



## FONVCA AGENDA

Wednesday March 18<sup>th</sup> 2015

Place: DNV Hall 355 W. Queens Rd V7N 2K6

Time: 7:00-9:00pm **NOTE: May start 7:30pm**

Chair: John Miller – Lower Capilano Com. Res. Assoc

Tel: 604-985-8594 Email: jlmam@shaw.ca

Regrets:

### 1. Order/content of Agenda

a. Chair Pro-Tem Suggests:

### 2. Adoption of Minutes of Feb 18<sup>th</sup>

\*a. <http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/mar2015/minutes-feb2015.pdf>

Note: (\*) items include distributed support material

b. Business arising from Minutes.

### 3. Presentation by Jim Francis

Practical Guide on "How Not to Suck at Public Speaking" - Wavemaker Consulting 604-983-9283

<http://hownottosuckatpublicspeaking.blogspot.ca/p/seminarsworkshopsresentations.html>

### 4. Roundtable on "Current Affairs"

A period of roughly 30 minutes for association members to exchange information of common concerns.

- EUCCA
- Delbrook CA
- Blueridge CA
- Others

### 5. Old Business

- Update: OCPIK by Corrie Kost
- Update on Community Workshop

### 6. Correspondence Issues

- Review of correspondence for this period  
Distributed as non-posted addenda to the full package.

### 7. New Business

- Revision to FONVCA E-mail List – BCA

### b) March 4<sup>th</sup> DNV Budget Presentation

- Review of Rick Danyluk (604-990-2302) of DNV annual presentation on DNV Budget to Community Associations 7-9pm Wed March 4<sup>th</sup>.
- Council on Monday March 2
- Public Input mtg Monday March 23

\* c) Some Robert's Rules Material

\* e) News-Clips listing for Mar/2015

### 8. Any Other Business

\* - see agenda attachments

## 9. For Your Information Items

### (a) Mostly NON-LEGAL Issues

#### i) 2018 municipal election financials

<http://contributions.electionsbc.gov.bc.ca/pcs/LESearch.aspx>

\* ii) Manual on Recreational Trail Management

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/publications/00201/chap10/chap10.htm>

**BC Mountain Bike Operational Policies**

[www.sitesandtrailsbc.ca/documents/mountain-bike-policy.pdf](http://www.sitesandtrailsbc.ca/documents/mountain-bike-policy.pdf)

**When Mountain Biking is not suitable**

<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/article/520979>

Review of Mountain Biking Ecological Effects

[www.rockies.ca/project\\_info/EcoEffects\\_MTB\\_2010\\_Miistakis.pdf](http://www.rockies.ca/project_info/EcoEffects_MTB_2010_Miistakis.pdf)

#### iii) Sustainable Urbanism – Douglas Farr

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uSjurs4ZnIM>

Worth the 80 minutes to view – connects "oldies" with lingo of "newbies"

#### iv) Beyond LEED: Living Building Challenge

[https://living-future.org/sites/default/files/reports/FINAL%20LBC%203\\_0\\_WebOptimized\\_low.pdf](https://living-future.org/sites/default/files/reports/FINAL%20LBC%203_0_WebOptimized_low.pdf)

#### v) Climate Change Risk Management

[http://www2.ametsoc.org/ams/assets/File/Climate\\_Policy\\_Study\\_final.pdf](http://www2.ametsoc.org/ams/assets/File/Climate_Policy_Study_final.pdf)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/PT.3.2548>

\* vi) BC Population Stats

<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/Files/7b7c178e-da8e-468c-922b-0faae039c8db/2014Sub-ProvincialPopulationEstimates.pdf>

### (b) Mostly LEGAL Issues

i) CNV Smoking Bylaw amendment March 30  
Patios, outdoor areas, transit stops etc. impacted.  
**CNV PUBS EXEMPT!!!** See [cnv.org/SmokingBylaw](http://cnv.org/SmokingBylaw)

#### ii) Council Candidate sues for defamation

<http://www.nsnews.com/news/former-district-of-north-vancouver-council-candidate-sues-for-defamation-1.1781609>

#### iii) Guide to BC Provincial Legislation

<http://legalresearch.org/statutory/bc-statutes/regulations/>

<http://leg.bc.ca/hansard/8-8.htm>

<http://leg.bc.ca/40th4th/index.htm>

## 10. Chair & Date of next meeting

7pm Wed April 15<sup>th</sup> 2015

## FONVCA Received Correspondence/Subject

16 Feb 2014 → 15 Mar 2015

LINKED or NO-POST	SUBJECT

### Past Chair Pro/Tem of FONVCA (Jan 2010-present)

### Notetaker

<b>Mar 2015</b>	<b>John Miller</b>	<b>Lower Capilano Community Residents Assoc.</b>	<b>T.B.D.</b>
Feb 2015	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	John Miller
Jan 2015	Diana Belhouse	Delbrook CA & S.O.S.	Arlene King (Norgate)
Nov 2014	Val Moller	Woodcroft rep.	Eric Andersen
Oct 2014	Brian Albinson	Edgemont & Upper Capilano C.A.	John Miller
Sep 2014	John Miller	Lower Capilano Community Residents Assoc.	Diana Belhouse
Jun 2014	Diana Belhouse	Delbrook CA & S.O.S	Eric Andersen
May 2014	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	Dan Ellis
Apr 2014	Val Moller	Woodcroft rep.	John Miller
Mar 2014	Peter Thompson	Edgemont & Upper Capilano C.A.	John Gilmour
Feb 2014	John Miller	Lower Capilano Community Residents Assoc.	Diana Belhouse
Jan 2014	Dan Ellis	Lynn Valley C.A.	John Miller
Nov 2013	Diana Belhouse	Delbrook CA & S.O.S	Eric Andersen
Oct 2013	Val Moller	Woodcroft rep.	Sharlene Hertz
Sep 2013	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	John Gilmour
Jun 2013	Peter Thompson	Edgemont & Upper Capilano C.A.	Cathy Adams
May 2013	John Miller	Lower Capilano Community Residents Assoc.	Dan Ellis
Apr 2013	Paul Tubb	Pemberton Heights C.A.	Sharlene Hertz
Mar 2013	Dan Ellis	Lynn Valley C.A.	Sharlene Hertz
Feb 2013	Diana Belhouse	Delbrook C.A. & SOS	John Miller
Jan 2013	Val Moller	Woodcroft & LGCA	Sharlene Hertz
Nov 2012	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	Cathy Adams
Oct 2012	Peter Thompson	Edgemont & Upper Capilano C.A.	Sharlene Hertz
Sep 2012	John Hunter	Seymour C.A.	Kim Belcher
Jun 2012	Paul Tubb	Pemberton Heights C.A.	Diana Belhouse
May 2012	Diana Belhouse	Delbrook C.A. & SOS	John Miller
Apr 2012	Val Moller	Lions gate C.A.	Dan Ellis
Mar 2012	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	John Hunter
Feb 2012	Dan Ellis	Lynn Valley C.A.	John Miller
Jan 2012	Brian Platts	Edgemont & Upper Capilano C.A.	Cathy Adams
Nov 2011	Paul Tubb	Pemberton Heights	Eric Andersen
Oct 2011	Diana Belhouse	Delbrook C.A. & SOS	Paul Tubb
Sep 2011	John Hunter	Seymour C.A.	Dan Ellis
Jul 2011	Cathy Adams	Lions Gate C.A.	John Hunter
Jun 2011	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	Cathy Adams
May 2011	Dan Ellis	Lynn Valley C.A.	Brian Platts/Corrie Kost
Apr 2011	Brian Platts	Edgemont & Upper Capilano C.A.	Diana Belhouse
Mar 2011	Val Moller	Lions Gate C.A.	Eric Andersen
Feb 2011	Paul Tubb	Pemberton Heights ← Special focus on 2011-2015 Financial Plan	
Jan 2011	Diana Belhouse	S.O.S.	Brenda Barrick
Dec 2010	John Hunter	Seymour C.A. ← Meeting with DNV Staff on Draft#1 OCP	None
Nov 2010	Cathy Adams	Lions Gate C.A.	John Hunter
Oct 2010	Eric Andersen	Blueridge C.A.	Paul Tubb
Sep 2010	K'nud Hille	Norgate Park C.A.	Eric Andersen
Jun 2010	Dan Ellis	Lynn Valley C.A.	Cathy Adams
May 2010	Val Moller	Lions Gate C.A.	Cathy Adams
Apr 2010	Paul Tubb	Pemberton Heights	Dan Ellis
Mar 2010	Brian Platts	Edgemont C.A.	Diana Belhouse
Feb 2010	Special		
Jan 2010	Dianna Belhouse	S.O.S	K'nud Hille

# FONVCA

**Draft Minutes of Regular Meeting, Wednesday February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015**

**Place:** DNV Hall 355 W. Queens Rd V7N 2K6

**Time:** 7:00-9:00pm

**Chair:** Eric Andersen Tel: 604-929-6849 Email: ericgandersen@shaw.ca

## Attendees:

Eric Andersen (Chair Pro-tem)	Blueridge CA.
Corrie Kost	Edgemont & Upper Capilano Comm. Assoc.
Val Moller	Assoc. of Woodcroft Councils
Diana Belhouse	Delbrook CA and S.O.S.
John Miller (notetaker)	Lower Capilano Comm. Res. Assoc.

## 1. Order/content of Agenda

- a) Call to Order at ~7:04 pm
- b) Added LCCRA as 3d) and Woodcroft as 3e).

## 2. Adoption of Minutes of Jan 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

- a) <http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/feb2015/minutes-jan2015.pdf> Minutes were adopted as circulated
- b) No business arising from Minutes

## 3. Roundtable on 'Current Affairs'

### a) EUCCA – Corrie Kost

Annual General Meeting took place at the Capilano Library on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015. Of note on the AGM agenda: the upcoming Capilano Road shutdown for the new watermain; developments in Edgemont Village; and the OCP limit of additional 500 units per year. For details see <http://www.fonvca.org/Edgemont/Feb4-2015>

**b) Delbrook** – Diana Belhouse noted that the reports were received from the UBC students; Councillors Hanson and Bond have agreed to attend an upcoming meeting to hear the reports; and re SOS, they have obtained boats for the attendees to return to their vehicles at the **June 14<sup>th</sup> annual shore walk**.

**c) Blueridge C.A.** – Eric Andersen reported there will be a meeting on **March 24<sup>th</sup>** regarding the upcoming transportation funding vote. Mayor Walton will be speaking for the YES vote. BCA is looking for a speaker to represent the NO vote.

The last newsletter had a small article that received a lot of attention regarding the bus being delayed by the new Seylynn tower project and residents missing their connections. The information was presented to Mayor Walton and a traffic planner, who have agreed to pass it on to Translink.

**d) LCCRA** - John Miller reported on a proposed development to replace two motels on the east side of Capilano Road with a 22 storey tower and an 11 storey hotel (exceeds the OCP vision presented to the public). The proposed development exceeds the OCP FSR and is seeking underground parking below the new Curling Road extension as well as under the north end of the current property line that will become part of McGuire Avenue. Parking is a real concern in the neighbourhood.

**e) Woodcroft** – Val Moller reported on the proposed 32 storey tower on the current Earl's restaurant site (West Vancouver). FSR of 4.5; 199 units; open house will be on **Feb. 25<sup>th</sup>** at the Rugby Club between 4:30 – 7:30 pm. All traffic will be coming out Curling Road (DNV) as there will be no access allowed directly onto Marine Drive.

## **4. Old business**

**a) OCPIC** – Corrie reported they are working to get measures/indicators for quality of life, etc. The committee has not reported back to a full Council in 2 years, which brings into question - what is their mandate?

## **5. Correspondence issues**

a) 0 regular emails.

**b) Non-Posted Emails:** 1 non-posted email – recommended and unanimously agreed to post it.

## **6. New Business**

**a) Proposal by BCA's Eric Andersen** – workshop proposed regarding the future role of FONVCA, similar to one held for restorative justice (Canlan proposed as a place to hold it). It was agreed that the workshop would not be open to the public and would be limited to two representatives per community association. Also, it was suggested that a pitch be made to attendees at the **March 4<sup>th</sup>** meeting for the DNV Budget Presentation.

