

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

Time: 7:00-9:00pm

Chair: Val Moller – Lion Gate Neighbourhood

Tel: 604-926-8063 email: vmoller@telus.net

Regrets: Dan Ellis, Del Kristalovich, Paul Tubb

1. Order/content of Agenda

2. Adoption of Minutes of Apr 15th

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/minutes-apr2010.pdf>

3. Old Business

3.1 Review of May 5th Shirtsleeve Mtg.

- CA's to provide feedback to RCMP liaison
- CA's to provide priority on street-ends

3.2 Renewal of FONVCA.ORG in Oct/2010

- need to collect dues for another 3-5yr term
- cost is ~ \$100/yr
-

3.3 Update on OCP Process

<http://identity.dnv.org/article.asp?c=1092>

LGA Regulations:

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/LGA-OCP.pdf>

May 18 Roundtable:

http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/OCP_Round_Table_May18_all_9pp.pdf

4. Correspondence Issues

4.1 Business arising from 5 regular emails:

4.2 Non-Posted letters – 0 this period

5. New Business

Council and other District issues.

5.1 (Lack of) Bylaw Enforcement

- community experiences

5.2 Public Land-Use Planning

http://circle.ubc.ca/bitstream/handle/2429/10308/ubc_2000-0128.pdf?sequence=1

5.3 Metro's Waste Management Plan

<http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/solidwaste/planning/Pages/default.aspx>

http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/solidwaste/planning/SWMP_Docs/DraftISWRMP.pdf

5.4 Local Plan Monitoring Committee

- Request by Cathy Adams
- Getting started.
- What works?
- Problems?
- Terms of reference?

5.5 Risk for different transportation modes

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/Risk-vs-travel-modality.pdf>

"Relative to passenger vehicle occupants, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and pedestrians are 58.3, 2.3, and 1.5 times, respectively, more likely to be fatally injured on a given trip."

6. Any Other Business

6.1 Legal Issues

a) Public Correspondence sent to Mayor & Council

<http://www.westvancouver.ca/Level3.aspx?id=27458>

http://www.bclocalnews.com/greater_vancouver/northshoreoutlook/news/90867004.html

b) Provincial Changes to Liquor Licensing Policy

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/Changes-Liquor-Licence-Policy.pdf>

c) Public Notification Bylaw – DNV Business rezoning

DNV regulations:

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/updated-bylaw6078.pdf>

LGA Regulations:

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/may2010/LGA-892.pdf>

- alleged notification deficiencies

6.2 Any Other Issues (2 min each)

Save-Our-Shores walk on Sunday June 13

<http://www.fonvca.org/Waterfront-Walk-13jun2010/SOSad10.jpg>

Democracy in Summerland – TV broadcast of Public Input Blocked

<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Council+public+question+period+deemed+unsuitable/3050753/story.html>

Only 1% would give up their car

<http://www.digitaljournal.com/article/292237>

<http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/canadians-choose-driving-over-sex-and-candy,1306507.shtml>

7. Chair & Date of next meeting.

Thursday June 17th 2010

Attachments

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

OUTSTANDING COUNCIL ITEMS-Cat Regulation Bylaw;

Review of Zoning Bylaw; Securing of vehicle load bylaw; Snow removal for single family homes bylaw.

FONVCA Received Correspondence/Subject
12 April 2010 → 16 May 2010

[illegible]

FONVCA

Minutes Apr 15th 2010

Attendees

Paul Tubb (CHAIR)	Pemberton Heights C.A.
Diana Belhouse	Delbrook C.A. and NV Save our Shores Soc.
Cathy Adams	Lions Gate N.A.
Val Moller	Lions Gate N.A.
Dan Ellis (NOTES)	Lynn Valley C.A.
K'nud Hille	Norgate Park C.A.

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 PM

1. ORDER / CONTENT OF AGENDA

No added items.

2. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Mar 18th minutes were adopted as circulated.
Comment was made that these minutes were quite a bit longer than usual, and preference was expressed for brevity.

3. OLD BUSINESS

3.1 Agenda Items for May 5th Shirtsleeve

There was consensus that the shirtsleeve meeting should cover no more than two topics, allowing for some breadth of discussion. FoNVCA's order of preference for topics is: 1) Policing Issues, 2) Recreation Commission Issues, and 3) Waterfront Access.

Dan to convey these to Clerk and Mayor's office.

Dan accepted the request to co-chair the shirtsleeve as in the past, assuming Mayor Walton is OK with that.

3.2 OCP Update

Dan commented that while attendance at the various OCP workshops has not been large, the quality of the discussions has been excellent: very in-depth and thoughtful.

Cathy expressed concern about an RFP which DNV recently issued (closing April 16th) The RFP seeks a consultant to draft a Local Sub-Area Concept Plan for the Lions Gate neighbourhood west of Garden Drive. Lions Gate Neighbourhood Association has met twice with DNV Planning Staff

to voice concerns about being included in the planning process, especially in light of all the community input to the Local Area Plan and the recent Marine Drive Corridor Plan.

4. CORRESPONDENCE ISSUES

4.1 Business arising from 5 regular e-mails

No discussion.

4.2 Non-posted letters – 0 this period.

5. NEW BUSINESS

Council and other District Issues

5.1 Economic Impact of Public Infrastructure

urls were noted for information.

5.2 Sign Bylaw – 5yr Limit

Moved Diana, seconded Cathy, "*That FoNVCA write to Staff and Council to remind them of the "sunset clause" effective this Fall, and to express hope that planning begin soon with affected sign owners toward the signs being removed or made compliant.*"

5.3 Understanding Community Policing

Material (including two extensive hand-outs) was noted as useful preparation for the May 5th shirtsleeves discussion.

5.4 Renewal of FONVCA.ORG in Oct/2010

Moved Cathy, seconded Knut, "*That Corrie be authorized to collect \$20 per association.*" It was also noted that Corrie should not subsidize any shortfall.

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.

7. CHAIR AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Thursday May 20th 2010

Cathy Adams – Lions Gate Neighbourhood Association.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:30PM.



[about our OCP](#) [our community](#) [resources](#) [get involved](#)

[progress + resources](#) [documents](#)

Spotlight >

Signup for workshops & discussions >

Upcoming Events >

OCP Social Strategies
Public Workshop,
May 19



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DNV provides this translation application as a service to citizens. As some of the information may not translate accurately, please confirm all information before making any decisions based upon it.

Identity 2030 - Documents

The following is a list of documents related to each phase of the Official Community Plan r [Video](#) and [Photo Gallery](#) for additional resources.

