



FONVCA AGENDA

THURSDAY May 21st 2009

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

Time: 7:00-9:00pm

Chair: Diana Belhouse – S.O.S.

Tel: 604-987-1656

Regrets:

1. Order/content of Agenda

2. Adoption of Minutes of Apr 16th

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2009/minutes-apr2009.pdf>

3. Old Business

4. Correspondence Issues

4.1 Business arising from **6** regular emails:

4.2 Non-Posted letters – **0** this period

5. New Business

Council and other District issues.

5.1 Housing Forum – 7-9pm May 27 & 9:30am-

4pm May 28 – Leo Marshall Curriculum Centre

<http://housingthenorthshore.ca/>

5.2 Ipsos-Reid Community Values Survey

IR conducted a survey, conducted for DNV in April/Early May to identify core community values, key issues, and explore future vision for next 25yrs.

<http://www.dnv.org/article.asp?c=1002&a=4413>

5.3 West Vancouver Community Focus

Excellent overview at

<http://www.westvancouver.ca/Level3.aspx?id=13450>

5.4 Public Risk of Greenhouse Gases

<http://www.pollutiononline.com/nl/777553/733151>

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/aggi/>

5.5 OCP Roundtable – Volunteers

Terms of Reference and Public Engagement Charter at <http://dnv.org/article.asp?c=1073>

Deadline is Friday May 22.

Lack of Vision of the current OCP???

- The existing OCP is the broad **vision** for the future of DNV (page 1-1 and 2-1 of the Nov 1991 Plan and also of the 1996 Draft OCP).

The vision is the OCP – not the vision statement!

5.6 Snow: Parking Restrictions for Dec-Feb

http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/Council_Reports/1190359.pdf

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2009/snow-feedback.pdf>

Good:

- Enforcement only during snow and ice control operations
- Catch basin maps provided
- http://geoweb.dnv.org/Maps/CBSeries/cb_index.html

Problems:

- Plowing snow unto sidewalks forcing pedestrians into street.
- Lack of on-street notification of parking restrictions
- Lack of parking in cul-de-sacs at all times Dec-Feb
- Many streets still not cleared within 72 hrs after storm

5.7 Strategic Planning by NV RCMP

- Request for presentation to FONVCA on June 18th
- Contact: Media Relations Officer (Marlene) 604-983-7433

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2009/Strategic%20Plan%20for%20the%20North%20Vancouver%20RCMP.pdf>

5.8 Khazzoom-Brookes Postulate

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khazzoom-Brookes_postulate

For example: “increased energy efficiency paradoxically tends to lead to increased energy consumption.” Thus, in this regard, the road to hell may well be paved with good intentions!

5.9 Metro Vancouver 2040 – Shaping Our

Future – 05/13 meeting report by Eric Andersen

6. Any Other Business

6.1 Legal Issues

a) Requirement to allow overnight camping in local parks if shelters inadequate.

<http://www.sms.bc.ca/logo/2009/winter/winter2009-2.html>

b) Local Government duty to consult First Nations.

<http://www.sms.bc.ca/logo/2009/winter/winter2009-3.html>

c) Municipal Duty to Reduce Natural Hazards

<http://www.sms.bc.ca/logo/2008/fall/fall2008-1.html>

6.2 Any Other Issues (2 min each)

- FONVCA.COM added to FONVCA.ORG for \$20/yr?

7. Chair & Date of next meeting.

Thursday June 18th 2009

Attachments

-List of Email to FONVCA - **ONLY NEW ENTRIES**

OUTSTANDING COUNCIL ITEMS-Cat Regulation Bylaw;

District-wide OCP; Review of Zoning Bylaw; Securing of

vehicle load bylaw; Snow removal for single family homes

bylaw.

Correspondence/Subject Ordered by Date
13April 2009 → 17 May 2009

LINK	SUBJECT
http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2009/13apr-to/Monica_Craver_1may2009.pdf	Mountain Biking - Brisbane
http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2009/13apr-to/Monica_Craver_1may2009b.pdf	Mountain Biking - US
http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2009/13apr-to/Wendy_Qureshi_23apr2009.pdf	Traffic
http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2009/13apr-to/Christy_Goerzen_8may2009.pdf	Capilano Library Re-Opening of May 23/2009 10:30am-2p.m
http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2009/13apr-to/Monica_Craver_12may2009.pdf	Mountain Biking - Oregon
http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2009/13apr-to/Monica_Craver_13may2009.pdf	Mountain Biking - DNV

For details/history see

<http://www.fonvca.org/letters/index-letters-total-apr2009.html>

FONVCA MINUTES

Thursday, April 16th, 2009

Place: DNV Hall, 355 West Queens

Time: 7:00 pm

Chair: Lyle Craver, Mt. Fromme Residents Association

Members Present:

Corrie Kost Edgemont C.A.
Dan Ellis Lynn Valley C.A.
Cathy Adams Lions Gate N.A. (notes)
Val Moller Lions Gate N.A.
Lyle Craver Mt. Fromme R.A. (chair)
Fred Gooch Blueridge C.A.

Regrets: Diana Belhous, Paul Tubb, Knut Hille, Eric Anderson (Sub. Fred Gooch)

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 p.m.

1. ORDER/CONTENT OF AGENDA

3 items were added under Any Other Business.

- 6.2(a) Tax Distribution
- 6.2(b) Save Our Shores
- 6.2(c) Municipal Indicators

2. ADOPTION OF MINUTES-Mar 19th

Last month's minutes were adopted as circulated.