**b) The FONVCA email list** - to be updated at a later FONVCA meeting.

**c) Presentation by Jim Francis at next FONVCA meeting**

on “How to Not Suck at Public Speaking” For more information see <http://hownottosuckatpublicspeaking.blogspot.ca/p/seminarsworkshopspresentations.html>  
It was agreed that he be allowed to make a presentation with Q/A ( ~ 1hr)

**d) March 4<sup>th</sup> DNV Annual Budget Presentation to CA's**

Rick Danyluk (604-990-2302) of DNV to give annual presentation on DNV Budget to Community Associations **7-9pm Wed March 4<sup>th</sup>**

Note that budget will be presented to council on **Monday March 2<sup>nd</sup>** and that there will be a public input opportunity provided **Monday March 23<sup>rd</sup>**

**e) Pace of Development**

See pages 17-20 of

[http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/Council\\_Agendas\\_Minutes/150216RC\\_AA.pdf](http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/Council_Agendas_Minutes/150216RC_AA.pdf)

as well as video clip from Monday Feb 16<sup>th</sup> Council meeting at

<http://www.dnv.org/article.asp?a=5885&start=6205&end=11976&filename=20150216edit>

**f) Feb 15<sup>th</sup> Response of LVCA to Oct 17<sup>th</sup> 2014 FONVCA request** – included in the agenda package.

**g) News-Clips of the month**– included in the agenda package.

## **7. Any Other Business**

**a) Shirt-sleeve meeting with the new Council** – suggested/agreed that one be arranged and the suggested topic is ‘Pace of Development’.

## **8. For Your Information Items:**

Details of these items are listed in the agenda – with some items -marked with an (\*) having the linked material included in the distributed full agenda package. Corrie provided a short overview of these items. No discussion.

## **9. Chair and Date of next FONVCA meeting:**

7pm Wed. March 18<sup>th</sup> 2015 – Chair Pro-tem – John Miller,  
Location: DNV Hall.

Meeting declared Closed: ~ 9:10 pm

**FONVCA AGENDA ITEM 7(c)**

**Make 2015 totally awesome.** Take the Dummies challenge and you could **WIN \$1,000**



**Robert's Rules and Starting a New Organization**



**How to Relax Robert's Rules**



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## Robert's Rules for Amending a Motion

By **C. Alan Jennings, PRP** from **Robert's Rules For Dummies**

The motion to amend is perhaps the single most-used of the subsidiary motions allowed by Robert's Rules. You use this motion when you want to change the wording of the motion under consideration. You can use it to make a good idea better or a bad idea more palatable. Amendments are really at the heart of the process of perfecting motions before a final vote, and the importance of understanding the basics of amending can't be overstated.

If an amendment is adopted, the motion it's applied to changes. However, the amended motion itself is not adopted until the motion, as amended, is voted on and passes. If a motion to amend fails, the original motion is not changed in any way.

In making a motion to amend, be aware of its key characteristics; the motion

- Can't interrupt a speaker who has the floor.
- Must be seconded.
- Is debatable if the motion to which it is applied is debatable. (Permissible debate is restricted to the pros and cons of the amendment, and not to whether the main motion has merit.)
- Can be amended, but only one amendment to an amendment can be considered at any one time.
- Requires a majority vote for adoption, even if the main motion requires a different vote for its adoption.
- Can be reconsidered.

One big rule for using amendments is this: An amendment must be relevant (or, as Robert's Rules describes, "germane") to the motion it seeks to amend. Another

important rule to remember is that an amendment that does nothing but make the motion a rejection of the original motion is not proper and not in order.

Amendments enable you to affect changes to pending questions in the following four ways:

- By **inserting** (or adding, if placing at the end) words, sentences, or paragraphs
- By **striking out** words, sentences, or paragraphs
- By **striking out and inserting words** (with the words inserted replacing the words struck out)
- By **amending by substitution** (a form of strike out and insert applied to paragraphs or entire motions)

For example, suppose an amendment is offered to insert words to a motion. It only complicates your life to try to amend the amendment into a motion to strike out words. If you're in a situation where that seems like the thing to do, encourage the group to defeat the first amendment (to insert words) and consider another amendment to accomplish the desired result.

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## Parliamentary Motions Guide

Based on *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (11<sup>th</sup> Edition)*

The motions below are listed in order of precedence. Any motion can be introduced if it is higher on the chart than the pending motion.

YOU WANT TO:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2 <sup>ND</sup> ?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§21 Close meeting	I move to <b>adjourn</b>	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§20 Take break	I move to <b>recess</b> for	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§19 Register complaint	I rise to a <b>question of privilege</b>	Yes	No	No	No	None
§18 Make follow agenda	I call for the <b>orders of the day</b>	Yes	No	No	No	None
§17 Lay aside temporarily	I move to <b>lay</b> the question <b>on the table</b>	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§16 Close debate	I move the <b>previous question</b>	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§15 <b>Limit or extend debate</b>	I move that debate be limited to ...	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
§14 <b>Postpone to a certain time</b>	I move to postpone the motion to ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§13 <b>Refer</b> to committee	I move to refer the motion to ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§12 Modify wording of motion	I move to <b>amend</b> the motion by ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§11 Kill main motion	I move that the motion be <b>postponed indefinitely</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
§10 Bring business before assembly (a <b>main motion</b> )	I move that [or "to"] ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority



# *Parliamentary Motions Guide*

Based on *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (11<sup>th</sup> Edition)*

**Incidental Motions** - No order of precedence. Arise incidentally and decided immediately.

<b>YOU WANT TO:</b>	<b>YOU SAY:</b>	<b>INTERRUPT?</b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup>?</b>	<b>DEBATE?</b>	<b>AMEND?</b>	<b>VOTE?</b>
§23 Enforce rules	<b>Point of order</b>	Yes	No	No	No	None
§24 Submit matter to assembly	<b>I appeal</b> from the decision of the chair	Yes	Yes	Varies	No	Majority
§25 Suspend rules	I move to <b>suspend the rules</b> which ...	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§26 Avoid main motion altogether	<b>I object to the consideration</b> of the question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
§27 Divide motion	I move to <b>divide the question</b>	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§29 Demand rising vote	I call for a <b>division</b>	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33 Parliamentary law question	<b>Parliamentary inquiry</b>	Yes (if urgent)	No	No	No	None
§33 Request information	<b>Request for information</b>	Yes (if urgent)	No	No	No	None

**Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly** - no order of precedence. Introduce only when nothing else pending.

§34 Take matter from table	I move to <b>take from the table</b> ...	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§35 Cancel or change previous action	I move to <b>rescind/ amend something previously adopted...</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 or maj. w/ notice
§37 Reconsider motion	I move to <b>reconsider</b> the vote ...	No	Yes	Varies	No	Majority

**NEWS-CLIPS February 16 to March 15 2015**

1315-Draycott-Vancouvermarket.pdf  
Addiction friction.pdf  
Addicts not the Mongol hordes.pdf  
Anger brewing over North Vancouver group home.pdf  
Apartment block heads to public hearing.pdf  
B.C. cities can spend taxpayer money on the issue they deem important.pdf  
Bad blood between hikers and bikers doesn't reflect reality.pdf  
Banana Republic stance on transit referendum.pdf  
Call the auditors.pdf  
City of North Vancouver OKs updated OCP.pdf  
City to reconsider slot machines.pdf  
CityShaped.pdf  
CNV-Notice of PIM-on-340-344E-Keith-rd-coach-houses-NSNFRI20150227.pdf  
Consider the alternatives.pdf  
Council must consider constituents.pdf  
Courtesy seen on North Vancouver trails.pdf  
District mulls Fromme trail use.pdf  
DNV-Upcoming-Meetings-March.pdf  
Dozens of Italian cities empower citizen action through city-citizen partnership initiatives to improve city life.pdf  
Equal voices needed in trails debate.pdf  
Former District of North Vancouver council candidate sues for defamation.pdf  
Funding delays, feasibility studies, political squabbles delay schools' seismic upgrades.pdf  
Game changer.pdf  
Get facts before marking your ballot.pdf  
Government flushes sewage dumping plan.pdf  
Group home neighbours right to be wary.pdf  
Grouse Grind being damaged by off-season hikers.pdf  
HandyDART depot facing eviction.pdf  
Having a voice means knowing when to listen.pdf  
Joie Emery - why I'm voting No.pdf  
Living in a Traffic Field of Dreams.pdf  
Mayors rose to challenge of unwanted referendum.pdf  
Monster Home debate not over.pdf  
Monster houses sad reflection on change.pdf  
Monster is loose.pdf  
No side fuelled by simmering anger.pdf  
North Vancouver District debates density.pdf  
North Shore mountain bikers mount forest patrols.pdf  
North Shore's mountain bike 'Watchmen' group disbands.pdf  
North Vancouver highrise approved amid controversy.pdf  
North Vancouver mayors pitch for yes vote.pdf  
North Vancouver school trustees signal new direction on Lucas, Cloverley.pdf  
Notice-DNV-Draft-Financial-Plan-Discussions.pdf  
NSNEWS-ad-Draft Financial Plan.pdf  
Participate-Feb21-DCCWED20140114.pdf  
Plan B for transit needed.pdf  
Playground fracas opens debate over public use.pdf  
Politicians face off on transit vote.pdf  
Privatized Playground At North Vancouver.pdf  
Proposed accountability panel for transit tax modelled after those in U.S.pdf  
Rarely do we have the opportunity to be truly magnanimous.pdf  
Recovery-House-and-Grosvenor-Edgemont-Village-ads.pdf  
Red flag.pdf  
Referendum is wrong-headed.pdf  
Revised long-term community plan goes to final approval.pdf  
Rule 1 - Never sell.pdf  
Rule Supports President's Climate Action Plan By Curbing Emissions Of Potent Greenhouse Gases.pdf  
School route 'danger zones' exist.pdf  
See who paid for the 2014 elections.pdf  
Should-Drug-Treatment-Centres-Be-Allowed-In-Residential-Neighbourhoods.pdf  
Show compassion, empathy to those less fortunate.pdf  
Showing face part of our culture.pdf  
Slow the pace of district development.pdf  
Stop the scare mongering.pdf  
Stunning turnaround of the anti-taxers.pdf  
The Canadian Taxpayers Federation on impact of Translink new taxes.pdf  
The no-growth-imperative-Gabor.pdf  
TOM-TOM-Traffic-Index-Vancouver.pdf  
Trail use master plan a must.pdf  
Transit plebiscite\_ Vote Yes or No but base it on facts.pdf  
TransLink unaccountable on tax.pdf  
Turning Point recovery house defended.pdf  
Twin tunnels project nears finish.pdf  
Two of three charges dropped for accused trail trapper.pdf  
Unwarranted.pdf  
Vote yes and make Lower Mainland envy of Canada.pdf  
Wealth from overseas drives up prices.pdf  
Why should North Shore vote yes -ad NSNEWS Mar4-2015.pdf  
'No' vote could cost Metro up to \$12Billion a year.pdf

February 16/2015

Your Worship & Members of Council,

This is what the average public sees as Monday's Feb 16/2015 agenda item 9.9.

**9.9. Proposed UBCM Resolution to Change the *Local Government Act* and the *Community Charter* Requirements for Public Notification**

File No.

*Recommendation:*

THAT the following resolution be forwarded to the LMLGA for consideration of inclusion in the list of resolutions to the 2015 UBCM Conference:

WHEREAS the *Local Government Act* and the *Community Charter* require that all Public Notices be published in a newspaper;

AND WHEREAS printed newspapers are no longer the only or most effective means of giving Public Notice;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that UBCM request the provincial government amend the *Local Government Act* and the *Community Charter* to allow statutorily required Public Notices to be published using a variety of media channels, including but not limited to: newspapers, social media, web sites and online advertising, as long as reasonably equivalent or better reach than that of solely using printed newspapers can be demonstrated.

Note that all the above stated media are currently already allowed by the LGA and CC. It is just that currently the printed newspaper is required for all formal communication. This is as it should be, since this allows for access by our many seniors (and others) who are not computer/web literate. The agenda notice does not imply that it **intends to allow municipalities to do away with printed newspaper notification**. That can only be determined by reading the detailed report on this agenda item.

To not clearly state that the DNV is asking the authority of the province (via a UBCM resolution) to do away with the currently required newspaper notification, is to me, and with all due respect, deceptive. It should also be noted that, to my knowledge, all Provincial and Federal legislation must be printed in a newspaper. I thus find it ironic that for local governments, who are allegedly closest to the people, it is now proposed to allow them to no longer provide notification by the local newspaper. Note also that the public has not been consulted on this matter, nor has council discussed this matter at any previous public meeting.

**This proposal should be shelved till such time when essentially all our citizens can readily access the intention of our local government without the need of newspapers.** That time is not yet here – by a long shot.

Yours truly,

Corrie Kost, 2851 Colwood Dr, North Vancouver, V7R2R3, Tel: 604-988-6615

Of all expenditures by a local government, appropriately informing all members of the public is the most valuable. - cjk



## North America's Most Congested Cities

August 15, 2012 / 0 Comments / in Data Collection, Traffic Insights / by akulik

With population growth on the rise, many urban areas are growing faster than their city's infrastructure and transportation networks. Last year **the world's population exceeded seven billion people** [/?p=6657] and many large cities are already encountering overcrowding on public transit, increased pollution levels, and longer traffic delays.

The GPS manufacturer, TomTom, published its latest **Congestion Index** [<http://www.tomtom.com/lib/doc/congestionindex/2012-0704-TomTom-Congestion-index-2012Q1america-mi.pdf>], which measures congestion as a percentage difference when compared to free-flow traffic. This percentage indicates how much longer it will take to travel through the city with the normal amount of traffic than if there were no vehicles or congestion on the road.