Phase 1: Background

Community Values Survey - summary of results from Ipsos-Reid survey conducted May

Community Planning Working Group Discussion Paper - considerations and recomm content, framework and public engagement process of the upcoming OCP review.

Public Engagement Charter - describes the values and commitments underlying the Offi consultation process.

Natural Step Report - sustainability action plan for the District's current operations.

OCP Discussion Guide - summary of background research on various key OCP themes.

Climate Change Foundation Report

District Energy Study and Appendices

Phase 2: Launch + Vision

Launch Brochure - provides an overview of the OCP review process.

Our Future Event Summary - the first public event launching the OCP review process at the DNV in 2030.

Our Future Display Boards

Our People Event Summary - this event focused on the DNV's social fabric.

Our People Display Boards

Our Places Event Summary - this event looked at issues related to our built environment

Our Places Display Boards

Vision & Goals Workbook - provides a summary of initial community input and backgrou thinking towards a vision and to generate a set of draft goals for the OCP.

Visioning Workshop Event Summary - this event helped to refine the draft goal stateme workbook and gather initial input to assist in creating a vision to guide the new OCP.

Visioning Workshop Display Boards

Visioning Summit Event Summary - draft OCP Vision, Principles and Goals were unveiled and participants explored how the goals might be achieved through a series of interactive stations.

Visioning Summit Display Boards

OCP Vision, Principles and Goals handout - contains the Vision, Principles and Goals endorsed by Council in December 2009.

Youth Perspectives - read what youth had to say about our community during a series of workshops with secondary school students and students at Capilano University

Phase 3: Directions

This phase is currently underway with a series of themed stakeholder and public workshops. Summaries of the workshops will be posted as they become available.

Social Inclusion and Well Being - Policy Workshop Background Document

Local Economy Stakeholder Workshop Event Summary

Climate Change Stakeholder Workshop Summary Report

Environment Stakeholder Workshop Summary Report

Economic Policy Directions Public Workshop Presentation - March 23, 2010

Creating Economic Opportunity in the District - Public Workshop Event Summary from March 23, 2010

Natural Environment Public Workshop Presentation - April 7, 2010

Sense of Place/Network of Centres Stakeholder Workshop Summary - March 31, 2010

Transportation Stakeholder Workshop Presentation - March 29, 2010

Transportation Stakeholder Workshop Summary Report - March 29, 2010

Sense of Place/Network of Centres Public Workshop Brief - April 29, 2010

Housing Public Workshop Presentation - April 27, 2010

Transportation Public Workshop Presentation - May 4, 2010

OCP Transportation Background Paper

Summary of Input from Housing Public Workshop - April 27, 2010

Phase 4: Making Choices

No documents are currently available.

Phase 5: The Plan

No documents are currently available.

Local Government Act

[RSBC 1996] CHAPTER 323

Division 2 — Official Community Plans

Purposes of official community plans

875 (1) An official community plan is a statement of objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management, within the area covered by the plan, respecting the purposes of local government.

(2) To the extent that it deals with these matters, an official community plan should work towards the purpose and goals referred to in section 849 *[regional growth strategy goals]*.

Authority to adopt by bylaw

876 (1) A local government may, by bylaw, adopt one or more official community plans.

(2) An official community plan

(a) must be included in the adopting bylaw as a schedule, and

(b) must designate the area covered by the plan.

(3) In developing an official community plan, the local government must consider any applicable guidelines under section 870 *[provincial policy guidelines]*.

Required content

877 (1) An official community plan must include statements and map designations for the area covered by the plan respecting the following:

(a) the approximate location, amount, type and density of residential development required to meet anticipated housing needs over a period of at least 5 years;

(b) the approximate location, amount and type of present and proposed commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural, recreational and public utility land uses;

(c) the approximate location and area of sand and gravel deposits that are suitable for future sand and gravel extraction;

- (d) restrictions on the use of land that is subject to hazardous conditions or that is environmentally sensitive to development;
 - (e) the approximate location and phasing of any major road, sewer and water systems;
 - (f) the approximate location and type of present and proposed public facilities, including schools, parks and waste treatment and disposal sites;
 - (g) other matters that may, in respect of any plan, be required or authorized by the minister.
- (2) An official community plan must include housing policies of the local government respecting affordable housing, rental housing and special needs housing.
- (3) An official community plan must include targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the area covered by the plan, and policies and actions of the local government proposed with respect to achieving those targets.

Policy statements in community plans

878 (1) An official community plan may include the following:

- (a) policies of the local government relating to social needs, social well-being and social development;
 - (b) a regional context statement, consistent with the rest of the community plan, of how matters referred to in section 850 (2) (a) to (c), and other matters dealt with in the community plan, apply in a regional context;
 - (c) policies of the local government respecting the maintenance and enhancement of farming on land in a farming area or in an area designated for agricultural use in the community plan;
 - (d) policies of the local government relating to the preservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity.
- (2) If a local government proposes to include a matter in an official community plan, the regulation of which is not within the jurisdiction of the local government, the plan may only state the broad objective of the local government with respect to that matter unless the minister has, under section 877 (1) (g), required or authorized the local government to state a policy with respect to that matter.

Consultation during OCP development

879 (1) During the development of an official community plan, or the repeal or amendment of an official community plan, the proposing local government must provide one or more opportunities it considers appropriate for consultation with persons, organizations and authorities it considers will be affected.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the local government must

(a) consider whether the opportunities for consultation with one or more of the persons, organizations and authorities should be early and ongoing, and

(b) specifically consider whether consultation is required with

(i) the board of the regional district in which the area covered by the plan is located, in the case of a municipal official community plan,

(ii) the board of any regional district that is adjacent to the area covered by the plan,

(iii) the council of any municipality that is adjacent to the area covered by the plan,

(iv) first nations,

(v) school district boards, greater boards and improvement district boards, and

(vi) the Provincial and federal governments and their agencies.

(3) Consultation under this section is in addition to the public hearing required under section 882

(3) (d).

Repealed

879.1–880 [Repealed 2000-7-135.]

Planning of school facilities

881 (1) If a local government has adopted or proposes to adopt or amend an official community plan for an area that includes the whole or any part of one or more school districts, the local government must consult with the boards of education for those school districts

(a) at the time of preparing or amending the community plan, and

(b) in any event, at least once in each calendar year.

(2) For consultation under subsection (1), the local government must seek the input of the boards of education as to the following:

(a) the actual and anticipated needs for school facilities and support services in the school districts;

(b) the size, number and location of the sites anticipated to be required for the school facilities referred to in paragraph (a);

- (c) the type of school anticipated to be required on the sites referred to in paragraph (b);
- (d) when the school facilities and support services referred to in paragraph (a) are anticipated to be required;
- (e) how the existing and proposed school facilities relate to existing or proposed community facilities in the area.