3. OLD BUSINESS

3.1 The Right to Criticize Local Government

This issue was introduced as agenda item 5.3 on the May 15th/2008 FONVCA meeting. See http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/14apr-to/Corrie_Kost_3may2008.pdf
BC Supreme Court Justice Nicole Garson ruled that Charter of Rights' guarantee of free speech overrides any claims by government that it can be defamed. <http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/jdb-txt/SC/09/04/2009BCSC0406.htm>

See also

<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Court+send+s+message+governments+your+citizens/144645/5/story.html> or

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/apr2009/slapp-sun-31mar2009.pdf>

In Powell River, several citizens who were critical of certain decisions made by the City of Powell River made statements to that effect via letters in the local paper, etc. The City tried to sue the citizens who had refused to retract their public statements. Three citizens, supported by the B.C. Civil Liberties Association, filed a suit in B.C. Supreme Court asking for a declaration stating that the city doesn't have legal authority to sue for defamation. The City of Powell River decided not to defend themselves, and the judge ordered the city to pay the court costs.

Various articles covered the case, and the Supreme Court decision is also worth reviewing.

4. CORRESPONDENCE ISSUES

4.1 3 regular emails this period

4.2 1 non-posted letter this period – because it was a verbatim of a published article

5. NEW BUSINESS

5.1 Mountain Bike Races on the North Shore

A letter from Diana Belhous was distributed concerning the B.C. Bike Race to be held on June 28th, 2009 in the District. There is concern about the amount of damage that will result from the hundreds of bikes on the trails that day. Diana's questioning of District Parks staff shows that very little money will be given by this organization for repairs and other costs to the District, to mitigate the damages as a result of this event coming to our community.

5.2 Tsleil-Waututh Notice of Fees

The Tsleil-Waututh Stewardship Policy was not released by the City of North Vancouver,

however Surrey has it on their website. The bands position is that on anything that affects their claimed lands, they should have the right to be informed and consulted. They want the costs of consultants to review projects, etc. to be paid for. They see the Stewardship Policy as a confidential document, so to them, the public should not have access to it. There are concerns about the process on these issues, and about the magnitude of their claimed territory. And municipalities are concerned about the Notice of Fees included in the document.

References:

<http://www2.canada.com/northshorenews/news/story.html?id=dff6e14c-0c6e-495a-9257-362a424cbdad>
http://www.bclocalnews.com/greater_vancouver/northshore_outlook/news/41946987.html
<http://www.theprovince.com/news/native+policy+civic+quandary/1429509/story.html>
<http://surrey.ihostez.com/contentengine/Link.asp?ID=31119>
The above report is also available at
<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/apr2009/Surrey-report-Stewardship-policy-Tsleil-Waututh.pdf>

5.3 DNV/School Board 2008 election

The financial disclosures for candidates in last November's municipal and school board elections are available on the District's website. There was appreciation expressed that the District decided to go with the more open option – to post these statements covering campaign contributions, how much was spent, and who contributed on the District website. There was a consensus by those at the meeting to send a note to the District thanking them for making this information available on the web. (ACTION)

5.4 Onerous Yard Waste Regulations

The District is now limiting each household to a maximum of 6 items only each week, of yard trimmings. There are strict regulations on the size of each bundle. It was noted that the City of North Vancouver and West Vancouver have no limits on the amount of yard waste they can put

out each week. Nor do most other municipalities in the area. DIY drop-off charges of \$5.30/100KG are onerous as it wastes resident's time and is energy inefficient. The inability to not "share" with one's neighbours any excess garden waste was felt to be onerous and contrary to building neighbourliness. Hopefully council will review this situation.

5.5 Report on April 8th Council Workshop

Corrie Kost and Lyle Craver attended this meeting on the Community Planning (OCP) Working Group. The FONVCA website has information and slides, etc. on this discussion of the Community Planning Working Group. The Group's report is on the District website.

References:

<http://www.fonvca.org/dnv-council-material/2009-03-08/CPWG-Web/>
http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/Council_Reports/1175746.pdf

6.0 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

6.1 Legal Issues

a) UBC Parking Tickets – The court has ruled that parking tickets handed out by UBC since 1990 are invalid. The arguments made are interesting, as are the reasons for judgement made in this case. So what does this mean for municipalities who raise revenue with parking tickets?

<http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/jdb-txt/SC/09/04/2009BCSC0425.htm>

b) BC Supreme Court Guts Provincial Gag Law – The issue is that private citizens and organizations can't spend money during an election on promoting a candidate. This judgment has some interesting things to say about this subject.

<http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/jdb-txt/SC/09/04/2009BCSC0436.htm>
<http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/jdb-txt/SC/09/04/2009BCSC0440.htm>
120days→60days→now back to standard 28days
<http://www.vancouversun.com/opinion/Liberals+should+examine+ntire+issue/1455085/story.html>
<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Oppal+overruled/1455153/story.html>

c) Defrauded Property Owner held blameless - A court case dealt with defrauded properties, and a loophole was closed. The owner was held blameless, and the bank is liable, in a case where someone obtained a mortgage on someone else's property. Forged documents transferring the property were presented to the bank. The court ruled that lenders must ensure a borrower has the title, through sufficient security checks, etc.