### Top 5 Cities - NA Congestion

Rank	Prev. Year	City	Country	Congestion	AM Peak	PM Peak	Highways	Non-Highways
1	1	Los Angeles	USA	33%	56%	77%	28%	41%
2	2	Vancouver	Canada	30%	51%	65%	17%	34%
3	5	Miami	USA	26%	42%	54%	12%	37%
4	12	Seattle	USA	25%	48%	70%	20%	33%
5	6	Tampa	USA	25%	31%	59%	13%	31%

North American congestion is rated at 20%. This week, we'll review the top 5 congested cities in North America.

### 5. Tampa, Florida – 25% Congestion Index

Tampa is tied with Seattle for congestion index, but has slightly lighter congestion overall. According to the report, Tampa's congestion increased from last year's sixth position. The commuter traffic in the morning is fairly low at 31% in comparison to the afternoon commute at 59%. About 30 minutes is spent in traffic during one hour in peak periods.

### 4. Seattle, Washington – 25% Congestion Index

Seattle is tied in fourth place with a congestion index of 25%. This has risen 4% since the last year where it was ranked as #12. Seattle drivers spend about 84 hours in traffic jams or about 3.5 days. During peak periods, drivers spend 35 minutes of one hour in traffic.

### 3. Miami, Florida – 26% Congestion Index

Miami's congestion has been increasing over time. Last



year, congestion was ranked at 24% and has increased to 26%. For every hour on the road in peak periods, nearly 30 minutes are spent wasted in traffic. However, congestion would be a lot worse within Miami if not for the highways. There is only 12% congestion on highways, while 37% on local and arterial roads.



## 2. Vancouver, British Columbia – 30% Congestion Index

Although Toronto has a larger population, Vancouver is ranked as the most congested Canadian city two years in a row by TomTom. Drivers spend 83 hours annually waiting in traffic and 35 minutes of every hour (in rush hour) is spent in traffic. As with Miami, congestion levels are worse on local and arterial roads than on highways.

## 1. Los Angeles, California – 33% Congestion Index

Residents of Los Angeles are well aware about the traffic nightmares that can come about on the city's roads. The city that came up with the well-deserved nickname, "Carmageddon", has the highest congestion index at 33%. Drivers spend about 92 hours sitting in traffic annually and for every hour spent on the road in rush hour traffic; about 40 of those minutes are spent sitting in traffic.



## Traffic Studies to Improve Congestion

Congestion will always be present in a city in a manner of speaking. Construction, car crashes, road closures have an impact on congestion levels in a given area, especially if it's during peak travel periods in urban locations.

However, cities are able to make the most of their transportation networks by understanding the current usage and future needs of arterial roads and major highways. Various traffic studies can be executed to better understand where infrastructure dollars can be spent to make the network as efficient and effective as possible.

(ADT) studies and **Turning** [Average Daily Traffic](#) [/?page\_id=1322]

### **Movement Counts**

[/?page\_id=1356](TMC) can be utilized to understand the total

volume as well as the traffic movements on a given roadway or intersection. This can be applied to signal timing, construction, road expansion and other transportation planning.



and **Travel Time studies**

**Origin Destination** [/?page\_id=2531]

[/?page\_id=2534] can be applied to understand the most heavily travelled routes and the amount of time it takes

to travel to a destination point. This can be applied to construction and infrastructure expansion projects in order to alleviate congestion and improve overall traffic flow.



## Automating Traffic Studies

Miovision provides the ability to execute all of these **traffic studies** [/?page\_id=257] and more using an automated process. Collect traffic movements, volumes and time-stamped license plate data using Miovision's data collection solutions that can be applied to

planning-level and operational-level transportation projects.

You'll receive accurate data in a fast turnaround time which will allow you to save time and cost. These savings can lower your bottom line or can be allocated to expand your data collection programs.

**Tags:** [7 Billion](#), [Accuracy](#), [ADT](#), [ALPR](#), [ANPR](#), [Arterial Roads](#), [automatic license plate recognition](#), [Average Annual Daily Traffic](#), [British Columbia](#), [California](#), [congestion](#), [Congestion Index](#), [Florida](#), [Highways](#), [infrastructure](#), [Intersection Count](#), [los-angeles](#), [Miami](#), [Miovision](#), [origin-destination](#), [Population Growth](#), [Roads](#), [Seattle](#), [Signal Timing](#), [Tampa](#), [TMC](#), [Tom Tom](#), [traffic](#), [traffic data collection equipment](#), [Traffic Delays](#), [traffic engineers](#), [traffic flow](#), [Transportation](#), [Transportation Network](#), [Travel Time](#), [turning Movement Counts](#), [Urban](#), [Vancouver](#), [Vehicles](#), [Washington](#)

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REPLIES

**Major Private Developments**

Grosvenor	2015 - 2018*	
Edgemont Seniors - Edgemont	2015 - 2017	
Larco - Lower Capilano	2015 - 2023	
Earl's Towers - Lower Capilano (West Van)	2017 - 2020*	
Grouse Inn - Lower Capilano	2015 - 2018*	
Comfort Inn - Lower Capilano	2017 - 2020*	
White Spot Towers (West Van)	unknown	
1041 Marine Drive - Marine Drive	2016 - 2017*	
1591 Bowser Ave	2015 - 2017	
The Av - Marine Drive	2015 2018*	
1700 Marine Drive - Marine Drive	2015 - 2017*	
Onni 3 - Marine Drive	2016 - 2018*	
Northwoods Village - Maplewood	2014 - 2018	
Maplewood Plaza - Maplewood	2017 - 2020*	
Riverside Mews - Maplewood	2019 - 2020*	
Maplewoods - Maplewood	2014 - 2016	
Loden Green - Maplewood	2014 - 2015	
Zellers Redevelopment - Lynn Valley	2015 - 2017	
Safeway Redevelopment - Lynn Valley	2016 - 2018*	
Canyon Springs - Lynn Valley	2014 - 2015	
Mountain Court - Lynn Valley	2016 - 2018*	
Draycott - Lynn Valley	2015 - 2017	
2855 Mountain Highway - Lynn Valley	2018 - 2020*	
Mountain and Harold - Lynn Valley	2015 - 2017	
Seylynn - Lower Lynn	2014 - 2018	
Led-Mac - Lower Lynn	2017 - 2020*	
Oxford - Lower Lynn	2015 - 2017	

\* denotes estimated dates

## University of British Columbia

### Public Hearing Procedural Rules for Development or Amendment of the Land Use Plan

#### Overview

Under the provisions of Ministerial Order M229 dated August 18, 2010, and consistent with the provisions of the *Municipalities Enabling and Validating Act (No.3), Part 10 -2010* (the MEVA), the UBC Board of Governors (the “Board”) must ensure that a public hearing is held respecting a new Land Use Plan or any proposed amendments to the Land Use Plan for UBC’s Point Grey campus lands.

The purpose of the public hearing is to ensure that all persons who believe that their interest in property is affected by proposed amendments to the Land Use Plan or by a new Land Use Plan are provided a reasonable opportunity to be heard or to present written submissions respecting matters contained in the proposed amendments to the Land Use Plan, or in a new Land Use Plan that is the subject of the public hearing.

The Board has delegated the holding of the public hearing to the Public Hearing Committee (the “Committee”), as permitted by Ministerial Order M229.

The Board is required to establish procedural rules for the conduct of the public hearing. These rules, adopted by the Board on November 9, 2010, are as follows.

#### Public Hearing Procedural Rules

##### Definitions

- a) **public hearing record** means the written record of the public hearing maintained as a public record, certified as being fair and accurate by the person preparing the report, and including:
  - i. a summary of the nature of the representations respecting the new Land Use Plan or amendment to the Land Use Plan that were made at the public hearing,
  - ii. the written submissions received from the date of the first publication of the notice of public hearing to the final conclusion of the public hearing, and
  - iii. plans or documents that are the subject of the public hearing.
  
- b) **interim record** means the submissions, reports, reference documents and other documents the Board has officially received at Board meetings up until the date of the first publication of the notice of public hearing and that are either available on UBC’s Board of Governors’ website, available by specific request, or that the Committee will make best efforts to make available to the public at the public hearing.
  
- c) **reference documents** means any relevant report, document, information or other written material considered by the Board before it makes a final decision on the matter under consideration.



- d) **Official record** means the public hearing record, the interim record, the Committee report should one be submitted and the final staff report on the matter under consideration. The official record is the written information received by the Board prior to making a final decision on the matter under consideration. The Committee and staff reports may not include any new substantive information related to the matter under consideration.

### **General Procedures**

1. Written submissions will be received from the day of the first publication of the first notice of public hearing up until and including the time at which the public hearing is finally concluded. After the Board refers materials to public hearing, the materials will be shared with the Committee and included in the interim record. Written submissions received at the public hearing and minutes of summarized oral submissions made at the public hearing will be included in the public hearing record.
2. The Committee will use best efforts to make the interim record available in hard copy at the public hearing.
3. More than one proposed amendment may be included in one notice of public hearing, and more than one proposed amendment may be considered at the public hearing.
4. A roll call of Committee members will be completed at the beginning of the public hearing. A quorum of 50% plus one of the Committee must be present at the public hearing. The Chairperson will not permit the Committee to begin the public hearing's agenda without a quorum.
5. The Committee Chairperson will begin the public hearing with a review of the procedures and agenda for the public hearing.
6. Staff may be invited to make a presentation regarding the proposed amendment (s) to the Land Use Plan or new Land Use Plan. Committee members may ask questions for clarification purposes.
7. The Committee Chairperson will then proceed with calling forward speakers to address the Committee, in order, using the list of names on the Speakers' List.
8. The public hearing may be recessed every 2 hours or at the discretion of the Committee Chairperson.
9. At the discretion of the Committee Chairperson, Committee members may ask questions of the speaker for clarification only. Committee members must not make submissions or debate the merits of the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan or enter into dialogue

with speakers at the public hearing.

10. The Committee Chairperson may invite staff to correct obvious errors and to provide clarifications at any time during the public hearing. If staff do provide correction or clarification, those in attendance at the public hearing must be given reasonable opportunity to respond to such corrections or clarifications.
11. If the Speakers' Lists are not concluded at a reasonable hour as determined by the Committee Chairperson, the public hearing may be adjourned and no further notice of the public hearing is necessary if the time and place for the resumption is stated to those present at the time the public hearing is adjourned.

### **Speaker Registration and Speaking Order**

12. Members of the public must register to speak at the public hearing at the sign-up table at the door to the room in which the public hearing will be held. The sign-up table for the Speakers' List will be available beginning approximately thirty minutes prior to the scheduled start of the public hearing. The Speakers' List will be provided to the Chairperson of the Committee at the scheduled start of the public hearing. **A staff person will remain at the door to the room to add to the Speakers' List those people who have not yet spoken and who would like to. If someone has already spoken and would like to speak again for a second time, a second round Speakers' List will be kept. A third round Speakers' List and so on will be kept until all present have had a fair opportunity to make submissions.**
13. **Each person on the Speakers' List will be given an initial five minutes to make a submission.** A one minute warning will be issued by the Committee Clerk. This rule will be rigorously followed to ensure fairness to all speakers.
14. Once the persons on the first round Speaker's List have had an opportunity to make submissions, any persons wishing to make further submissions will have an opportunity to speak for a further five minutes if they have placed their name on a second round Speaker's List. **After everyone on the second round Speaker's List has had an opportunity to speak for a second time, the process will be repeated for those wishing to speak for a third time and so on. There is no limit to the number of times that any person may speak to the matters under consideration. No one will be discouraged or prevented from making their views known. However, it is important that remarks be limited to relevant matters and that an individual not repeat things he or she has already said.**
15. Speakers will begin by stating their name, address, and whether they are currently a member of the university community as a faculty member, student, staff member, alumna(e), or campus resident. Submissions made orally may include supporting written materials to be submitted to the Committee via the Committee Clerk. Written submissions will also be accepted, but the Committee encourages everyone making a submission to briefly speak to it so that all present

are aware of points raised. If a speaker wishes to have copies of supporting written materials submitted to the Committee members, the speaker must bring ten (10) copies to the public hearing and provide those copies to the Committee Clerk at the beginning of the speaker's five minute presentation. Multi-media presentations are not permitted unless they are from or on behalf of the Board, the Committee or staff in Campus and Community Planning.

16. At the discretion of the Committee Chairperson, if a member of the public appears to be speaking to a topic unrelated to the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan under consideration, the speaker will be asked limit any subsequent remarks to the matter under consideration. The Committee is not able to and will not consider comments that are not related to the proposed amendments to the Land Use Plan or new Land Use Plan that is the subject of the public hearing.
17. If any member of the public is disrupting the public hearing, the Committee Chairperson may order that the person depart or be removed from the public hearing and/or may order that the public hearing be recessed until the matter is resolved. Speakers must address the topic at hand, must not debate unrelated points raised by other speakers, and must not make comments about individuals or organizations.
18. At the conclusion of the Speakers' Lists, the Committee Chairperson will ask three times if there are persons who wish to speak to the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan. Once these speakers are heard, the Committee Chairperson will deem the public hearing concluded.