Adoption procedures

882 (1) An official community plan must be adopted by bylaw in accordance with this section.

(2) Each reading of a bylaw under subsection (1) must receive,

(a) in the case of a municipal bylaw, an affirmative vote of a majority of all council members, and

(b) in the case of a regional district bylaw, an affirmative vote of a majority of all directors entitled under section 791 [*voting on resolutions and bylaws*] to vote on the bylaw.

(3) After first reading of a bylaw under subsection (1), the local government must, in sequence, do the following:

(a) consider the plan in conjunction with

(i) its financial plan, and

(ii) any waste management plan that is applicable in the municipality or regional district;

(b) [Repealed 2000-7-139.]

(c) if the plan applies to land in an agricultural land reserve established under the *Agricultural Land Commission Act*, refer the plan to the Provincial Agricultural Land Commission for comment;

(d) hold a public hearing on the proposed official community plan in accordance with Division 4 [*Public Hearings on Bylaws*].

(4) Unless exempted under subsection (6), a regional district bylaw under subsection (1) may only be adopted with the approval of the minister.

(5) In addition to the requirements under subsection (3), a local government may consider a proposed official community plan in conjunction with any other land use planning and with any social, economic, environmental or other community planning and policies that the local government considers relevant.

(6) The minister may make regulations doing one or more of the following:

(a) in relation to subsection (3),

(i) defining areas for which and describing circumstances in which referral to the Agricultural Land Commission under subsection (3) (c) is not required, and

(ii) providing that an exception under subparagraph (i) is subject to the terms and conditions specified by the minister;

(b) in relation to subsection (4),

(i) defining areas for which and describing circumstances in which approval by the minister under that subsection is not required, and

(ii) providing that an exception under subparagraph (i) is subject to the terms and conditions specified by the minister.

(7) Regulations under subsection (6) (b) may be different for different regional districts, different areas and different circumstances.

Repealed

883 [Repealed 2000-7-137.]

Effect of official community plans

884 (1) An official community plan does not commit or authorize a municipality, regional district or improvement district to proceed with any project that is specified in the plan.

(2) All bylaws enacted or works undertaken by a council, board or greater board, or by the trustees of an improvement district, after the adoption of

(a) an official community plan, or

(b) an official community plan under section 711 of the *Municipal Act*, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 290, or an official settlement plan under section 809 of that Act before the repeal of those sections became effective,

must be consistent with the relevant plan.

Repealed

885 [Repealed 2000-7-140.]

Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management

A Draft Solid Waste Management Plan
for the Greater Vancouver
Regional District
and Member Municipalities

DRAFT



metro
vancouver

April 28, 2010

www.metrovancouver.org

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Vision Statement

Metro Vancouver has a vision to achieve what humanity aspires to on a global basis – the highest quality of life embracing cultural vitality, economic prosperity, social justice and compassion, all nurtured by a beautiful and healthy natural environment.

We will achieve this vision by embracing the principles of sustainability, not least of which is an unshakeable commitment to the well-being of current and future generations and the health of our planet, in everything we do.

As we share our efforts in achieving this vision, we are confident that the inspiration and mutual learning we gain will become vital ingredients in our hopes for a sustainable common future.

Building a Sustainable Livable Region

Building a sustainable, livable region is the overarching regional vision. Social, environmental and economic sustainability is, therefore, a fundamental objective in all Metro Vancouver activities: from the services we deliver through the management and strategic plans we develop and administer, to the various outreach activities we engage in pursuit of collaborative governance.

As we build and facilitate collaborative processes, including those that engage citizens, and enhance understanding of other levels of government, we are confident that the inspiration and mutual learning we gain will become vital ingredients in our hopes for a sustainable common future.

Goals and Targets

Goals

The overriding principle of Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan is the avoidance of waste through an aggressive waste reduction campaign and through the recovery of materials and energy from the waste that remains. In line with this principle, the Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan (ISWRMP) has four goals:

Goal 1: Minimize waste generation

Goal 2: Maximize reuse, recycling and material recovery

Goal 3: Recover energy from the waste stream after material recycling

Goal 4: Dispose of all remaining waste in landfill, after material recycling and energy recovery

The key strategies and actions to achieve the goals of the ISWRMP are set out in Part B, Goals, Strategies, Actions and Measures.

Targets

The target of the ISWRMP is to increase the regional diversion rate from an average of 55% to 70% by 2015.

Conventionally it has been assumed that the 5Rs hierarchy approximates the sequence of processes in waste management and the goal of reducing, reusing or recycling waste to the maximum extent possible has been measured as the rate of 'diversion' of waste from reaching the fifth step in the hierarchy – the disposal of residuals. Modern reality is more complex. As a result, using the conventionally defined 'diversion rate' includes some source separated material that is used as fuel still being considered 'recycled' while some material that is recycled after incineration is still considered 'disposed.'

This plan is driven by the underlying principles but, for the sake of historic comparability, continues to use the conventional definition of 'diversion rate'.

If the waste reduction and recycling initiatives in the plan are successfully implemented, only 30% of the generated waste stream will require treatment before disposal. Additional waste-to-energy capacity would be made available to recover energy from this stream.

A. Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan

Guiding Principles

The plan follows the sustainability principles set out in Metro Vancouver's Sustainability Framework, the principles of Integrated Resource Recovery and the 5R hierarchy of resource management.

Sustainability

Sustainability encompasses a long-term commitment to economic prosperity, community well-being and environmental integrity. It is at the core of Metro Vancouver's vision for the future, and provides the foundation for the development of the region's management plans.

The Metro Vancouver Sustainability Framework identifies three overarching principles which state that decision making must:

- Have regard for both local and global consequences, and long-term impacts
- Recognize and reflect the interconnectedness and interdependence of systems
- Be collaborative

These provide the foundation for the three operating principles that guide Metro Vancouver:

- Protect and enhance the natural environment (Conserve and develop natural capital)
- Provide for ongoing prosperity (Conserve and develop economic capital)
- Build community capacity and social cohesion (Conserve and develop social capital)

A solid waste management plan which follows these principles will seek to ensure our individual and collective behaviour does not generate avoidable or unnecessary material waste and will seek systems and technologies which recover and recycle materials and recover energy.

Where investment or reinvestment in infrastructure is required, that infrastructure will be resilient, be adaptable to climate change, lessen the region's dependence on non-renewable energy sources, and protect the environment.

Integrated Resource Recovery

Integrated Resource Recovery is an approach to designing and managing urban systems, particularly utilities, to generate synergies which enable the 'waste' from one system to become 'resources' for another.