<http://www.canlii.org/en/bc/bcca/doc/2009/2009bcca138/2009bcca138.html>

<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Lenders+beware+Phony+mortgages+bank+problem+court+rules/1476575/story.html>

d) Privacy of Garbage – A Supreme Court ruling has been made to the effect that government officers, the police, etc. have the right to look through someone's garbage for evidence. In the case dealt with, garbage bags were taken from someone's private property (near street curb) and evidence for drug charges was obtained from the contents of those garbage bags.

From item 6.1 of November 20/2008 FONVCA Agenda...
<http://scc.lexum.umontreal.ca/en/2009/2009scc17/2009scc17.htm>

6 Any Other Issues

a) Tax distribution – a few members of the public attended the council meeting on this subject. Over 5 years, Light Industry will see their rate rolled back to the metro average rates. Each year the increase to the average residence in the District will rise by an addition (compounded) \$5.

In the GVRD water tunneling (Seymour to Capilano) issue, they have just given a consortium of companies a contract. They will use the equipment of the previous contractor. The new contract will add about \$300 million to the project costs. Drilling is to start soon.

b) Save Our Shores - Flyers for the annual Beach Walk were distributed. The event is on Sunday May 24th.

c) Municipal Indicators - These are not being done in the District. Corrie Kost will meet with Dave Stuart. Corrie will share his research on indicators that might be desirable to have included in the Annual Report. Corrie asked for input in preparation for his meeting, and several items were brought up. Corrie will report back on this issue.

7. DATE & CHAIR OF NEXT MEETING

7:00pm Thursday, May 21st, 2009

Save Our Shores –
Diana Belhouse – Tel: 604-987-1656

The meeting was adjourned at 9:02 p.m.

2009 COMMUNITY VALUES SURVEY – QUICK REFERENCE



PURPOSE

The purpose of this Community Values Survey is to:

- identify core community values, and begin to
- explore what kind of future residents foresee for the District over the next 25 years.

This information will be an important starting point for community visioning activities and for future Official Community Plan (OCP) Review events. A successful OCP is founded on a long-term vision for the future of the community that will be shaped and developed by local residents, and community values need to be reflected in that vision.

Questions in the survey are presented under a number of key theme areas related to local housing, transportation, parks, recreation, environment, people, growth and the economy. At the same time the survey encourages exploration of key pressures facing our community including (but not limited to) climate change, aging demographics and the need to build a resilient and sustainable economy.

METHODOLOGY

The Community Values Survey will be conducted by Ipsos Reid in late April/early May and will consist of 15 minute telephone interviews with 600 randomly selected District residents. The telephone survey provides the most representative measure of public opinion as it enables the researchers to target a specific number of people to reflect a cross-section of the current population (as per the 2006 census). The researchers will also be looking at representation based on age, geographic location, income, and home ownership versus rental.

HOW THE INFORMATION WILL BE USED

The results of the survey will be presented and used to inform discussions with the community at upcoming OCP Launch and Visioning events starting in June 2009. As the OCP Review process unfolds, staff will be working to ensure that the community vision, and subsequent OCP principles and goals, reflect community values.

Completed Community Values Survey results will be available in early June 2009, and following presentation to Council, will be posted on the District's website, and made available at upcoming community events.

For more information on the Community Values Survey, please contact Sarah Dal Santo, Section Manager of Policy Planning at 604-990-2322.

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Community Focus Overview

INITIATIVE	Ambleside Renewal	STAFF LEAD	Colette Parsons
TIMING	Ongoing	COLLABORATORS	Cultural Services, Parks, Engineering

BACKGROUND

The 2004 Official Community Plan calls for reinforcing the role of Ambleside as West Vancouver's Town Centre and identifies the Ambleside Town Centre as a subject requiring "more thorough and detailed study, and further consultation with the community".

A proposed Ambleside Strategy document was considered by Council in January 2007. The strategies and policies set out in the document are based on a vision of Ambleside as the vibrant heart of West Vancouver and address: promoting the area; making community objectives and regulations clear and predictable; land use; building form and height; the waterfront; and streets and parking.

Council forwarded the proposed Strategy document to the community and a Working Group for review and advice on issues and improvements. Public meetings with owners, stakeholders, youth, arts and culture groups and residents were undertaken to attain public input. During the same period the Working Group completed its review and in July 2007 reported to Council its support for the proposed Strategy including a number of refinements to strengthen proposed policies.

In the fall of 2007 Council directed staff to prepare Official Community Plan and Zoning Amendment Bylaws to implement the revised Ambleside Strategy. The two bylaws proceeded to Public Hearing and were adopted with some minor amendments in late July 2008.

The OCP amendment bylaw included revised OCP policies as set out in the Strategy and new development permit guidelines. The Zoning amendment bylaw:

- created two new zones – AC1 (Ambleside Centre Core) and AC2 (Ambleside Secondary Residential and Commercial), and
- rezoned certain lands in Ambleside to these new zones.

As recommended in the Strategy, three large sites (the 1300 block of Marine Drive [south side], the 1400 block of Marine Drive [north side] and the Safeway site) were not rezoned and are to be the subject of a site-by-site rezoning, when the owners are ready to proceed.

C o m m u n i t y F o c u s O v e r v i e w

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Chamber of Commerce, Ambleside Business Association and the Ambleside and Dundarave rate payers Association.

NEXT STEPS

- Implement Streetscape and Parking Policies
- Implement Arts and Cultural Strategies including the development of Museum/Gallery spaces in Ambleside
- Work with the Chamber of Commerce and the Ambleside Business Association to develop a Business Improvement Area
- Continue to develop the Argyle Waterfront Plan in conjunction with Ambleside policies
- Ensure renovations and redevelopment make a positive contribution to Ambleside



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Articles

EPA Finds Greenhouse Gases Pose Threat To Public Health, Welfare

April 21, 2009

Washington, DC - After a thorough scientific review ordered in 2007 by the U.S. Supreme Court, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a proposed finding Friday that greenhouse gases contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare.