#### **Public Hearing Reporting and Consideration**

19. The Committee Clerk will prepare the public hearing record and it will be presented to the Board at the next practical opportunity. The Committee may submit a report to the Board regarding the conduct and procedure of the public hearing and may make comments for the Board's consideration, but may not include any new substantive remarks or new comments in relation to the matter under consideration.
20. Following conclusion of the public hearing, the Committee Clerk, Committee members and Board members must not receive additional information related to the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan. Additional information includes but is not limited to: emails, phone calls, informal conversations, reports, studies, and letters. **In the event that additional information is received by a Committee or Board member, they must not consider it. If they do consider it, they must recuse themselves from any further discussions, deliberations or votes related to the proposed amendments to the Land Use Plan or new Land Use Plan until the matter under consideration has been finally decided.**
21. After the public hearing, and following receipt of the official record, without further notice or hearing, the Board, in accordable with the MEVA and Ministerial Order M229, may:

- a) endorse the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan and recommend that the Minister adopt them, or
- b) amend the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan in response to the public hearing record or to the contents of the official record, endorse the plan or amendments, and recommend that the Minister adopt them, provided that any amendment does not:
  - i. alter the use of any area, or
  - ii. increase the density of a family housing areafrom that specified in the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan, or
- c) decline to endorse the proposed Land Use Plan amendments or new Land Use Plan.

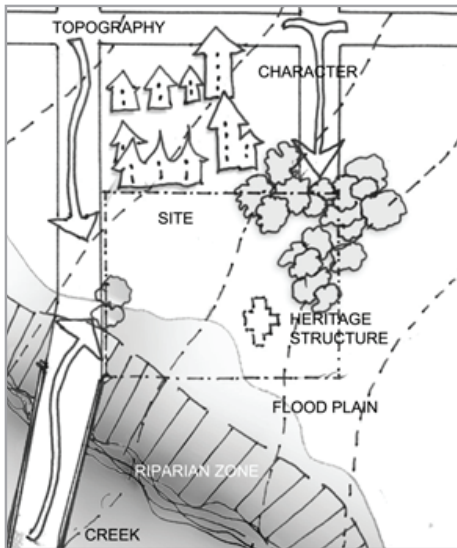


Figure 43

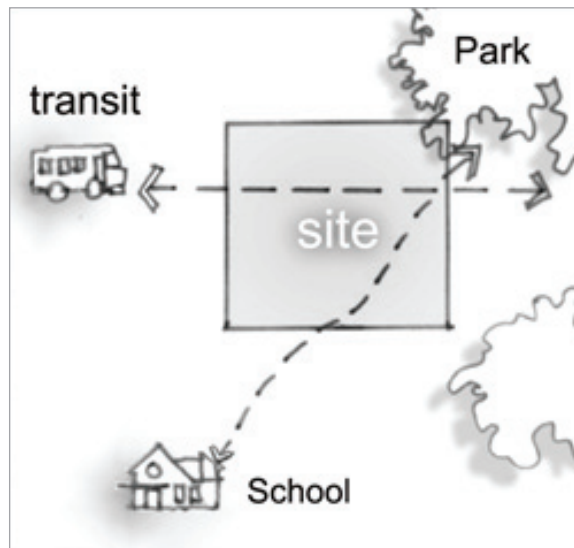


Figure 44

## 1. Site Planning

**B1.1: Context:** New development should fit the neighbourhood context. Consideration should be given to the local topography, vegetation and environmental features and to the established character of the built form including heritage buildings and local choices of colours, architectural styling and building materials (see Figure 43).

**B1.2: Connectivity:** The siting of new development should take into consideration how to enhance the pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle connections in the area, particularly those that lead to key destinations (see Figure 44).

**B1.3: Solar Orientation:** When siting development, careful consideration should be given to maximizing the benefits of sunshine exposure to public open spaces, and to minimizing the impacts of shading on adjacent properties (see Figure 45). To this end, applications should be accompanied by a shadow analysis that illustrates the impacts on March 21st, June 21st, and September 21st (spring and fall equinox and summer solstice) at 10 am, 12 noon, 2pm and 6pm (see Figure 45). (For high rises, also see related guideline B 4.4 Solar Orientation.)

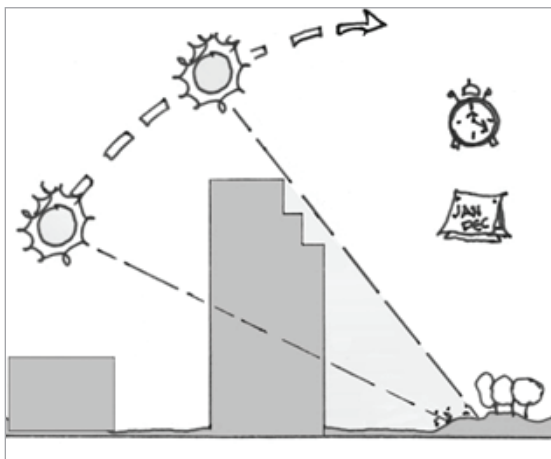


Figure 45

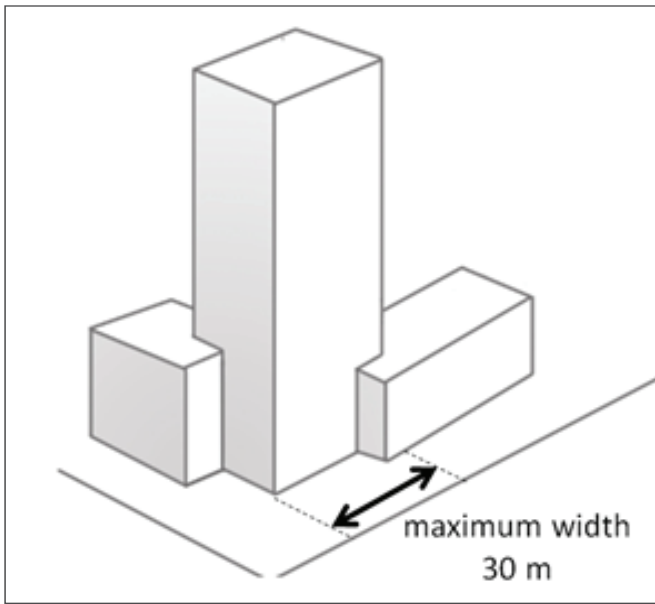


Figure 74

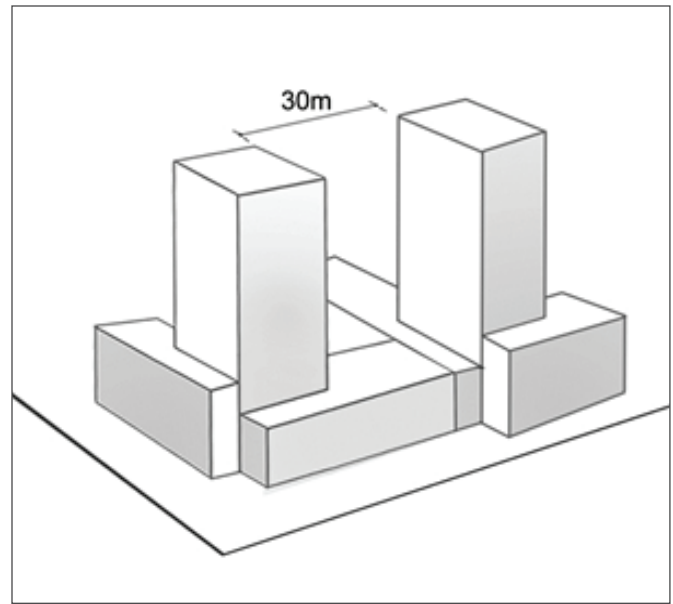


Figure 75

**B4.2 Maximum Building Frontage:** Further to section B2.3 Maximum Building Width, mid and high rise buildings should not have tower frontages in excess of 30 metres (98.5 feet) (see Figure 74).

**B4.3 Building Separation:** In order to minimize overlook between residential units, there should be a minimum separation between high rise buildings of at least 30 metres (98.5 feet) (see Figure 75).

**B4.4: Solar Orientation:** Further to section B1.3 Solar Orientation, which also highlights the need to maximize the benefits of sunshine and minimize the impacts of overshadowing, where towers are proposed that have a long side, that long side is encouraged to have a north-south orientation to reduce the impacts of shading on adjacent areas (See Figure 76).

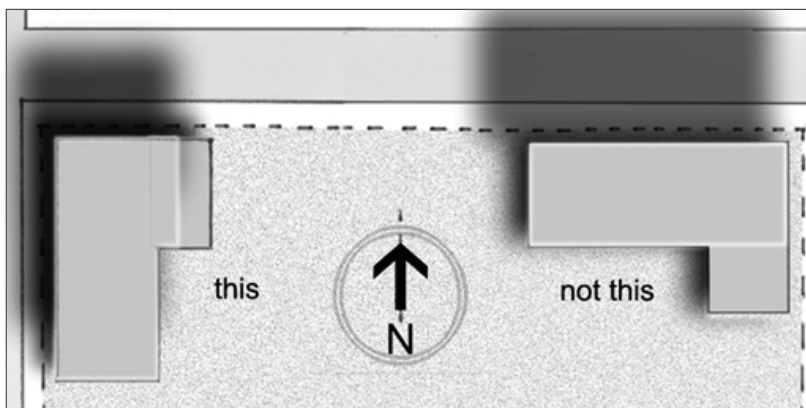


Figure 76

It is also important for towers to reduce the potential for heat gain on southern and western exposures to both ensure units are liveable and reduce energy consumption. This may result in southern and western elevations having different but complementary treatments that may include: reduced glazing, larger balconies, louvers, and cross ventilation.

# District of North Vancouver Fromme Mountain Trails Environmental Assessment

February 12, 2014

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Submitted to:

District of North Vancouver  
355 West Queens Road  
North Vancouver BC  
V7N 4N5

Submitted by:



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## 1 Executive Summary

When the Fromme Mountain Trails Study (Trails Study) was adopted in 2008, it set a community direction to support recreation including mountain biking in the Fromme Mountain Area. As in any natural park area, it can be expected that the construction and use of recreation amenities will cause some level of impact to the environment. The Trails Study provides guidelines and best management practices (BMPs) that were developed with the intention of minimizing these environmental impacts.

One of the principles of the Trails Study was a commitment to adaptive management to support sustainable trail use. This principle calls for a monitoring function to evaluate the effectiveness of initiatives, the modification of actions as required, and the incorporation of new approaches and decision-making processes as necessary. As part of their response to this commitment, the District of North Vancouver (DNV) undertook this environmental assessment of representative trails in 2014.

The network of trails on Fromme is extensive and recreation use has been increasing since 2008. Quantitative data was collected in the field and has shown that new trail building and maintenance standards adopted as a part of the Trails Study have improved environmental conditions on the trails that have been focused on. However there has not been enough resources to apply them on a consistent and ongoing basis to the entire trail system. This report identifies opportunities to improve environmental conditions by updating certain BMPs and provides recommendations to prioritize resources.



Before and after photos of upgrades to Expresso (left) and Executioner (right).



The Fromme Mountain Trail Classification Study (Trails Study) was approved by Council in 2008. It has guided trail maintenance and upgrades, identified which trails to manage, consolidate or close and provides best management practices (BMPs) for trail construction and maintenance. Work has been carried out since 2008 in partnership between DNV, the North Shore Mountain Bike Association (NSMBA) and other independent trail builders.

Following a commitment to managing these trails using an adaptive management approach, the District has commissioned this independent environmental assessment of a sample of representative trails. The purpose of this environmental assessment is to provide an analysis of the current trail conditions, their impacts to the environment and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the BMPs and management recommendations adopted in the Trails Study.

For this environmental assessment, eight representative trails were studied in the field. These include newly built trails, trails that have been upgraded and older trails that have not been managed to the current standards. A total of 9180 m of trails were assessed representing approximately 18% of the total length of the recognized trail system (DNV Geo Web Data) on Fromme Mountain. 459 plot measurements were collected. Professional judgement was used to assess non-measurable impacts.

In park natural areas that are managed for recreation, the risk of environmental impacts typically increases with the level of use (Parks Canada 2010). Management of these park areas must achieve a balance between supporting the demand for recreation and minimizing the impacts on the environment. Environmental impacts resulting from trail management and use include direct impacts on environmental features and functions, as well as the indirect impacts resulting from recreation use. Sources of environmental impacts that have been identified from the trail on Fromme Mountain include:

- Damage to tree roots;
- Loss of ground vegetation;
- Spread of invasive species; and,
- Cutting of trees and stumps;
- Changes to natural hydrology;
- Soil erosion;
- Creation of borrow pits;
- Human and dog trampling of vegetation;
- Development of unauthorized trails;
- Reduced use by wildlife.