These traditional wastes are untapped resources. If accessed and used appropriately, they can help preserve non-renewable resources, stretch the capacity of existing infrastructure, save energy, generate revenue, protect the environment and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Resource Management Principles: The 5Rs

The principles of the 5R hierarchy also emphasize the value of waste as a resource. The hierarchy sets out the relative value of different methods of waste management:

- **Reduce** waste at source
- **Reuse** where possible
- **Recycle** products at the end of their useful life
- **Recover** energy or materials from the waste stream
- **Manage Residuals** in an environmentally sound manner

Process and Consultation

All actions included in this plan will be undertaken in consultation and cooperation with municipalities, senior government, First Nations, the business community, and the public.

As the population grows and circumstances change, the ISWRMP will be reviewed and revised. An ISWRMP progress report will be made every two years and a comprehensive review of the plan every ten years.

Aligning With Provincial Initiatives

This is a provincially mandated plan. The objectives set out in the 1995 Greater Vancouver Regional Solid Waste Management Plan were set by the Provincial Government. These objectives were:

- To reduce per capita garbage disposal in the year 1995 by at least 30% from 1990 levels
- To similarly reduce per capita garbage disposal in the year 2000 by at least 50% from 1990 levels
- To responsibly manage residuals

These objectives have been met.

The updated ISWRMP is guided by principles that are aligned with current provincial policies and positions, ensuring that Metro Vancouver's and senior governments' environmental and fiscal objectives and actions are mutually supportive and successful.

Key provincial plans and policies supported by the ISWRMP include the:

- **BC Climate Action Plan.** This plan sets a provincial target of 33% less greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and 80% fewer by 2050.

The ISWRMP will contribute to meeting these targets by facilitating waste reduction and by treating waste as a resource to be reused or recycled.

- **BC Energy Plan - A Vision for Clean Energy Leadership.** The Energy Plan sets goals for clean, self-sufficient electricity production including "clean energy leadership" and energy self-sufficiency by 2016. The ISWRMP seeks to expand the generation of electricity and biofuels from municipal solid waste as well as the recovery of heat for use in industrial or district heating systems.

- **A Guide to Green Choices - Ideas and Practical Advice for Land Use Decisions in BC Communities.** This guide expressed the need for "sustainable infrastructure". The long-term sustainable management of existing and future infrastructure investments requires integrated, innovative solutions.

The ISWRMP contains actions that support sustainable infrastructure, such as clean energy from district energy systems.

- **LiveSmart BC.** This program aims to support low-carbon communities through incentives for energy savings and GHG reduction in homes and businesses, on the road, and in the community.

The ISWRMP facilitates opportunities for the residential and commercial sectors to reduce their contribution to GHG emissions through waste reduction, reuse, recycle and regional organic waste management.

- **BC Bioenergy Strategy.** The Strategy encourages the production of fuel from biomass.

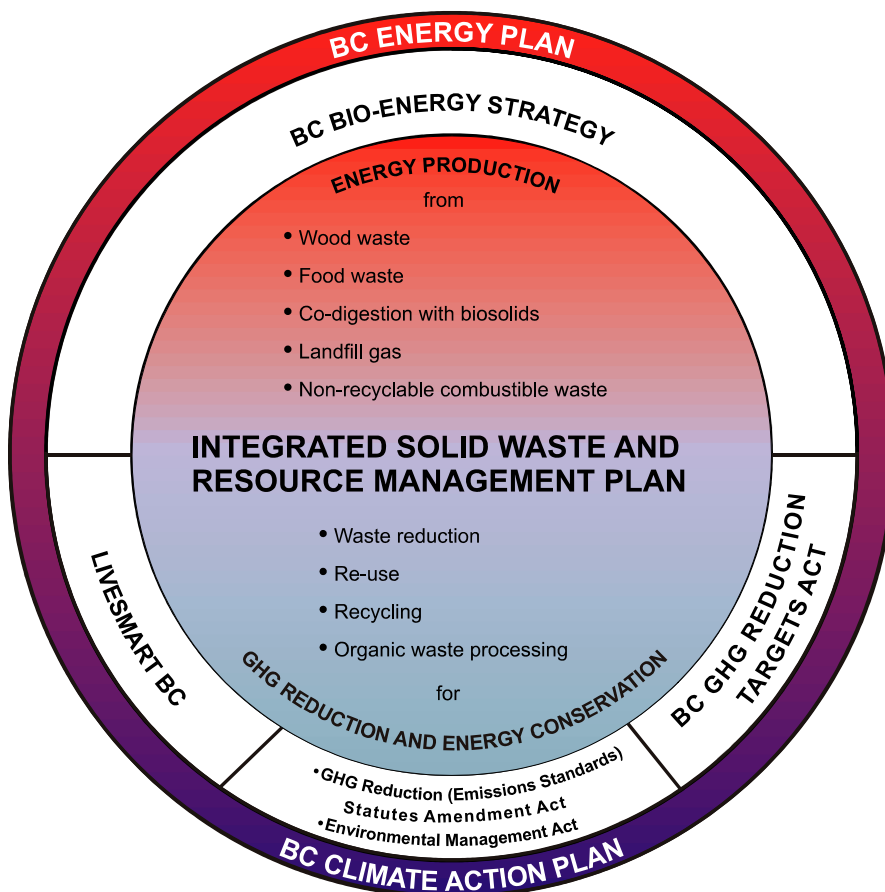
The ISWRMP builds upon existing efforts involving the recovery of methane from landfills. It also promotes additional diversion of biomass, such as food residues and treated wood, for use as renewable sources of energy. Opportunities to integrate liquid and solid waste management also support the BC Bioenergy Strategy.

- **Landfill Gas Management Regulation.** This regulation requires landfills to consider designs that optimize methane capture, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Existing and any future Metro Vancouver landfills under the ISWRMP will follow this regulation, contributing to the climate change solution.

In partnership with municipalities and the private sector, Metro Vancouver's initiatives in all of these areas will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, diversify the region's sources of energy, increase renewable energy sources, and increase the region's energy independence, as shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: KEY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PROVINCIAL PLANS AND METRO VANCOUVER'S INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Coordinating With Other Metro Vancouver Plans

The Sustainable Region Initiative provides a framework for linking the ISWRMP with the region's other plans, as shown in Figure 2. It also establishes links across regionally mandated plans and with initiatives that are executed by other partners.

The ISWRMP identifies synergies with Metro Vancouver's other utilities and plans, to make the best use of society's resources, and to minimize the region's impact on the environment.

The ISWRMP includes coordinated actions with the Integrated Liquid Waste and Resource Management Plan, chosen to identify opportunities to make best use of the resources generated from the two waste streams. For example, organic municipal solid waste, like waste food, can potentially be co-digested with sewage sludge.