The proposed finding, which now moves to a public comment period, identified six greenhouse gases that pose a potential threat.

"This finding confirms that greenhouse gas pollution is a serious problem now and for future generations. Fortunately, it follows President Obama's call for a low carbon economy and strong leadership in Congress on clean energy and climate legislation," said Administrator Lisa P. Jackson. "This pollution problem has a solution – one that will create millions of green jobs and end our country's dependence on foreign oil."

As the proposed endangerment finding states, "In both magnitude and probability, climate change is an enormous problem. The greenhouse gases that are responsible for it endanger public health and welfare within the meaning of the Clean Air Act."

EPA's proposed endangerment finding is based on rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific analysis of six gases – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride – that have been the subject of intensive analysis by scientists around the world. The science clearly shows that concentrations of these gases are at unprecedented levels as a result of human emissions, and these high levels are very likely the cause of the increase in average temperatures and other changes in our climate.

The scientific analysis also confirms that climate change impacts human health in several ways. Findings from a recent EPA study titled "Assessment of the Impacts of Global Change on Regional U.S. Air Quality: A Synthesis of Climate Change Impacts on Ground-Level Ozone," for example, suggest that climate change may lead to higher concentrations of ground-level ozone, a harmful pollutant. Additional impacts of climate change include, but are not limited to:

- increased drought;
- more heavy downpours and flooding;
- more frequent and intense heat waves and wildfires;
- greater sea level rise;
- more intense storms; and
- harm to water resources, agriculture, wildlife and ecosystems.

In proposing the finding, Administrator Jackson also took into account the disproportionate impact climate change has on the health of certain segments of the population, such as the poor, the very young, the elderly, those already in poor health, the disabled, those living alone and/or indigenous populations dependent on one or a few resources.

In addition to threatening human health, the analysis finds that climate change also has serious national security implications. Consistent with this proposed finding, in 2007, 11 retired U.S. generals and admirals signed a report from the Center for a New American Security stating that climate change "presents significant national security challenges for the United States." Escalating violence in destabilized regions can be incited and fomented by an increasing scarcity of resources – including water. This lack of resources, driven by climate change patterns, then drives massive migration to more stabilized regions of the world.

The proposed endangerment finding now enters the public comment period, which is the next step in the deliberative process EPA must undertake before issuing final findings. Today's proposed finding does not include any proposed regulations. Before taking any steps to reduce greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act, EPA would conduct an appropriate process and consider stakeholder input. Notwithstanding this required regulatory process, both President Obama and Administrator Jackson have repeatedly indicated their preference for comprehensive legislation to address this issue and create the framework for a clean energy economy.

SOURCE: *Environmental Protection Agency*

E-mail

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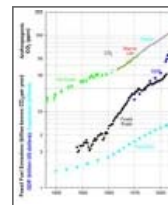
Articles

Greenhouse Gases Continue To Climb Despite Economic Slump

April 30, 2009

Two of the most important climate change gases increased last year, according to a preliminary analysis for NOAA's annual greenhouse gas index, which tracks data from 60 sites around the world.

Anthropogenic atmospheric carbon dioxide, fossil fuel emissions, world gross domestic product (GDP), and world population for the past century. Carbon dioxide data from Antarctic ice cores (green points), Mauna Loa Observatory (red curve), and the global network (blue dots).



Researchers measured an additional 16.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) — a byproduct of fossil fuel burning — and 12.2 million tons of methane in the atmosphere at the end of December 2008. This increase is despite the global economic downturn, with its decrease in a wide range of activities that depend on fossil fuel use.

"Only by reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and increasing energy production from renewable resources will we start to see improvements and begin to lessen the effects of climate change," said scientist Pieter Tans of NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory in Boulder, Colo. "At NOAA we have monitored carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases for decades and will continue to do so to help assess the situation and advise decision makers."

Viewed another way, for every million molecules of air, another 2.1 molecules of carbon dioxide entered the atmosphere last year and stayed there — slightly less than the 2.2 parts per million (ppm) increase in 2007. Total global concentrations topped 386 ppm, compared to 280 ppm before the industrial revolution began in the 1800s.

"Think of the atmosphere and oceans taking in greenhouse gases as a bathtub filling with more water than the drain can empty, and the drain is very slow," said Tans. "We need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the point where they match levels that can be absorbed by Earth's ecosystems."

The increases in CO₂ and methane during 2008 are slightly less than those measured in 2007, but fall well within the range of yearly fluctuations from natural changes, according to NOAA experts.

The rise in CO₂ levels varies from year to year along with plant growth and decay, wildfire activity, and changes in soil conditions. Emerging from that natural variability is a consistent upward trend produced by burning coal, oil, and gas for transportation and industry.

Methane levels rose in 2008 for the second consecutive year after a 10-year lull. Atmospheric concentrations increased by 4.4 molecules for every billion molecules of air, bringing the total global concentration up to 1788 parts per billion, according to NOAA data.

Pound for pound, methane is 25 times more potent as a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, but there's far less of it in the atmosphere and is measured in parts per billion. When related climate affects are taken into account, methane's overall climate impact is nearly half that of carbon dioxide.