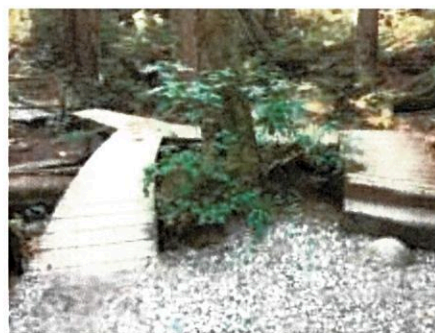
The eight trails studied vary in their recreation uses and condition. Dominant recreation uses in the study area include hiking, dog walking and mountain bike trails. Some trails have been recently built or upgraded to the standards specified in the Trails Study, while others have had limited maintenance. This variable condition allows for comparison between building and maintenance standards and levels of usage.

New and upgraded trails are being constructed differently than older trails. Trail design includes gentler grades, strategic alignment and features that prevent the concentration of surface water flow. Also trail surfaces are built up with rocks and mineral soil as opposed to creating cuts down into the topsoil horizon.

Fromme Mountain experiences a high volume of rainfall. Subsequently, the greatest environmental risk observed from the trails is a result of changes to natural water flow patterns. Older trails generally follow fall lines (aligned downslope). When subject high rain falls, these become channelized causing soil erosion. Newer trail design and construction methods avoid cuts that intercept ground water flows and incorporate features to manage surface water flow. The data collected shows that trails maintained to the Trails Study standards are causing less environmental impacts related to water flow.

Trails that are built up over natural grades provide more protection for tree roots and cause less cutting of structural roots. However, this method requires that high volumes of mineral soil be sourced from "borrow pits." These are holes in the ground that are 1 to 3m in diameter and up to 1.5m deep. Ground vegetation is removed and permanent depressions are made in the forest floor. The impacts of these borrow pits required for recommended trail construction are balanced against lower environmental impacts to trees, ground water flows, water quality and erosion. The impacts of these pits can be reduced through improved standards for their location and restoration.

The Trails Study BMPs require that all creek crossings comply with the BC Riparian Assessment Regulation and that an assessment report be completed by a Qualified Environmental. The newer and pre-existing creek crossings assessed generally do not comply with the BMPs which would require larger protection zones. Most have been constructed to the top of bank with little protection through the riparian zone. Steep slopes leading down to creeks cause surface water flow which along with skidding of bikes causes sedimentation into the creeks.



Creek crossings on the lower Baden Powell Trail

It has been recommended that all creek crossing structures extend to a sufficient distance beyond the creek banks. Also they should be designed to prevent people and dogs from accessing the creek bed. Trails within 30m from significant creeks should be made a priority for upgrading. These measures will greatly reduce the risk to water quality and better protect riparian habitat.

The level of recreation use on Fromme Mountain has increased dramatically since the 2008 Trails Study was adopted. Mountain biking, as a sport, has increased in popularity. In addition, new trail construction standards and maintenance of older trails has provided trail conditions more accessible to beginner and intermediate riders increasing the range of users. There are

now many families with children that use these trails. It is expected that the level of use will continue to grow.

As a part of this study, stakeholders representing local stewardship groups and recreation users were contacted. Most were concerned about the environmental impacts from the trails. Key concerns expressed were erosion, impacts on water flows and water quality in creeks and wetlands. A consistent message heard from stakeholders was that there are too many non-sanctioned trails that exist and continue to be constructed. These trails are not built to the standards in the Trails Study or follow BMPs and stakeholders have concerns that they are causing environmental impacts. Most stakeholders requested that there be better enforcement of illegal trail building and decommissioning of unauthorised trails.

Although outside the scope of the environmental assessment, consultation with stakeholders highlighted the importance of building trails for a wide range of user groups. The majority of the trails are currently used by mountain bikers. Hikers and dog walkers expressed their concern for the lack of trails designated for foot traffic only.

This assessment included a review of the management systems and working relationship between the District, the NSMBA, volunteer trail builders and volunteers. The working relationship established between the NSMBA and the DNV provides access to numerous volunteers and corporate sponsors. There is opportunity to build on this model to increase the level of volunteer involvement. Already, recognized volunteer trail builders provide guidance and oversee all work ensuring it is consistent with the Trails Study. However, there needs to be continued involvement of District staff to ensure permits are issued and work is monitored to ensure BMPs are followed and quality and safety standards are met.

With increased recreation use, the risk of impacts to natural features and function increases. To manage this risk, additional resources are needed for trail maintenance, monitoring and enforcement of non-sanctioned activities. Overall the trail condition data shows that new and maintained trails have had fewer environmental impacts compared to older trails that have not been upgraded or maintained. However, there are opportunities to better mitigate environmental impacts and improve the BMPs from the original Trails Study. Specific recommendations have been made in this assessment report including the following three priorities:

1. Upgrades to crossings of high value creeks;
2. Decommissioning of unauthorised trails; and,
3. Upgrading of all trails within 30m of significant creeks.

## 1.1 Summary of Recommendations

Table 1 provides a summary of recommendations made in this report. These are categories into the components of the Trails Study that were evaluated (Valued Ecosystem Components and Best Management practices).

**Table 1 Summary of Recommendations**

Summary of Findings and Recommendations	
<b>VEC/BMP</b> <b>Streams, wetlands, riparian areas</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Fromme Mountain experiences a high amount of rainfall. This has created a large number of creeks. Primary tributaries are well defined within channels and ravines. In addition there are numerous smaller ephemeral and intermittent creeks found throughout the forest. The Trails Study BMPs require that all creek crossings comply with the BC Riparian Assessment Regulation (RAR) and that an assessment report be completed by a Qualified Environmental. A typical standard for protecting creeks following the RAR simple method would include 15m protection zones from high water mark from all creeks. No creek crossings were in compliance with this standard.</p> <p>One of the highest environmental impacts identified in this study was to creeks and water quality. Areas of greatest concern included trails with steep grades extending down to creek crossings. Skidding and surface water flow result in erosion and carry sediment to the crossing and often around its banks and into the creek. This problem is compounded where dogs and people walk down to the creek edges.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade the requirements for creek crossings to the following: All creeks that are &gt;30cm wide (at high water flow) should be protected by a clear-span boardwalk/bridge. The structure footings should be well anchored to an area at least 1m back from the top of bank of the creek. The entrance and exit of the bridge should extend a minimum 3m back for creeks 30cm to 1m wide and 5m back for creeks that are &gt;1m wide. These structures should include design features (e.g., railings etc.) to prevent access down to the creeks. Creeks &lt;30cm wide can be managed with culvert crossings as long as the inlet and outlet are well protected from trail impacts.</li> <li>Where ever possible, new trails should be located further than 15m from all creeks that are greater than 1m wide.</li> <li>All trails within 30m of creeks should be prioritised for upgrading and maintenance.</li> <li>Disposal bins and dog waste disposal bags should be provided at the new parking facility and along the BP trail in Mountain View Park.</li> </ul>
<b>Old Growth Trees</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> The only old growth trees (&gt;250 years old) found during this study are growing along upper Dreamweaver. This is recommended to be primarily a hiking trail. There were no old growth trees identified near any of the other trails assessed.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No additional trail building is recommended in the area of Mosquito creek which supports old growth trees.</li> <li>All non-sanctioned trails that run through the old growth stand in the Mosquito creek area should be aggressively decommissioned.</li> <li>The upper section of Dreamweaver should be rerouted further than 6m from the base of any old growth trees.</li> <li>No old growth trees should be cut or pruned for hazard tree mitigation.</li> </ul>

VEC/BMP		Summary of Findings and Recommendations
<b>Structural Diversity</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Most stands on Fromme Mountain are even aged with a high canopy cover restricting sunlight from reaching the forest floor. These forests generally have a low structural diversity with few large canopy openings. There is a low cover of ground vegetation and a low density of trees in the understory. Trail construction generally requires no removal of mature trees and therefore the impacts on the forest canopy are minimal. There have been however the removal of suppressed western redcedar trees and dead standing trees that are used for boardwalks and TTFs.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid the removal of large dead standing trees (wildlife trees); these provide high habitat value to wildlife.</li> <li>• The cutting of any live trees for trail construction materials should not be permitted.</li> <li>• Under the direction of a biologist and the District community forester, consider creating small stand openings to enhance structural diversity and create wildlife trees.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Findings</b> The species listed by the Species at Risk Act (SARA) are continually changing and should be updated regularly. Impacts caused by the trails on Fromme to unique habitat features required by species at risk are generally associated with water quality in creeks and wetlands, as well as the loss of high value wildlife trees. Increased presence of human activity on Fromme also likely has a negative impact on these species. In particular the use of unauthorized trails further fragments the forest area and reduces the amount of refuge areas.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A qualified Professional Biologist should review all new trail construction to ensure it does not impact habitat for species at risk.</li> <li>• Amend and enforce creek crossing standards to protect water quality.</li> <li>• Protect all high value wildlife trees that are not rated as a high risk to trails.</li> <li>• Prioritise the deactivation of trails within 30m of creeks or wetlands.</li> </ul>
<b>Species at Risk</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Off trail impacts from older trails are primarily related to damage from water flow. These trails tend to be steep, making water control difficult. Skidding bikes rut trails, further channeling water. Visible impacts of trail from this water flow includes soil and gravel deposits. Newer trails built at gentler slopes and with frequent reverse grades have shown to manage surface water flow. Trails with the least impact are built up on grade without digging down into the soil profile preserving natural ground water flows.</p> <p>New trail construction methods require mineral soil to build up the trail surface. This is taken from areas adjacent to the trail called borrow pits which cause localized impacts to understory vegetation and some damage to the structural roots of nearby trees. Other off trail impacts observed include hikers walking on trail edges and staging areas near TTF where riders stop for viewing.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to upgrade older trails to new trail standards to reduce erosion and off trail water impacts.</li> <li>• Aggressively rehabilitate all off trail impacts including non-sanctioned trails.</li> <li>• Upgrade standards for borrow pits including location from trail, maximum size, graded edges and restoration requirements.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Findings</b> Off trail impacts from older trails are primarily related to damage from water flow. These trails tend to be steep, making water control difficult. Skidding bikes rut trails, further channeling water. Visible impacts of trail from this water flow includes soil and gravel deposits. Newer trails built at gentler slopes and with frequent reverse grades have shown to manage surface water flow. Trails with the least impact are built up on grade without digging down into the soil profile preserving natural ground water flows.</p> <p>New trail construction methods require mineral soil to build up the trail surface. This is taken from areas adjacent to the trail called borrow pits which cause localized impacts to understory vegetation and some damage to the structural roots of nearby trees. Other off trail impacts observed include hikers walking on trial edges and staging areas near TTF where riders stop for viewing.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to upgrade older trails to new trail standards to reduce erosion and off trail water impacts.</li> <li>• Aggressively rehabilitate all off trail impacts including non-sanctioned trails.</li> <li>• Upgrade standards for borrow pits including location from trail, maximum size, graded edges and restoration requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Off Trail Impacts</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Off trail impacts from older trails are primarily related to damage from water flow. These trails tend to be steep, making water control difficult. Skidding bikes rut trails, further channeling water. Visible impacts of trail from this water flow includes soil and gravel deposits. Newer trails built at gentler slopes and with frequent reverse grades have shown to manage surface water flow. Trails with the least impact are built up on grade without digging down into the soil profile preserving natural ground water flows.</p> <p>New trail construction methods require mineral soil to build up the trail surface. This is taken from areas adjacent to the trail called borrow pits which cause localized impacts to understory vegetation and some damage to the structural roots of nearby trees. Other off trail impacts observed include hikers walking on trial edges and staging areas near TTF where riders stop for viewing.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to upgrade older trails to new trail standards to reduce erosion and off trail water impacts.</li> <li>• Aggressively rehabilitate all off trail impacts including non-sanctioned trails.</li> <li>• Upgrade standards for borrow pits including location from trail, maximum size, graded edges and restoration requirements.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Findings</b> Off trail impacts from older trails are primarily related to damage from water flow. These trails tend to be steep, making water control difficult. Skidding bikes rut trails, further channeling water. Visible impacts of trail from this water flow includes soil and gravel deposits. Newer trails built at gentler slopes and with frequent reverse grades have shown to manage surface water flow. Trails with the least impact are built up on grade without digging down into the soil profile preserving natural ground water flows.</p> <p>New trail construction methods require mineral soil to build up the trail surface. This is taken from areas adjacent to the trail called borrow pits which cause localized impacts to understory vegetation and some damage to the structural roots of nearby trees. Other off trail impacts observed include hikers walking on trial edges and staging areas near TTF where riders stop for viewing.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to upgrade older trails to new trail standards to reduce erosion and off trail water impacts.</li> <li>• Aggressively rehabilitate all off trail impacts including non-sanctioned trails.</li> <li>• Upgrade standards for borrow pits including location from trail, maximum size, graded edges and restoration requirements.</li> </ul>