The principles guiding the ISWRMP and the connected goals and actions will also help achieve objectives in the Air Quality Management Plan and Metro Vancouver 2040, the region's Regional Growth Strategy. The ISWRMP will minimize Metro Vancouver's contribution to climate change by reducing the disposal of untreated waste in landfills, by recovering energy in the form of heat for district heating, and by reducing the use of fossil fuels for space heating. These steps will assist in building compact, complete communities using clean energy for district heating.

Figure 3 shows the connections between the ISWRMP and other regional plans.

FIGURE 2: METRO VANCOUVER SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

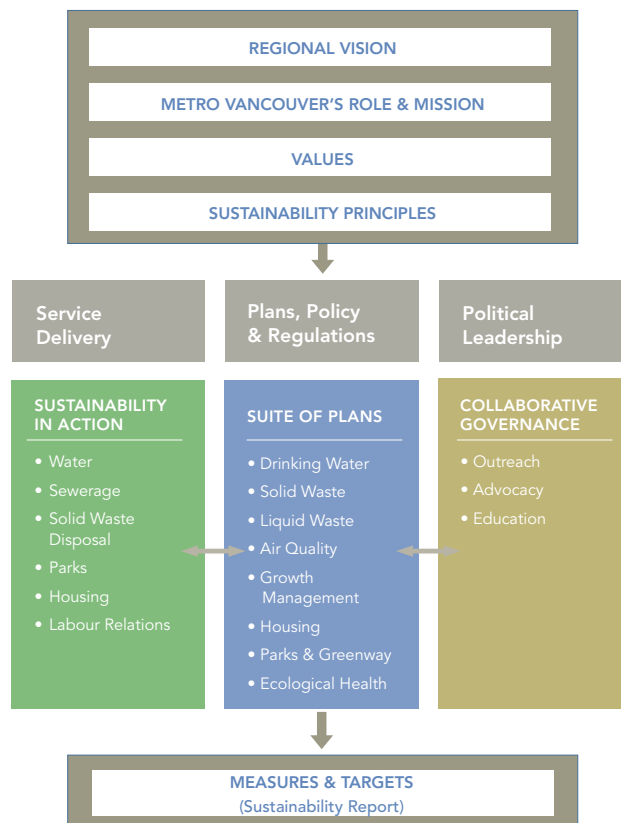
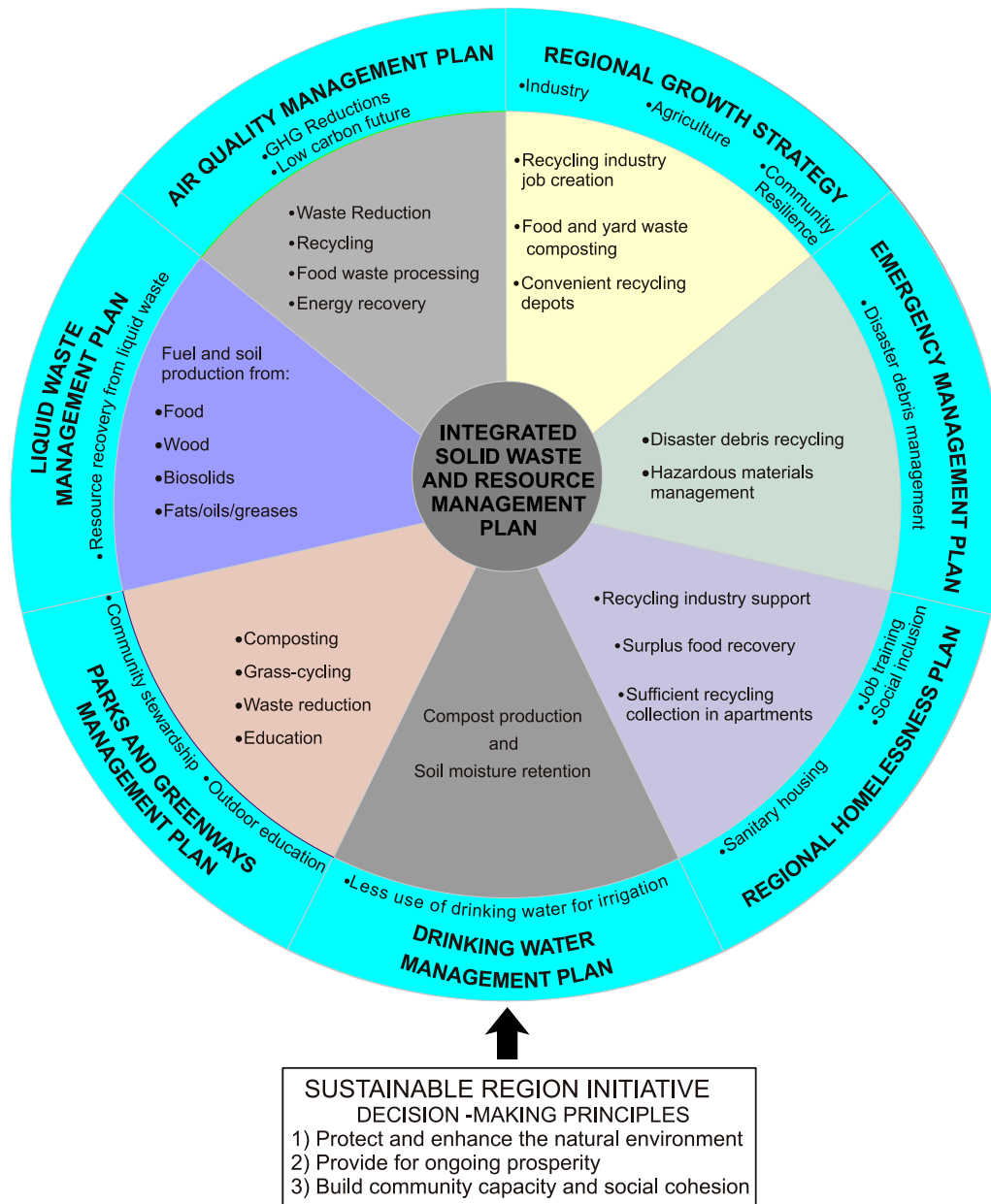


FIGURE 3: KEY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN METRO VANCOUVER'S INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND OTHER METRO VANCOUVER PLANS



Governance, Roles and Responsibilities

Solid waste management plans are authorized and regulated through the BC Environmental Management Act. Once each updated plan is approved, it becomes a regulatory document for solid waste management.