CO₂, Historically Speaking

Carbon dioxide growth has increased by more than two percent each year since preindustrial times, doubling every 31 years, according to a study published in the journal Atmospheric Environment last month by David Hofmann, James Butler, and Tans. All are researchers at ESRL.

Even during the 1970s, when fossil fuel emissions dropped sharply in response to the oil crises, emissions remained high enough that CO₂ levels continued to climb exponentially, similar to the way compound interest builds.

But the carbon dioxide record isn't immune to temporary dips lasting several years or more. A slowdown occurred in 1930–36 after the Great Depression and again during the 1940s, possibly because of World War II.

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Most Popular

Greenhouse Gases Continue To Climb Despite Economic Slump
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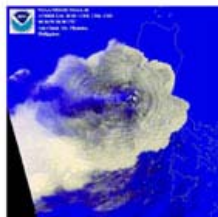
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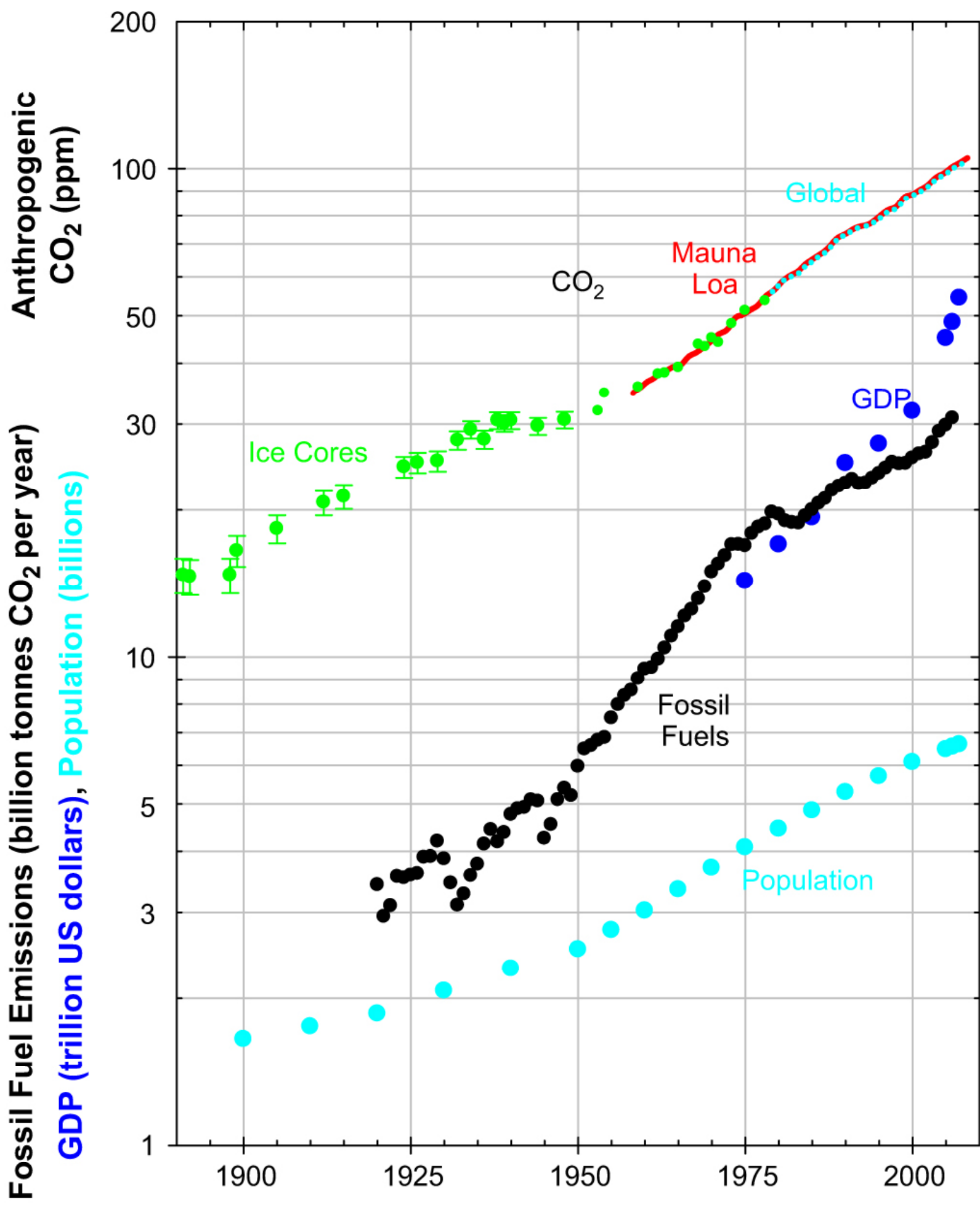