Summary of Findings and Recommendations	
<b>VEC/BMP</b>  <b>Surface Water Flow</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Impacts from surface water flow increases significantly with the grade of a trail. Upgraded trails have a gentler grade and are constructed with characteristics and features to better manage water flow. Trails with deep cut slopes had greater surface water flow as they intercept more ground water. Construction of trails above grade showed less impacts as they allow for more natural ground flows to continue below the trails surface.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade older trails to new trail design standards that manage surface water flow.</li> <li>• Avoid or minimize the depth of cut slopes during construction.</li> <li>• Prioritise the upgrading and maintenance of trail sections that are within 30m of any creeks.</li> </ul>
<b>Tread Wear</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Tread wear general increases with the level of use and the steepness of the trail. Older mountain bike trails tend to be steeper and have the highest impacts from tread wear. Newer trails have a gentler grade and subsequently bikes do not skid as frequently and the tread wear is much lower. The areas that do show signs of tread wear include short sections before TTFs and steep corners. Placing obstacles strategically before these areas has been effective at slowing riders to prevent them from skidding. Traffic levels and experience level of riders play a large factor in tread wear. Popular trails such as Bobsled and Espresso experience high volumes of bikers and are impacted quicker. Problem areas on these trails require frequent maintenance.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to promote new trail design standards that control and reduce bike skidding</li> <li>• Increase resources for maintenance of trails that experience high wear and tear</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetation Impacts</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> The trail surface itself amounts to a permanent loss of growing area. Creation of borrow pits also results in the loss of understorey vegetation. The most common impact observed to vegetation was to trees. This includes the cutting and exposing of tree roots during trail construction. Old and steeper trails have high tread wear exposing and damaging the roots of trees adjacent to the trail. Upgraded trails did not have as deep a cut slope and were built up more on the pre-existing grade. This allows for surface roots to be protected by armorning them with rock and covering with mineral soil.</p> <p>Generally trail construction requires little direct cutting of mature trees. Understorey cedar trees have been cut along trails for construction of TTFs.</p> <p>The spread of invasive species in the forest and away from Mountain Hwy is limited to primarily holly and laurel. The risk of spread of other invasive species will increase with use of these trails. The District is currently developing a</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to promote building methods that minimize cut slopes and build up over existing grades to protect tree roots.</li> <li>• Only remove hazard trees that pose an extreme risk. The cutting of any live trees for trail construction materials should not be permitted. Post signage that trails should not be used during high wind storm events.</li> </ul>

Summary of Findings and Recommendations	
<b>VEC/BMP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Trails Study requires that trails be aligned out of the dripline of trees. Due to the density of the forest this is not possible. Amend the BMP to require that trails be located as far as possible away from mature healthy trees and so that trails are constructed above grade without severing or suffocating roots.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildlife</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> The even aged second growth stands that dominate most of the Fromme Mountain area provide low habitat diversity and support a relatively lower level of wildlife species diversity compared to old forests and open shrub communities. Important habitat features for wildlife include patches of dense understory vegetation, large woody debris cover, large mature trees, large dead standing trees, streams, wetlands and their riparian areas. There was only one significant wetland observed in the study area in Mountain View Park. This is the only area observed that provides breeding for aquatic amphibians. The presence of trails and the increased presence of humans throughout the Fromme Mountain area causes habitat fragmentation and will have a negative impact on wildlife species that are not tolerant of human activity.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect large dead standing conifer trees (wildlife trees).</li> <li>Amend and enforce creek crossing standards.</li> <li>Aggressively decommission non sanctioned trails.</li> <li>Consider a long term wildlife behavior impact assessment from the trails</li> </ul>
<b>Use of Native Materials</b>	<p><b>Findings</b> Native materials required for the construction of the trails include wood, mineral soil and rocks. New construction standards include trail surfaces that are built up with rocks and mineral soil as opposed to creating cuts down into the topsoil horizon. This provides more protection of tree roots and reduces ground water interception but also requires a high volumes of mineral soil sourced from "borrow pits." These are holes in the ground that create permanent depressions in the forest floor. Most are restored and covered with logs and organic debris. Due to the density of trees, most pits are within the drip line of trees. Also due to difficulty of transportation, most are within 5m of trails.</p> <p>Trail construction and maintenance requires the use of wood for boardwalks and retaining features. Western redcedar is used primarily as it is most resistant to rot. This has been sourced from dead standing trees, recently fallen trees, understory trees and heritage stumps. Live trees that are impacted include mostly smaller cedar trees that are growing under the canopy of the mature forest.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend the BMP to allow borrow pits within dripline of trees but &gt;2m from the trunk. Excavation towards the tree should stop as soon as roots &gt;5cm are encountered.</li> <li>No pits can be within 15m of creeks.</li> <li>Pits should be located greater than 3m from trails edges.</li> <li>The District should provide a source of cedar for structures being built.</li> <li>Cedar snags that remain in the forest have heritage value and must be protected.</li> <li>The cutting of any live trees for trail construction materials should not be permitted.</li> </ul>

Summary of Findings and Recommendations	
<b>VEC/BIMP</b>	<b>Technical Trail Features</b>
<p><b>Findings</b>            Technical Trails Features (TTFs) include obstacles requiring concentrated negotiation. These can be natural and man made. Many are constructed of wood but do not include boardwalks and creek crossings. Most TTFs are found on trails that are designed to be moderate or difficult. New trails that have been constructed have fewer TTFs and were built to include easily accessible ride-arounds. Where no alternative routes are provided, off trail impacts were observed. Viewing areas for high use TTFs on busier trails have caused off trail impacts due to users leaving the trail.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As TTFs are built or reconstructed, ensure safe alternative routes are provided</li> <li>• Design and construct TTFs using wood that is not from native sources</li> <li>• Provide appropriate viewing areas for high use TTFs</li> </ul>	<p><b>Findings</b>            There is a Trail Maintenance Service Agreement in place between the DNV and the NSMBA. The District staff and recognized trail builders oversee all work on Fromme. All proposed work is presented to the DNV in the field and in work plans. The NSMBA works with the Trail Adoptees to prepare and submit a trail work plan to the DNV for review and approval. The management agreement in place allows for a large amount of volunteer resource to be used in a cost effective way under the supervision of an NSMBA recognized trail builder. This program is well established and has the potential to greatly enhance the trail system on Fromme. However, stakeholders raised concerns about the resources available for DNV to oversee all trail work and to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the TAP program. There is ongoing construction of non sanctioned trails. These include builders that are not a part of the NSMBA or any other organization approved by the District. There are great concerns from the NSMBA and the DNV about this illegal activity and the resulting environmental impacts.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DNV should work together with the NSMBA and other volunteers to establish a template for all proposed trail work. This should build on the proposals submitted and include targets and budgets that will allow for easy follow up monitoring.</li> <li>• Once complete, a follow up report should be submitted with a summary of targets achieved, changes to the original scope and resources used (volunteers hours, materials etc). Photos plots should be included in each to show before and after images.</li> <li>• Follow up monitoring should be completed by the NSMBA and submitted to the DNV.</li> <li>• The TAP program is a cost effective program that should be expanded to improve the trail network on Fromme.</li> <li>• Provide resources and funding to construct creek crossings on all managed trails. These should be completed as a separate program to TAP. Building materials should not be sourced from Fromme Mountain.</li> <li>• DNV, the NSMBA and other volunteers should work to enforce rules against illegal trail building. Signs should be posted of fines that will be issued if caught. District bylaw officers should patrol the Fromme Mountain area and/or respond to reports of illegal activity.</li> <li>• An ongoing understanding of the level of usage will continue to help the District to manage the trails more effectively. Counters should continue to be used to monitor trail usage.</li> <li>• For high use trails that are prone to damage during the rain season, temporary closures should be considered. This should be determined by DNV staff, the NSMBA and other volunteers based on ongoing assessments of trail conditions.</li> <li>• There should be more defined trail uses. Hiker only trails should include barriers to better communicate with riders. Enforcement by DNV bylaw officers should be considered to keep riders off of trails designated for hiking only.</li> </ul>
<b>Management Systems and Resources</b>	<p><b>Findings</b>            There is a Trail Maintenance Service Agreement in place between the DNV and the NSMBA. The District staff and recognized trail builders oversee all work on Fromme. All proposed work is presented to the DNV in the field and in work plans. The NSMBA works with the Trail Adoptees to prepare and submit a trail work plan to the DNV for review and approval. The management agreement in place allows for a large amount of volunteer resource to be used in a cost effective way under the supervision of an NSMBA recognized trail builder. This program is well established and has the potential to greatly enhance the trail system on Fromme. However, stakeholders raised concerns about the resources available for DNV to oversee all trail work and to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the TAP program. There is ongoing construction of non sanctioned trails. These include builders that are not a part of the NSMBA or any other organization approved by the District. There are great concerns from the NSMBA and the DNV about this illegal activity and the resulting environmental impacts.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DNV should work together with the NSMBA and other volunteers to establish a template for all proposed trail work. This should build on the proposals submitted and include targets and budgets that will allow for easy follow up monitoring.</li> <li>• Once complete, a follow up report should be submitted with a summary of targets achieved, changes to the original scope and resources used (volunteers hours, materials etc). Photos plots should be included in each to show before and after images.</li> <li>• Follow up monitoring should be completed by the NSMBA and submitted to the DNV.</li> <li>• The TAP program is a cost effective program that should be expanded to improve the trail network on Fromme.</li> <li>• Provide resources and funding to construct creek crossings on all managed trails. These should be completed as a separate program to TAP. Building materials should not be sourced from Fromme Mountain.</li> <li>• DNV, the NSMBA and other volunteers should work to enforce rules against illegal trail building. Signs should be posted of fines that will be issued if caught. District bylaw officers should patrol the Fromme Mountain area and/or respond to reports of illegal activity.</li> <li>• An ongoing understanding of the level of usage will continue to help the District to manage the trails more effectively. Counters should continue to be used to monitor trail usage.</li> <li>• For high use trails that are prone to damage during the rain season, temporary closures should be considered. This should be determined by DNV staff, the NSMBA and other volunteers based on ongoing assessments of trail conditions.</li> <li>• There should be more defined trail uses. Hiker only trails should include barriers to better communicate with riders. Enforcement by DNV bylaw officers should be considered to keep riders off of trails designated for hiking only.</li> </ul>



# 2014 Sub-Provincial Population Estimates

*A release from the Province of British Columbia's central statistical agency*

**REFERENCE DATE: JULY 1, 2014**

## B.C. REGIONAL DISTRICTS

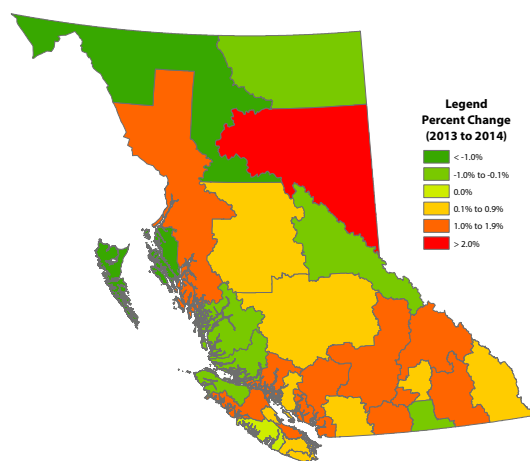
At the provincial level, the population was an estimated 4,631,302 as of July 1, 2014. The B.C. population grew by 1.1% between July 1st 2013 and June 30th 2014, with an approximate addition of over 49,000 persons.

On a regional district basis, Peace River showed the highest regional growth in 2014 (+2.9%) with a boost in population of 1,841 persons. In 2014, population growth in the Central Okanagan district was also strong (+1.8% or 3,345 people).

In terms of actual number of people, Greater Vancouver, the most common destination of choice for immigrants landing in B.C., saw the largest increase in population (+31,519 persons) in 2014. In the three years since 2011, the province's most populous region has welcomed over 101,000 more residents.

At the other end of the scale, Stikine and Skeena-Queen Charlotte saw the strongest rate of decline (-2.1% and -2.0% respectively) in 2014.

**MAP 1: POPULATION GROWTH BY REGIONAL DISTRICT: 2013 TO 2014**



## B.C. MUNICIPALITIES

Surrey attracted more newcomers than any other municipality between July 1st 2013 and June 30th 2014 (+8,991 persons or +1.8%). The highest growth rate over the same period observed among municipalities with more than 5,000 residents was in Lake Country (+5.6%). Fort St. John (+4.7%), Sechelt District Municipality (+4.3%), Langford (+3.9%) and Kimberly (+3.1%) also expanded notably faster from 2013 to 2014 when compared to the provincial average (+1.0%).

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued...