Metro Vancouver and member municipalities work collaboratively to provide waste management services to the region. Metro Vancouver coordinates the long-range planning process for recycling and disposing of solid waste in the region. Metro Vancouver also funds and manages the operating contracts for the transfer stations, waste-to-energy facility and landfill (with the exception of the Vancouver South Transfer Station and the Vancouver Landfill which are owned and operated by the City of Vancouver) that make up the region's integrated solid waste management system.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is defined as refuse that originates from residential, commercial, institutional, demolition, land clearing or construction sources.

For management purposes, waste is generated from three sectors: residential (from both single-family units and multi-family units); industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI); and demolition, land clearing and construction (DLC). Member municipalities operate or co-ordinate the collection of recyclables and garbage and in some cases yard and garden waste from the single-family residential sector and some ICI and multi-family residential sources. Recycling from multi-family residences is also collected by municipalities, but much of the ICI and multi-family residential garbage collection services are provided by the private sector. ICI recycling is collected almost exclusively by private haulers. The third sector, DLC, is primarily self-managed with businesses and non-profit societies providing recycling, transferring and/or disposal services.

The management of household hazardous wastes is carried out by the Province primarily through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs. Provided financial and liability issues are satisfied, Metro Vancouver and member municipalities will cooperate with the Province and industry groups to provide a comprehensive household hazardous waste management program.

All the recycling processing facilities in the region are privately run businesses, as are the brokers who facilitate the movement of recyclables to end markets inside and outside of the region.

The extent and complexity of the solid waste systems, with roles and responsibilities spread across several levels of governance, require close co-ordination among the following groups:

Federal Government

- The Federal Government regulates waste management facilities on federal lands and on First Nation Reserves.

Provincial Government

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Community and Rural Development
- Ministry of Health
- Environmental Assessment Office

Local Government

- Member municipalities implement municipal actions in the ISWRMP and are mandated to manage solid waste
- Metro Vancouver implements regional actions in the ISWRMP, takes a collaborative role for some actions, and is required to report on ISWRMP progress

First Nations

- First Nations have constitutional rights which must be taken into account in the planning process

Private Sector

- Private sector businesses generate waste which requires management under the ISWRMP
- Private sector haulers, material brokers, recyclers and others provide services which make the implementation of an integrated waste management system possible

Non-profit Sector

- Provides voluntary services to segments of the waste generating public

Residents

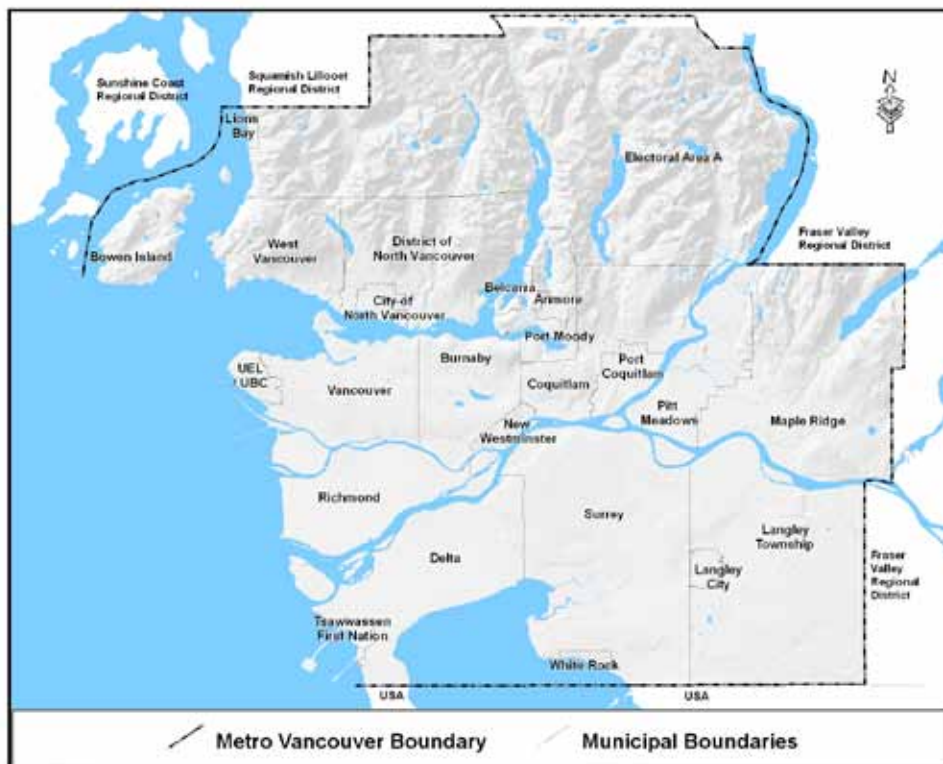
- Generate waste either as private individuals or as contributors to institutional, commercial, industrial, demolition, land clearing or construction activities
- Responsible for carrying out proper waste reduction, recycling and disposal activities

Geographic Scope

The ISWRMP applies to the geographic area of Metro Vancouver (see Figure 4). All strategies and actions in the ISWRMP apply to the members of the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

City of Abbotsford	City of North Vancouver	Electoral Area A – which includes the west side of Pitt Lake, the northern portion of Indian Arm, a portion of land between the District of West Vancouver and Squamish Lillooet Regional District (excluding the Village of Lions Bay), the islands of Bowyer, Passage and Barnston, the University Endowment Lands (including Pacific Spirit Regional Park), and the University of British Columbia
Village of Anmore	District of North Vancouver	
Village of Belcarra	City of Pitt Meadows	
Bowen Island Municipality	City of Port Coquitlam	
City of Burnaby	City of Port Moody	
City of Coquitlam	City of Richmond	
Corporation of Delta	City of Surrey	
City of Langley	City of Vancouver	
Township of Langley	District of West Vancouver	
Village of Lions Bay	City of White Rock	
District of Maple Ridge	Tsawwassen First Nation	
City of New Westminster		

FIGURE 4: MAP OF PLAN AREA



Approved Facilities

Municipal solid waste in the region can be directed for disposal to any approved disposal facility identified in the ISWRMP.