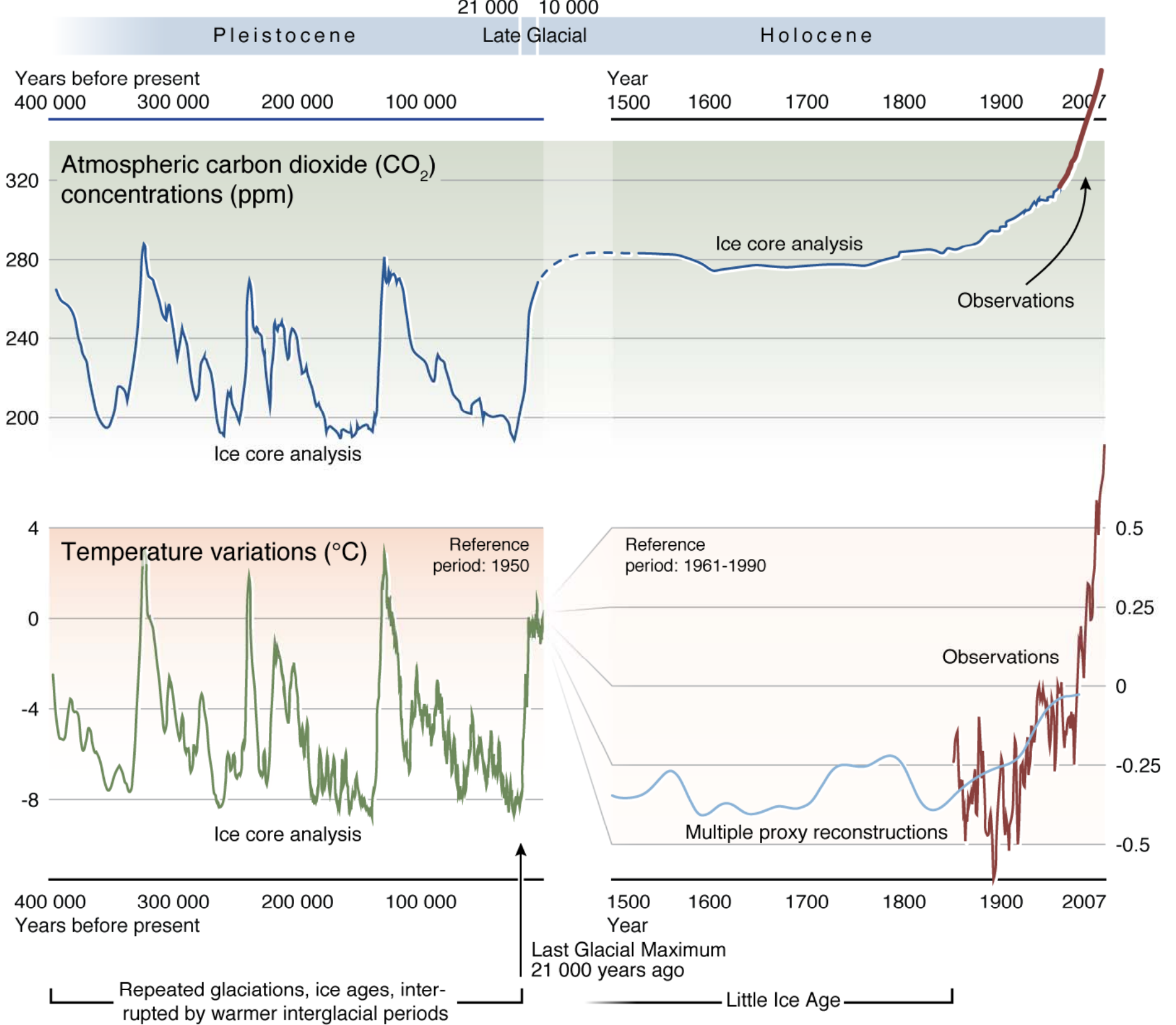
The large volcanic eruptions of Mt. Agung (Indonesia) in 1963 and Mt. Pinatubo (Philippines) in 1991 each slowed CO₂ buildup for several years. Volcanic emissions cool the lower atmosphere and scatter sunlight. Those changes can both reduce plant respiration, a process that releases carbon dioxide, and boost photosynthesis, which removes carbon dioxide from the air.

"Atmospheric CO₂ growth is best reflected by the world population trend," said Hofmann. "The two have tracked each other extremely well over the past century. A break in the close relation between population growth and CO₂ growth would be a clear sign of progress in the inevitable need to limit atmospheric CO₂."

NOAA understands and predicts changes in the Earth's environment, from the depths of the ocean to the surface of the sun, and conserves and manages our coastal and marine resources.

SOURCE: NOAA





OCP ROUNDTABLE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

To support District staff and consultants on the implementation of an authentic, engaging, inclusive and transparent public engagement and consultation process leading to the creation of a new District Official Community Plan flowing from the Community Vision.

Duties and Responsibilities

Members of the Roundtable are asked to provide the following functions:

1. Act as a sounding board, working with staff and consultants as they implement, adjust, and evaluate various stages of the consultation process.
2. Uphold the principles of engagement presented in the District's Public Engagement Charter, and act as champions for adherence to these principles at each stage of the consultation process.
3. Participate in the various consultation activities, as a way to provide input into the OCP review process, and with an eye to the quality of the process and its outcomes.
4. Connect the District with key stakeholder groups, use their personal and/or professional networks to help disseminate information on the OCP review process and encourage participation of diverse interests.

Once the Community Vision is developed with the community and approved in principle by Council (Fall 2009), the Roundtable will be asked to perform the following additional functions:

1. Uphold the District's Community Vision and act as champions for adherence to this Vision at each subsequent stage of the OCP content development (e.g. development of objectives, targets, policies, and implementation programs).
2. Act as a sounding board, working with staff and consultants as they develop content, with an eye to fully meeting the intent of the Community Vision.

The group's advice will be received by staff and consultants at each meeting and/or in electronic format following the meeting. The Roundtable's input will be communicated to Council through regular Council updates provided by staff. The Roundtable is not expected to submit a final report.