**TABLE 1: TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES (5,000+) RANKED BY POPULATION GROWTH (%), 2013 TO 2014**

	2013 pop'n	2014 pop'n	Level Change	% Growth
Lake Country	12,330	13,015	685	5.6%
Fort St. John	20,553	21,523	970	4.7%
Sechelt (District Mun.)	9,569	9,983	414	4.3%
Langford	33,390	34,677	1,287	3.9%
Kimberley	6,532	6,735	203	3.1%
Dawson Creek	12,289	12,653	364	3.0%
North Vancouver	50,845	52,346	1,501	3.0%
Langley (District Mun.)	111,595	114,647	3,052	2.7%
Squamish	18,789	19,294	505	2.7%
Whistler	10,194	10,447	253	2.5%

**Source:** BC Stats 2014 sub-provincial population estimates

Among municipalities with populations fewer than 5,000 people, Sun Peaks Mountain reported the highest growth rate from 2013 to 2014 (+4.9% or an addition of 21 persons).

Of the ten largest (100,000+) municipalities in the province, Saanich and Delta showed declines of 0.4% and 0.3% respectively. Amid municipalities with greater than 5,000 persons, Prince Rupert and Smithers reported the fastest rates of decline (-2.9% and -2.7% respectively).

**TABLE 2: BOTTOM 10 MUNICIPALITIES (5,000+) RANKED BY POPULATION GROWTH (%), 2013 TO 2014**

	2013 pop'n	2014 pop'n	Level Change	% Growth
Prince Rupert	12,275	11,918	-357	-2.9%
Smithers	5,246	5,103	-143	-2.7%
Terrace	11,458	11,265	-193	-1.7%
Hope	5,776	5,701	-75	-1.3%
Port Alberni	16,897	16,683	-214	-1.3%
Creston	5,089	5,030	-59	-1.2%
Sooke	12,390	12,257	-133	-1.1%
Oak Bay	17,618	17,448	-170	-1.0%
Prince George	74,227	73,590	-637	-0.9%
Esquimalt	16,337	16,207	-130	-0.8%

**Source:** BC Stats 2014 sub-provincial population estimates

## ESTIMATING POPULATION FOR SUB-PROVINCIAL AREAS

On an annual basis, BC Stats produces sub-provincial population estimates using the Generalized Estimation System (GES).<sup>1</sup> This regression model uses symptomatic indicators such as health client registry and residential hydro hook-ups to gauge population growth from one year to the next. These estimates assist in local and provincial government planning processes.

The coverage of British Columbia's geographies using GES focuses on 189 areas comprised of 162 municipalities and 27 unique aggregations of unincorporated areas. Most of the province's residents (almost 9 in every 10 persons) live in municipalities.

These sub-provincial population estimates are based on the 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage<sup>2</sup> and incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 10, 2011, to July 1, 2014.

Sub-provincial estimates back to 2012 have been revised to reflect the updated B.C. level population estimates released in September 2014. The revised estimates are available on the [BC Stats website](#).

<sup>1</sup> For more information on how the sub-provincial population estimates are produced, please see the BC Stats technical report "Total Population Estimates (GES)".

<sup>2</sup> For more information on census net undercoverage, please see the BC Stats analytical report "2011 Census Net Undercoverage and the New Base Population".

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued...

## B.C. MUNICIPALITIES– CONTINUED...

Compared to all municipalities and in terms of rates, Zeballos saw the largest decline in population between 2013 and 2014 (-6.8%, or -8 persons). In terms of volume, Prince George experienced the largest decline (-0.9%, or -637 persons). Table 3 provides a complete listing of B.C. regional district and municipal population estimates from 2011 to 2014.

**TABLE 3: BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIONAL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL POPULATION ESTIMATES**

SGC	Name	Area Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-12 Changes	2012-13 Changes	2013-14 Changes
23000	Alberni-Clayoquot	RD	31,581	31,256	30,863	30,876	-1.0%	-1.3%	0.0%
23008	Port Alberni	CY	17,934	17,427	16,897	16,683	-2.8%	-3.0%	-1.3%
23025	Tofino	DM	2,019	2,056	2,097	2,119	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%
23019	Ucluelet	DM	1,660	1,646	1,637	1,622	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.9%
23999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	9,968	10,127	10,232	10,452	1.6%	1.0%	2.2%
51000	Bulkley-Nechako	RD	39,905	39,989	40,066	40,387	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
51022	Burns Lake	VL	2,066	2,048	2,026	1,999	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.3%
51013	Fort St. James	DM	1,726	1,751	1,791	1,808	1.4%	2.3%	0.9%
51009	Fraser Lake	VL	1,178	1,172	1,157	1,171	-0.5%	-1.3%	1.2%
51032	Granisle	VL	301	303	301	304	0.7%	-0.7%	1.0%
51034	Houston	DM	3,216	3,170	3,157	3,142	-1.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%
51043	Smithers	T	5,490	5,399	5,246	5,103	-1.7%	-2.8%	-2.7%
51038	Telkwa	VL	1,397	1,385	1,384	1,377	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.5%
51007	Vanderhoof	DM	4,596	4,595	4,607	4,539	0.0%	0.3%	-1.5%
51999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	19,935	20,166	20,397	20,944	1.2%	1.1%	2.7%
17000	Capital	RD	367,632	368,935	371,265	372,463	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
17015	Central Saanich	DM	16,022	15,937	15,814	15,794	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.1%
17041	Colwood	CY	16,515	16,628	16,624	16,636	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
17040	Esquimalt	DM	16,616	16,339	16,337	16,207	-1.7%	0.0%	-0.8%
17049	Highlands	DM	2,181	2,199	2,187	2,221	0.8%	-0.5%	1.6%
17044	Langford	CY	30,430	31,651	33,390	34,677	4.0%	5.5%	3.9%
17042	Metchosin	DM	4,870	4,906	4,916	4,968	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%
17005	North Saanich	DM	11,109	11,007	11,007	10,941	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.6%
17030	Oak Bay	DM	18,037	17,787	17,618	17,448	-1.4%	-1.0%	-1.0%
17021	Saanich	DM	111,981	111,637	111,233	110,767	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%
17010	Sidney	T	11,197	11,173	11,125	11,153	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.3%
17052	Sooke	DM	11,684	11,913	12,390	12,257	2.0%	4.0%	-1.1%
17034	Victoria	CY	82,259	82,508	82,859	83,200	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
17047	View Royal	T	9,558	10,025	10,524	10,714	4.9%	5.0%	1.8%
17999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	25,173	25,225	25,241	25,480	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%
41000	Cariboo	RD	63,314	63,091	62,885	63,111	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.4%
41005	One Hundred Mile House	DM	1,912	1,890	1,884	1,889	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.3%
41013	Quesnel	CY	10,185	10,097	9,801	9,806	-0.9%	-2.9%	0.1%
41025	Wells	DM	245	235	234	234	-4.1%	-0.4%	0.0%
41009	Williams Lake	CY	11,164	11,038	10,943	11,003	-1.1%	-0.9%	0.5%
41999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	39,808	39,831	40,023	40,179	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
45000	Central Coast	RD	3,277	3,310	3,263	3,240	1.0%	-1.4%	-0.7%

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued...

SGC	Name	Area Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-12 Changes	2012-13 Changes	2013-14 Changes
<b>3000</b>	<b>Central Kootenay</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>59,297</b>	<b>59,450</b>	<b>59,385</b>	<b>60,013</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
3045	Castlegar	CY	7,941	7,972	7,891	7,864	0.4%	-1.0%	-0.3%
3004	Creston	T	5,332	5,316	5,089	5,030	-0.3%	-4.3%	-1.2%
3023	Kaslo	VL	1,027	1,030	1,011	1,008	0.3%	-1.8%	-0.3%
3050	Nakusp	VL	1,573	1,559	1,543	1,528	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.0%
3015	Nelson	CY	10,371	10,335	10,380	10,532	-0.3%	0.4%	1.5%
3032	New Denver	VL	503	504	498	497	0.2%	-1.2%	-0.2%
3011	Salmo	VL	1,144	1,163	1,136	1,187	1.7%	-2.3%	4.5%
3027	Silverton	VL	196	197	196	199	0.5%	-0.5%	1.5%
3019	Slocan	VL	297	298	302	301	0.3%	1.3%	-0.3%
3999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	30,913	31,076	31,339	31,867	0.5%	0.8%	1.7%
<b>35000</b>	<b>Central Okanagan</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>183,521</b>	<b>184,964</b>	<b>185,944</b>	<b>189,289</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
35010	Kelowna	CY	119,826	120,303	120,202	121,422	0.4%	-0.1%	1.0%
35016	Lake Country	DM	11,885	12,174	12,330	13,015	2.4%	1.3%	5.6%
35018	Peachland	DM	5,217	5,118	5,102	5,094	-1.9%	-0.3%	-0.2%
35029	West Kelowna	DM	31,669	31,517	31,931	32,699	-0.5%	1.3%	2.4%
35999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	14,924	15,852	16,379	17,059	6.2%	3.3%	4.2%
<b>39000</b>	<b>Columbia-Shuswap</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>51,234</b>	<b>51,087</b>	<b>51,007</b>	<b>51,789</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
39007	Golden	T	3,767	3,760	3,728	3,780	-0.2%	-0.9%	1.4%
39019	Revelstoke	CY	7,287	7,160	7,229	7,280	-1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
39032	Salmon Arm	CY	17,772	17,591	17,438	17,749	-1.0%	-0.9%	1.8%
39045	Sicamous	DM	2,448	2,435	2,414	2,439	-0.5%	-0.9%	1.0%
39999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	19,960	20,141	20,198	20,541	0.9%	0.3%	1.7%
<b>26000</b>	<b>Comox</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>64,417</b>	<b>64,499</b>	<b>64,428</b>	<b>64,639</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
26005	Comox	T	13,785	13,678	13,731	13,862	-0.8%	0.4%	1.0%
26010	Courtenay	CY	24,596	24,752	24,653	24,806	0.6%	-0.4%	0.6%
26014	Cumberland	VL	3,436	3,475	3,497	3,506	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%
26999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	22,600	22,594	22,547	22,465	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.4%
<b>19000</b>	<b>Cowichan Valley</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>81,485</b>	<b>81,447</b>	<b>81,659</b>	<b>82,407</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
19012	Duncan	CY	4,962	4,954	4,806	4,770	-0.2%	-3.0%	-0.7%
19021	Ladysmith	T	7,992	8,089	8,173	8,273	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%
19016	Lake Cowichan	T	3,003	3,061	3,071	3,112	1.9%	0.3%	1.3%
19008	North Cowichan	DM	29,401	29,318	29,392	29,760	-0.3%	0.3%	1.3%
19999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	36,127	36,025	36,217	36,492	-0.3%	0.5%	0.8%
<b>1000</b>	<b>East Kootenay</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>57,679</b>	<b>57,779</b>	<b>57,642</b>	<b>58,059</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
1043	Canal Flats	VL	720	728	717	736	1.1%	-1.5%	2.6%
1022	Cranbrook	CY	19,737	19,857	19,707	19,785	0.6%	-0.8%	0.4%
1003	Elkford	DM	2,610	2,557	2,583	2,640	-2.0%	1.0%	2.2%
1012	Fernie	CY	4,532	4,537	4,528	4,528	0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
1039	Invermere	DM	2,983	2,967	2,959	2,993	-0.5%	-0.3%	1.1%
1028	Kimberley	CY	6,721	6,617	6,532	6,735	-1.5%	-1.3%	3.1%
1040	Radium Hot Springs	VL	781	779	769	766	-0.3%	-1.3%	-0.4%
1006	Sparwood	DM	3,798	3,884	3,898	3,927	2.3%	0.4%	0.7%
1999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	15,797	15,853	15,949	15,949	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued..