Approved disposal facilities include the:

- Waste-to-Energy facility in Burnaby
- Vancouver Landfill
- Cache Creek Landfill
- Any disposal facility licensed by Metro Vancouver under the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Municipal Solid Waste and Recyclable Material Regulatory Bylaw No. 181, 1996 as amended by Bylaw No. 183, 1996
- Any new waste-to-energy facility established through a competitive process and subject to an environmental assessment as required by provincial and federal regulation

Since the 1995 SWMP was approved the following disposal facility has been closed:

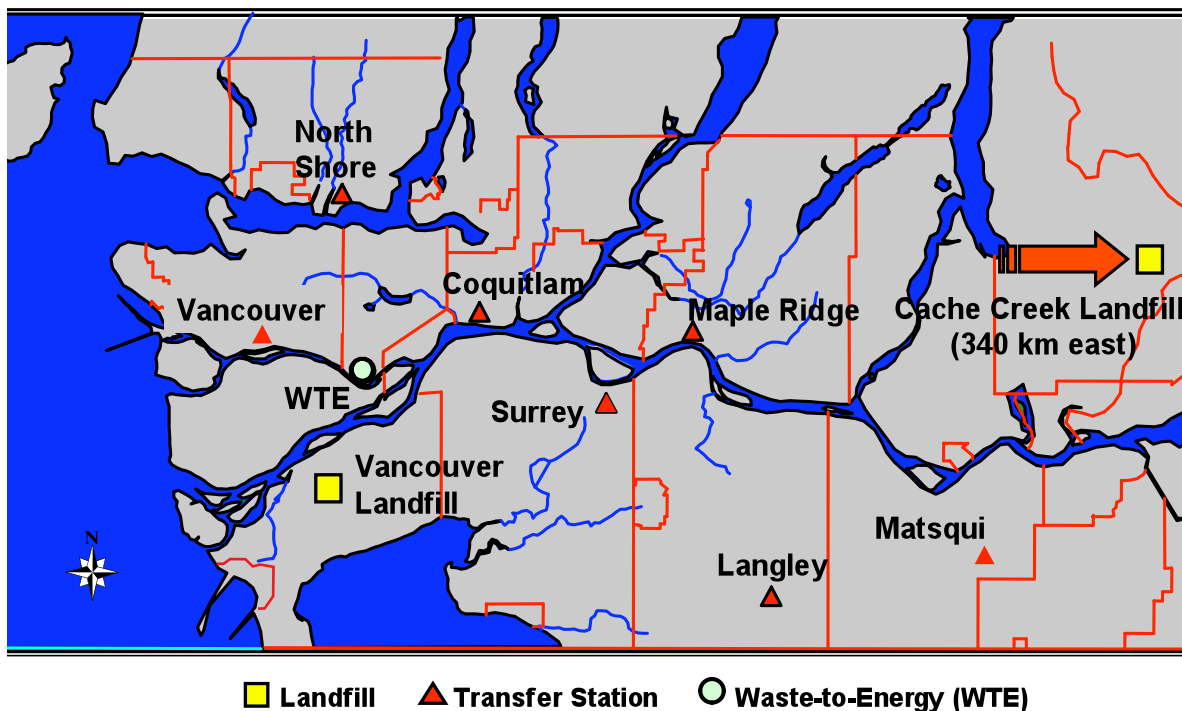
- Port Mann Landfill

In addition to the approved disposal facilities, the following transfer stations are an integral part of the Metro Vancouver integrated waste management system:

- North Shore Transfer Station
- Vancouver South Transfer Station
- Coquitlam Transfer Station
- Surrey Transfer Station
- Langley Residential Transfer Station
- Maple Ridge Residential Transfer Station
- Matsqui Transfer Station

The locations of the Metro Vancouver and City of Vancouver facilities are shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5: MAP OF APPROVED FACILITIES



New Facilities

The Ministry of Environment will be informed and consulted regarding the addition of new waste-to-energy facilities. Metro Vancouver will develop a public consultation plan as required by the environmental assessment process.

The addition of new facilities not contemplated in this plan will require an amendment to the plan. The addition of new facilities which are not disposal facilities will not necessitate an amendment to this plan.

First Nations Lands

Unknown quantities of waste from Metro Vancouver, primarily from the DLC sector, are disposed in landfills located on First Nations lands both outside and inside the Metro Vancouver geographical area. Metro Vancouver has no jurisdiction for these landfills.

B. Goals, Strategies, Actions and Measures

Goal 1: Minimize Waste Generation

The following strategies and actions are proposed to achieve this goal:

STRATEGY 1.1

Advocate that senior governments transfer additional waste management responsibilities to producers and consumers

The costs and responsibilities of waste management have historically been borne by local governments and taxpayers. The responsibility for the costs and risks to manage end-of-life products should progressively transfer to the manufacturers of goods and the consumers that use them to provide the appropriate market mechanism to encourage more sustainable manufacturing and consumer choices.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 1.1.1 Be a strong advocate for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). *Ongoing*
- 1.1.2 Participate on Federal EPR initiatives such as the Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME) Extended Producer Responsibility Task Force, to develop national guidelines for sustainable packaging. *Ongoing*
- 1.1.3 Participate on industry stewardship advisory committees. *Ongoing*
- 1.1.4 Participate on the BC Product Stewardship Council to assist in evaluating existing and developing new EPR programs. *Ongoing*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 1.1.5 Partner with Metro Vancouver in support of actions 1.1.1 through 1.1.4 *Ongoing*

ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES:

- 1.1.6 Ministry of Environment to create a formal partnership with Metro Vancouver representation, to accelerate EPR program development and implementation. *2010*

STRATEGY 1.2

Reduce or eliminate materials entering the solid waste system which hinder or limit the opportunities to achieve reuse, recycling, or energy recovery, or that may exacerbate environmental impacts of disposed residuals

Some inputs to the solid waste stream may hinder or limit the opportunities to achieve reuse, recycling, or energy recovery, or may exacerbate environmental impacts of disposed residuals. These inputs will be identified and programs developed to reduce or eliminate them. This strategy also applies to Goal 2.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 1.2.1 Work with disposal facility operators, local municipalities and the recycling industry. *Ongoing*
- (a) to introduce material bans after suitable public information programs. *Ongoing*

STRATEGY 1.3

Provide information and education on options to reduce waste

The amount of waste we produce is directly linked to the amount and type of goods and services we consume. Providing the public and businesses with an awareness of the consequences of unsustainable behaviour and tools and incentives to change will assist in reducing the generation of waste.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 1.3.1 Develop and deliver a community social marketing based program to inform and educate citizens on waste reduction opportunities including schools.

Ongoing

- (a) Promote a minimum of 70% diversion goal over all sectors – feature in communication materials.

Ongoing

- 1.3.2 Develop and deliver a community social marketing based business education plan, including business guides and other outreach programs to inform and educate businesses on waste reduction opportunities.

2011

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 1.3.3 Partner with and assist Metro Vancouver in the development and delivery of public and business information and education programs.

Ongoing

Goal 2: Maximize Reuse, Recycling and Material Recovery

Strategies to achieve this goal focus on proactive approaches to reuse, increased recycling effort and implementation of a region-wide food waste composting program.

