Proposed new site plan showing relocation of new buildings in park



Existing park plan showing current location of washroom/concession building



Timing/Approval Process:

The deadline for the grant submission is January 23, 2019 and will first require a motion of approval from Council. In addition, the Tsleil-Waututh Nation will submit a letter of support for the application.

Concurrence:

The draft conceptual plan and report, completed in November, 2018 has been reviewed by Parks, Facilities, Engineering and Finance Departments. The Tsleil-Waututh Nation were partners in the plan development and approve the vision and project.

Financial Impacts

One-time capital costs for the project are estimated at \$8,100,000, with approximately half of the costs associated with each building. The replacement of the washroom/concession is included in the asset management plan, while the planned upgrades would bring this building up to the latest Park standards.

The District is concurrently undertaking a business plan for the proposed interpretive centre which will include an analysis of revenue opportunities and operating model options to manage the facility.

Net incremental operating costs are anticipated to be in the range of \$200,000 per year, with funding sources to be confirmed through the business plan.

Environmental Impact:

The siting of the buildings and outdoor decks addresses the archaeological & environmental sensitivities of the site, and the structures will be designed with sustainable building materials to support environmental stewardship.

Public Input:

The conceptual architectural plan and report has been reviewed and approved by the Parks and Natural Environment Advisory Committee in December, 2018. A broader public process will be developed in 2019 should the District be a successful recipient of the grant.

Conclusion:

The Cates Park/Whey-ah-Wichen Building Project provides a unique opportunity to add cultural and recreational value to this waterfront park and is a strong candidate to receive funding under the *Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program: Community, Culture and Recreation grant*.




Susan Rogers
Parks Manager

Sacha Jones
Revenue Officer

<u>REVIEWED WITH:</u>	<u>REVIEWED WITH:</u>	<u>REVIEWED WITH:</u>	<u>REVIEWED WITH:</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	External Agencies:	Advisory Committees:
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<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
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<input type="checkbox"/> Parks & Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation Commission	
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Human resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor		
	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS		

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AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: January 21, 2019
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____

 Dept. Manager	 GM/ Director	 CAO
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9.9

The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 15, 2019
File: 01.0570.01

AUTHOR: Linda Brick, Deputy Municipal Clerk

SUBJECT: 2019 Council Meeting Schedule Amendment

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the 2019 Council meeting schedule is amended as outlined in the January 15, 2019 report of the Deputy Municipal Clerk entitled 2019 Council Meeting Schedule Amendment.

REASON FOR REPORT:

The reason for this report is to amend the 2019 Council meeting schedule as follows:

- 1) Reschedule the January 28, 2019 Council Workshop start time from 7 pm to 5 pm;
- 2) Reschedule the February 4, 2019 Regular Council meeting to February 11, 2019;
- 3) Reschedule the February 11, 2019 Council Workshop to February 4, 2019 at 5 pm; and,
- 4) Reschedule the March 11, 2019 Council Workshop start time from 7 pm to 5 pm.

BACKGROUND:

Council must annually approve a meeting schedule for the forthcoming year which was adopted at the November 26, 2018 Regular Council meeting. The proposed changes will facilitate increased time for Council to discuss items at Council Workshops.

Options:

- 1) That Council amend the 2019 Council meeting schedule as outlined; or,
- 2) Consider alternate dates and times for the proposed meetings.

Respectfully submitted,



Linda Brick
Deputy Municipal Clerk

Attachment


- 1) Proposed 2019 Council Meeting Schedule

REVIEWED WITH:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	_____	External Agencies:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Planning	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Engineering	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	_____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Bylaw Services	_____		

District of North Vancouver Council Schedule - 2019

 Regular Meeting

 Workshop

 Statutory Holidays

 FCM & UBCM

All Regular Council meetings & Workshops will be held at the District of North Vancouver Municipal Hall starting at 7 pm unless otherwise indicated.

* January 28, February 4 and March 11, 2019 Council Workshops to start at 5 pm

January 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

February 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

March 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

April 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

May 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

June 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

July 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

August 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

October 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

November 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

December 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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