Establishment

The Roundtable is to be established by the District's Director of Planning in May 2009. Its role as described in these Terms of Reference will be ongoing until the adoption of the new OCP. Members of the Roundtable may be involved in an ongoing monitoring body following the adoption of the OCP.

Membership Composition and Selection

The Roundtable will consist of a maximum of sixteen (16) members, as well as the Director and Manager of Planning (or designate) and two (2) Council liaisons. Seats will be assigned to each of the following areas of expertise or interest areas, with three seats for members at large:

- Community Health (1)
- Development industry (1)
- Environment and sustainability (1)
- Transportation (1)
- Housing (1)
- Seniors (1)
- Youth, children and families (1)
- Arts and culture (1)
- Tourism and recreation (1)
- Education and academia (1)
- Community associations (1)
- Business (1)
- Social service providers (1)
- Members at large (3)

Membership of the Roundtable will be determined by a Selection Committee consisting of the Director and Manager of Planning, CAO and Council liaisons, from a pool of applicants. The call for applications will be advertised publicly, and also forwarded to local associations and groups for distribution among their networks. Applicants must meet the following characteristics:

1. Demonstrated active involvement in community life in the District, for example through participation in local economic, social, environmental, or cultural groups or by virtue of membership in a broad sector of the population.
2. Willingness to commit to working for the collective interests of the District as a whole, while bringing forward the voice of those interests with whom they are most closely associated.
3. Ability to commit themselves, personally and publicly, to the terms of the Public Engagement Charter so that they can act effectively as its champions. Applicants need not be experts in public consultation.
4. Comfort around a collective planning model marked by consensus building and compromise, an Applicant must be able to adhere to democratically-made Council decisions (for example approval in principle of the Community Vision) even in the absence of complete agreement with their own personal views.
5. Commitment to attend and participate in a majority of Roundtable meeting and the public consultation events, particularly at the visioning stage. Members who are absent for more than two (2) consecutive meetings of the Roundtable may be asked to resign and may be replaced.

Selection will be based on the criteria above and with the intention of maximizing diversity (for example of location, age and gender) on the Roundtable. In order to ensure continuity in the OCP review process, priority for five (5) seats will be given to members of the Community Planning Working Group (CPWG). It is recognized that the relatively small size of the group (chosen for reason of efficiency and effectiveness based on feedback from bodies of a similar nature) does not allow for a full representation of all interest groups within the community. Therefore, consultation with the Roundtable should not become a substitute for consultation with the broader community.

Meeting Procedures

The meetings of the Roundtable will be chaired by the District's Director of Planning or designate, who will be the group's official link with the District. Other members of staff and/or consultants will attend to provide information and seek feedback as appropriate. All members of the Roundtable will be deemed to have the same status and will be given opportunities to provide input and be listened to. In the event that the Roundtable needs to make group decisions, members will strive to reach such decisions by consensus.

The Roundtable's meetings are anticipated to occur at key milestones of the OCP review process (prior to and after each main stage of public engagement process, and when key Plan content is in draft form). The group is expected to meet approximately 12 times during a period of roughly two (2) years. Most meetings will take place after working-hours. The specific meeting dates and length of each meeting will be decided based on need and availability, on a case-by-case basis. Agenda and information pertinent to meeting discussion will be made available to Roundtable members approximately a week in advance of the scheduled meetings. Meetings will take place at the DNV District Hall unless indicated otherwise.

Remuneration

Members will not receive remuneration.

Snow and Ice Control – A common sense approach.

Corrie Kost – 2851 Colwood Dr. North Vancouver - May 12/2009

The following is what I hope will be taken as constructive remarks on the issue brought to council in their workshop of May 11/2009.

Virtually every Town/City in Canada has problems associated with snow clearance. We are not alone! There is an abundance of experience available across Canada to appropriately address this issue.

The cost of clearing a sidewalk (using the procedure outlined in the report) seems excessive (\$3/metre). Manually shoveling the snow would appear to be more cost effective. In Toronto, seniors can register for a free service to have sidewalks cleared (usually within 72hrs). (<http://www.toronto.ca/transportation/snow/index.htm>). By the way, in Toronto ploughing of all local streets is completed within 15-20hrs after a snowfall. Typically, all sidewalks were cleared once in ~13hrs.

To enable access to the street from a private driveway, owners must often deposit the snow taken from one part of the road/boulevard to another part (no snow is taken from the private property to the road/boulevard). Typically this would be to the right side of the driveway as one faces it from the street. What is the policy on this practice?

For your information, provincial laws usually require municipalities to maintain all sidewalks. Some cities have passed bylaws requiring homeowners to clear snow from adjacent sidewalks (as we require in DNV for multi-family facilities). But the courts have ruled that if someone slips and falls, municipalities are liable. Safety of our residents should be high on the priority list. Pedestrians should be treated with equal consideration as cars – with a minimum pathway provided for them as is the case for vehicles on the road. Even a 2ft wide strip cleared along the sidewalk would suffice for the majority of users. To force people to walk on the streets of major arterial roads (eg. Capilano or Queens Rd) is unacceptable. I refer to <http://www.apwa.net/Documents/Meetings/Snow/2008/Handout/4100.pdf> for guidelines on a possible DNV Pedestrian Charter.

There are many examples of encroachment – especially hedges – on public boulevards. It should be district policy to have them removed.

Door hanger notices (placed at homes and/or cars) could be used to get people to remove their cars in problem areas. They are especially effective for visitors not familiar with our bylaws.