SGC	Name	Area Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-12 Changes	2012-13 Changes	2013-14 Changes
9000	Fraser Valley	RD	283,905	284,791	286,980	288,682	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%
9052	Abbotsford	CY	136,948	137,347	138,202	138,501	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
9020	Chilliwack	CY	79,850	80,403	81,607	82,918	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%
9027	Harrison Hot Springs	VL	1,468	1,474	1,508	1,500	0.4%	2.3%	-0.5%
9009	Hope	DM	5,982	5,867	5,776	5,701	-1.9%	-1.6%	-1.3%
9032	Kent	DM	5,792	5,823	5,855	5,890	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
9056	Mission	DM	37,101	37,319	37,332	37,539	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
9999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	16,764	16,558	16,700	16,633	-1.2%	0.9%	-0.4%
53000	Fraser-Fort George	RD	93,887	93,881	94,193	93,645	0.0%	0.3%	-0.6%
53033	Mackenzie	DM	3,544	3,539	3,513	3,538	-0.1%	-0.7%	0.7%
53012	McBride	VL	588	587	582	585	-0.2%	-0.9%	0.5%
53023	Prince George	CY	73,803	73,849	74,227	73,590	0.1%	0.5%	-0.9%
53007	Valemount	VL	1,019	1,048	1,033	1,021	2.8%	-1.4%	-1.2%
53999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	14,933	14,858	14,838	14,911	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.5%
15000	Greater Vancouver	RD	2,373,037	2,410,000	2,442,604	2,474,123	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
15038	Anmore	VL	2,159	2,222	2,231	2,272	2.9%	0.4%	1.8%
15036	Belcarra	VL	645	644	633	637	-0.2%	-1.7%	0.6%
15062	Bowen Island	IM	3,405	3,453	3,468	3,479	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%
15025	Burnaby	CY	229,228	232,345	233,833	233,734	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%
15034	Coquitlam	CY	130,438	133,536	137,823	141,132	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%
15011	Delta	DM	101,368	101,592	101,349	101,000	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%
15002	Langley, City of	CY	25,845	26,503	26,584	26,652	2.5%	0.3%	0.3%
15001	Langley, District Municipality	DM	106,234	108,568	111,595	114,647	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%
15065	Lions Bay	VL	1,353	1,349	1,352	1,349	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.2%
15075	Maple Ridge	CY	77,730	78,586	79,015	80,434	1.1%	0.5%	1.8%
15029	New Westminster	CY	67,545	68,342	68,956	69,860	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%
15051	North Vancouver, City of	CY	49,396	50,130	50,845	52,346	1.5%	1.4%	3.0%
15046	North Vancouver, District Municipality	DM	86,063	86,594	86,587	86,623	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
15070	Pitt Meadows	CY	18,224	18,457	18,640	18,673	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%
15039	Port Coquitlam	CY	57,262	58,462	58,912	59,813	2.1%	0.8%	1.5%
15043	Port Moody	CY	34,027	33,899	34,359	34,709	-0.4%	1.4%	1.0%
15015	Richmond	CY	196,001	198,044	200,768	205,262	1.0%	1.4%	2.2%
15004	Surrey	CY	482,659	493,377	504,331	513,322	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%
15022	Vancouver	CY	619,366	629,128	635,660	640,469	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%
15055	West Vancouver	DM	42,923	42,652	42,210	42,119	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.2%
15007	White Rock	CY	19,327	18,998	19,211	19,197	-1.7%	1.1%	-0.1%
15999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	21,839	23,119	24,242	26,394	5.9%	4.9%	8.9%
49000	Kitimat-Stikine	RD	38,066	38,417	38,687	39,169	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%
49022	Hazelton	VL	297	288	275	268	-3.0%	-4.5%	-2.5%
49005	Kitimat	DM	8,538	8,329	8,367	8,452	-2.4%	0.5%	1.0%
49024	New Hazelton	DM	666	649	647	661	-2.6%	-0.3%	2.2%
49032	Stewart	DM	495	432	434	425	-12.7%	0.5%	-2.1%
49011	Terrace	CY	11,688	11,445	11,458	11,265	-2.1%	0.1%	-1.7%
49999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	16,382	17,274	17,506	18,098	5.4%	1.3%	3.4%

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued..

SGC	Name	Area Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-12 Changes	2012-13 Changes	2013-14 Changes
<b>5000</b>	<b>Kootenay-Boundary</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>31,494</b>	<b>31,205</b>	<b>30,563</b>	<b>30,307</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
5005	Fruitvale	VL	2,065	2,076	2,073	2,088	0.5%	-0.1%	0.7%
5032	Grand Forks	CY	4,027	4,019	4,055	4,048	-0.2%	0.9%	-0.2%
5042	Greenwood	CY	710	705	700	695	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%
5037	Midway	VL	675	665	663	667	-1.5%	-0.3%	0.6%
5009	Montrose	VL	1,040	1,043	1,040	1,031	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.9%
5023	Rossland	CY	3,614	3,632	3,638	3,650	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
5014	Trail	CY	7,801	7,748	7,526	7,527	-0.7%	-2.9%	0.0%
5018	Warfield	VL	1,720	1,716	1,687	1,691	-0.2%	-1.7%	0.2%
5999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	9,842	9,601	9,181	8,910	-2.4%	-4.4%	-3.0%
<b>43000</b>	<b>Mount Waddington</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,590</b>	<b>11,523</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
43008	Alert Bay	VL	449	449	447	443	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.9%
43017	Port Alice	VL	821	814	811	799	-0.9%	-0.4%	-1.5%
43023	Port Hardy	DM	4,108	4,072	4,030	3,978	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.3%
43012	Port McNeill	T	2,552	2,514	2,537	2,518	-1.5%	0.9%	-0.7%
43999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	3,786	3,751	3,765	3,785	-0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>21000</b>	<b>Nanaimo</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>148,770</b>	<b>149,621</b>	<b>150,806</b>	<b>152,518</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
21008	Lantzville	DM	3,624	3,659	3,505	3,496	1.0%	-4.2%	-0.3%
21007	Nanaimo	CY	85,786	86,301	87,522	88,869	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%
21018	Parksville	CY	12,002	12,028	12,153	12,227	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%
21023	Qualicum Beach	T	8,663	8,590	8,541	8,500	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.5%
21999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	38,695	39,043	39,085	39,426	0.9%	0.1%	0.9%
<b>37000</b>	<b>North Okanagan</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>82,391</b>	<b>82,223</b>	<b>82,031</b>	<b>82,783</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
37028	Armstrong	CY	4,878	4,965	4,957	4,879	1.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%
37010	Coldstream	DM	10,415	10,324	10,320	10,551	-0.9%	0.0%	2.2%
37033	Enderby	CY	2,961	2,883	2,922	2,887	-2.6%	1.4%	-1.2%
37005	Lumby	VL	1,745	1,754	1,756	1,773	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%
37024	Spallumcheen	DM	5,105	5,106	5,083	5,185	0.0%	-0.5%	2.0%
37014	Vernon	CY	38,914	38,717	38,523	38,861	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.9%
37999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	18,373	18,474	18,470	18,647	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%
<b>59000</b>	<b>Northern Rockies</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
59007	Northern Rockies Regional Municipality	RGM	5,457	5,498	5,460	5,440	0.8%	-0.7%	-0.4%
59999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	597	596	593	592	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.2%
<b>7000</b>	<b>Okanagan-Similkameen</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>81,639</b>	<b>81,634</b>	<b>81,152</b>	<b>81,940</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
7009	Keremeos	VL	1,329	1,343	1,328	1,340	1.1%	-1.1%	0.9%
7014	Oliver	T	4,829	4,792	4,763	4,622	-0.8%	-0.6%	-3.0%
7005	Osoyoos	T	4,860	4,868	4,859	4,879	0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%
7041	Penticton	CY	33,553	33,881	33,620	34,233	1.0%	-0.8%	1.8%
7024	Princeton	T	2,747	2,766	2,758	2,770	0.7%	-0.3%	0.4%
7035	Summerland	DM	11,376	11,242	11,123	11,126	-1.2%	-1.1%	0.0%
7999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	22,945	22,742	22,701	22,970	-0.9%	-0.2%	1.2%

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued..

SGC	Name	Area Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-12 Changes	2012-13 Changes	2013-14 Changes
<b>55000</b>	<b>Peace River</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>61,768</b>	<b>63,088</b>	<b>64,480</b>	<b>66,321</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
55010	Chetwynd	DM	2,742	2,788	2,777	2,793	1.7%	-0.4%	0.6%
55014	Dawson Creek	CY	11,785	12,019	12,289	12,653	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%
55034	Fort St. John	CY	19,375	20,026	20,553	21,523	3.4%	2.6%	4.7%
55025	Hudson's Hope	DM	973	987	1,040	1,037	1.4%	5.4%	-0.3%
55005	Pouce Coupe	VL	735	736	736	726	0.1%	0.0%	-1.4%
55030	Taylor	DM	1,404	1,461	1,504	1,490	4.1%	2.9%	-0.9%
55003	Tumbler Ridge	DM	2,814	2,868	2,897	2,983	1.9%	1.0%	3.0%
55999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	21,940	22,203	22,684	23,116	1.2%	2.2%	1.9%
<b>27000</b>	<b>Powell River</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>20,106</b>	<b>19,925</b>	<b>19,910</b>	<b>19,921</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
27008	Powell River	CY	13,303	13,109	13,094	13,108	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.1%
27806	Sechelt Ind Gov Dist (Part-Powell River)	IGD	22	22	22	22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	6,781	6,794	6,794	6,791	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>47000</b>	<b>Skeena-Queen Charlotte</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>19,135</b>	<b>18,892</b>	<b>18,536</b>	<b>18,165</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
47023	Masset	VL	896	877	868	890	-2.1%	-1.0%	2.5%
47030	Port Clements	VL	379	371	370	371	-2.1%	-0.3%	0.3%
47007	Port Edward	DM	548	545	554	536	-0.5%	1.7%	-3.2%
47012	Prince Rupert	CY	12,802	12,608	12,275	11,918	-1.5%	-2.6%	-2.9%
47026	Queen Charlotte	VL	955	949	938	941	-0.6%	-1.2%	0.3%
47999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	3,555	3,542	3,531	3,509	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.6%
<b>31000</b>	<b>Squamish-Lillooet</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>39,513</b>	<b>40,618</b>	<b>40,867</b>	<b>41,496</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
31026	Lillooet	DM	2,324	2,337	2,335	2,344	0.6%	-0.1%	0.4%
31012	Pemberton	VL	2,485	2,513	2,579	2,601	1.1%	2.6%	0.9%
31006	Squamish	DM	17,727	18,377	18,789	19,294	3.7%	2.2%	2.7%
31020	Whistler	DM	10,333	10,409	10,194	10,447	0.7%	-2.1%	2.5%
31999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	6,644	6,982	6,970	6,810	5.1%	-0.2%	-2.3%
<b>57000</b>	<b>Stikine</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
<b>24000</b>	<b>Strathcona</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>43,928</b>	<b>44,020</b>	<b>44,243</b>	<b>44,869</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
24034	Campbell River	CY	31,736	31,907	32,199	32,720	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%
24025	Gold River	VL	1,277	1,257	1,257	1,261	-1.6%	0.0%	0.3%
24039	Sayward	VL	319	313	309	307	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%
24030	Tahsis	VL	314	313	309	307	-0.3%	-1.3%	-0.6%
24029	Zeballos	VL	126	119	118	110	-5.6%	-0.8%	-6.8%
24999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	10,156	10,111	10,051	10,164	-0.4%	-0.6%	1.1%
<b>29000</b>	<b>Sunshine Coast</b>	<b>RD</b>	<b>28,918</b>	<b>29,118</b>	<b>29,098</b>	<b>29,584</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
29005	Gibsons	T	4,494	4,535	4,520	4,552	0.9%	-0.3%	0.7%
29803	Sechelt Ind Gov Dist (Part-Sunshine Coast)	IGD	801	783	779	792	-2.2%	-0.5%	1.7%
29011	Sechelt District Municipality	DM	9,393	9,585	9,569	9,983	2.0%	-0.2%	4.3%
29999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	14,230	14,215	14,230	14,257	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

# Sub-Provincial Population Estimates – continued...

SGC	Name	Area Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011-12 Changes	2012-13 Changes	2013-14 Changes
33000	Thompson-Nicola	RD	130,832	130,902	131,730	133,270	0.1%	0.6%	1.2%
33019	Ashcroft	VL	1,630	1,609	1,601	1,601	-1.3%	-0.5%	0.0%
33074	Barriere	DM	1,772	1,785	1,775	1,790	0.7%	-0.6%	0.8%
33024	Cache Creek	VL	1,045	1,019	1,010	1,014	-2.5%	-0.9%	0.4%
33054	Chase	VL	2,493	2,469	2,445	2,402	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.8%
33067	Clearwater	DM	2,334	2,358	2,358	2,368	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%
33028	Clinton	VL	637	635	637	624	-0.3%	0.3%	-2.0%
33042	Kamloops	CY	87,852	87,759	88,394	89,417	-0.1%	0.7%	1.2%
33035	Logan Lake	DM	2,078	2,063	2,082	2,070	-0.7%	0.9%	-0.6%
33015	Lytton	VL	228	231	233	242	1.3%	0.9%	3.9%
33006	Merritt	CY	7,195	7,237	7,331	7,461	0.6%	1.3%	1.8%
33045	Sun Peaks Mountain	VL	381	395	430	451	3.7%	8.9%	4.9%
33999	Unincorporated Areas	RDR	23,187	23,342	23,434	23,830	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%
<b>British Columbia</b>			<b>4,499,139</b>	<b>4,542,508</b>	<b>4,582,625</b>	<b>4,631,302</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

NOTES: SGC = STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION, RD = REGIONAL DISTRICT, R = REGION, RDR = REGIONAL DISTRICT UNINCORPORATED AREA, IGD = INDIAN GOVERNMENT DISTRICT, CY = CITY, T = TOWN, VL = VILLAGE, DM = DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, IM = ISLAND MUNICIPALITY, RGM = REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY.

All figures correspond to municipal boundaries as of July 1st of the year stated.

Source: BC Stats