There is no need to have a blanket suspension of solid waste collection during periods of snow and ice operations. The CNV does not – and this would only add to the confusion. It should be noted that where DNV/CNV boundary runs down middle of street the proposed parking bylaw may be unworkable.

For interest, I have attached two photos of our street – taken Dec 26 & Jan 3 respectively. Finally, I would hope that a true public involvement process would take place in the future on this matter.

Picture of 2800-2900 Block Colwood Dr on Dec 26/2008



Picture of 2800-2900 Block Colwood Dr. on Jan 3/2009



Strategic Plan for the North Vancouver RCMP

The North Vancouver RCMP is looking for public input into our strategic plan. All organizations need to strategize and plan how to provide a better service; we are no different. To assist us with providing the best service possible to the residents of North Vancouver please answer the following:

What should be the priorities for the North Vancouver RCMP?

What are we doing right at the present time?

What services would you like to see continued?

Are there any programs or services we should discontinue?

How can we improve?

Please email your responses to nvan_strategic_plan@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

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Khazzoom-Brookes postulate

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the 1980s, the economists Daniel Khazzoom and Leonard Brookes independently put forward ideas about energy consumption and behavior that argue that increased energy efficiency paradoxically tends to lead to increased energy consumption. In 1992, the US economist Harry Saunders dubbed this hypothesis the **Khazzoom-Brookes Postulate**, and showed that it was true under neo-classical growth theory over a wide range of assumptions.^[1]

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Explanation

In short, the postulate states that "energy efficiency improvements that, on the broadest considerations, are economically justified at the microlevel, lead to higher levels of energy consumption at the macrolevel."^[2] This idea is a more modern analysis of a phenomenon known as the Jevons Paradox. In 1865, William Stanley Jevons observed that England's consumption of coal increased considerably after James Watt introduced his improvements to the steam engine. Jevons argued that increased efficiency in the use of coal would tend to increase the demand for coal, and would not reduce the rate at which England's deposits of coal were running out.

Like Jevons Paradox, the Khazzoom-Brookes Postulate is a deduction that is largely counter-intuitive as an efficiency paradox. When individuals change behavior and begin to use methods and devices that are more energy efficient, there are cases where, on a macro-economic level, energy usage actually increases." The effect of higher energy prices, either through taxes or producer-induced shortages, initially reduces demand but in the longer term encourages greater energy efficiency. This efficiency response amounts to a partial accommodation of the price rise and thus the reduction in demand is blunted. The end result is a new balance between supply and demand at a higher level of supply and consumption than if there had been no efficiency response."^[2]

Increased energy efficiency can increase energy consumption by three means. Firstly, increased energy efficiency makes the use of energy relatively cheaper, thus encouraging increased use. Secondly, increased energy efficiency leads to increased economic growth, which pulls up energy use in the whole economy. Thirdly, increased efficiency in any one bottleneck resource multiplies the use of all the companion technologies, products and services that were being restrained by it. One simple example is that suburban development limited by water use can be doubled if the houses adopt water efficiency measures that cut their water demand in half. That way a small efficiency can have large opposite multiplier effect. Similarly cars that use less fuel are likely to cause matching increases in the number of cars and trips and companion travel activities rather than a decrease in energy demand. It appears that these latent multipliers of opposite effects may be generally greater than the linear result of the original effect. As of late 2008 this appears to not have been factored into the general discussion of sustainability and global warming mitigation strategies.

The work done by Khazzoom and Brookes began after the OPEC oil crises of 1973 and 1979, when demand for more fuel-efficient automobiles began to rise. Although greater fuel efficiency was achieved for each automobile on average, overall consumption has continued to increase." The OPEC oil shocks spawned huge improvements in energy

efficiency, particularly insofar as oil was concerned. But three decades later, we find that the net effect of all of those efficiency initiatives has been to increase the world's appetite for crude. While oil per unit of GDP has fallen impressively in large energy-consuming economies like the United States, total oil consumption, and indeed, total energy consumption, continue to grow by leaps and bounds. The increase in energy usage has dwarfed the gains in economic efficiency. Hence, instead of capping energy demand, what we observe is that improvements in energy efficiency lead to ever and ever-greater levels of energy usage."^[3]

Further important considerations are the potentials and limits of the efficiency multiplier effect, considering efficiency as a kind of complex system learning process. At the beginning of the learning curve efficiency and productivity improvements get physically easier to achieve and then later improvement slows as the difficulty of learning increases and the practically achievable level of efficiencies is reached. In market systems the investor choices may be driven by physical benefits or financial ones independently, so they may conflict. Promoting efficiencies that accelerate the depletion of resource necessities may raise their monetary value by increasing scarcity, and successively decreasing physical returns on investment [[EREI]]. Accelerating toward terminal limits of resource utility is a form of Tragedy of the commons following the equivalent of a maximum rate of depletion rather than a maximum longevity or utility principle.

See also

- Jevons paradox
- Energy conservation
- Rebound effect (conservation)

References

1. ^ Harry D. Saunders, "The Khazzoom-Brookes postulate and neoclassical growth." *The Energy Journal*, October 1, 1992.
2. ^ ^a ^b Does Energy Efficiency Save Energy: The Implications of accepting the Khazzoom-Brookes Postulate. (<http://technology.open.ac.uk/eeru/staff/horace/kbpotl.htm>)
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External links

The Economics of Energy Efficiency: Chapter 3 of the Second Report (Session 2005-2006) of the Committee on Science and Technology of the UK House of Lords.

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200506/ldselect/ldsctech/21/2106.htm>

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