Strategy 2.1 Increase the opportunities for reuse

Increasing the opportunities for individuals to reuse more materials involves increasing convenience and reducing impediments.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.1.1 Investigate financial and regulatory barriers which prevent or discourage the reuse of materials. *2011*
- 2.1.2 Investigate the effectiveness and adequacy of existing material exchange networks. *2011*
- 2.1.3 Bring forward appropriate measures which respond to the findings of 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. *2011*
- 2.1.4 Enhance partnerships with the Province, industry and academia to research and develop solutions to overcome barriers to recycling and new opportunities to re-engineer recycled material. *2011*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 2.1.5 Work with Metro Vancouver to give effect to 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4. *Ongoing*

Strategy 2.2 Increase the effectiveness of existing recycling programs

Use the existing infrastructure effectively to achieve higher recycling rates.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.2.1 Implement disposal bans on materials that limit opportunities to achieve reuse, recycling, or energy recovery. *Ongoing*
 - (a) Work with disposal facility operators, local municipalities and the recycling industry to determine the impact and source of components of the waste stream, the consequence and feasibility of banning materials with the most negative impacts and the most suitable recycling options for those materials. *Ongoing*
 - (b) Continue the monitoring and enforcement of the disposal bans. *Ongoing*
 - (c) Introduce material bans as determined by 1.2.1 (a) after suitable public information programs. *Ongoing*
 - (d) Analyse the effectiveness of disposal bans and possible alternative enforcement models including enforcement at source. *2010*
 - (e) After suitable public information programs, expand disposal bans to include materials encompassed by new EPR programs and material for which new recycling markets are developed. *Ongoing*
- 2.2.2 Inform businesses and residents of recycling opportunities. *Ongoing*
 - (a) Continue and upgrade a regional web-based source of information on recycling opportunities for businesses and residents. *Ongoing*
 - (b) Keep municipalities fully informed as to recycling collection and drop off facilities and changes to policies and facilities. *Ongoing*
 - (c) Provide outreach services. *Ongoing*

2.2.3 Increase the efficiency and consistency of recycling collection services across the region. *2012*

(a) Work with municipalities to review materials accepted for recycling from residential and ICI sources. *2012*

(b) In collaboration with municipalities, undertake a business case review of the residential and ICI waste and recycling collection services over the region to determine and implement the appropriate level of consistency between municipalities. *2012*

2.2.4 Establish Eco-Centres. *Ongoing*

(a) Establish a work group to determine the terms and conditions for participating municipalities and industries and the means of integrating Eco-Centres into Metro Vancouver's transfer station system and municipal depot systems. *Ongoing*

(b) Develop the model of Eco-Centres, new one-stop-drop centres for recycling. *Ongoing*

(c) With municipalities, determine the terms and conditions for participating municipalities and industries and develop appropriate business cases. *Ongoing*

(d) After determining terms and conditions, establish the first Eco-Centre in Surrey. *Ongoing*

(e) Progressively expand the Eco-Centre system across the region as municipal business cases determine. *Ongoing*

2.2.5 Promote recycling at festivals and events. *Ongoing*

(a) Complete pilot studies on Zero Waste initiatives at festivals and events. *Ongoing*

(b) Develop a Zero Waste toolkit for festivals and events. *Ongoing*

(c) Continue to work with municipalities, EPR groups and local community groups to implement waste minimization and recycling at community festivals and events, including conferences and tradeshow. *Ongoing*

(d) Provide outreach services. *Ongoing*

2.2.6 Work with schools to conduct pilot programs to promote waste reduction and recycling. *Ongoing*

(a): Develop instructional programs that encourage waste reduction and recycling both within the schools and at home. *Ongoing*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

2.2.7 Work with Metro Vancouver on actions designed to: *Ongoing*

(a) implement disposal bans; *Ongoing*

(b) inform businesses and residents of recycling opportunities; *Ongoing*

(c) increase the efficiency and consistency of recycling collection services across the region; *Ongoing*

(d) establish Eco Centres; *Ongoing*

(e) promote recycling at community events and festivals; *Ongoing*

(f) work with schools to conduct pilot programs to promote waste reduction and recycling. *Ongoing*

Strategy 2.3: Facilitate increased private sector recycling

There is a shortage of recycling processing capacity for many materials within the region. Metro Vancouver and member municipalities can assist in addressing this shortage by using tools at its disposal to change the business environment so that the private sector can increase capacity.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.3.1 Facilitate the siting of private sector recycling activities. *2012*
 - (a) Review the GVS&DD Solid Waste Regulatory Bylaw to facilitate the siting of municipal solid waste facilities that meet municipal bylaws. *2012*
- 2.3.2 Foster research and market development for recycled materials. *Ongoing*
 - (a) Evaluate a business case for a regional scale recyclable service delivery model. *2010*
 - (b) Review desirability, feasibility and opportunity for establishing a non-profit organization to facilitate the development of recycling businesses and markets, along the lines of the 'London Remade' model in the U.K. *2012*
 - (c) Subject to the results of 2.3.2 (a) and (b), establish a regional role in processing and marketing of recycled materials, a land acquisition strategy for required recycling facilities, and enhanced policy-based initiatives to promote local recycled content in consumer goods. *Ongoing*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 2.3.3 Facilitate the siting of private sector recycling activities. *2012*
 - (a) Review zoning bylaws to remove unnecessary impediments to and encourage recycling and material recovery activities in appropriately zoned areas. *2012*

- 2.3.4 Work with Metro Vancouver on the evaluation of regional scale recycling facilities and development of recycling markets. *Ongoing*

ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES:

- 2.3.5 Provincial and Federal Governments to identify and establish minimum post-consumer recycled content requirements for consumer goods. *2012*

Strategy 2.4: Target demolition, land clearing and construction (DLC) sector for increased reuse and recycling

Although the DLC sector has very high recycling rates due to high levels of concrete and asphalt recycling, there are significant opportunities to improve with respect to a variety of other materials such as wood and roofing.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.4.1 Encourage reuse of wood. *2010*
 - (a) Examine and, where feasible, implement incentives for reuse and remove barriers to re-use of wood waste. *2010*
 - (b) Develop and implement information and education programs on the reuse and effective recycling of DLC waste. *2010*
- 2.4.2 Implement waste reduction strategies directed toward diverting DLC waste from disposal while supporting opportunities for beneficial use. *Ongoing*
 - (a) Encourage the role of building supply retailers and producers in the collection of DLC material for recycling. *Ongoing*
 - (b) Provide areas for separated recyclable DLC materials at Eco-Centres and at transfer stations as they are upgraded. *Ongoing*

2.4.3 In collaboration with municipalities and industry groups, develop a policy and amendment to this plan to regionally mandate DLC recycling at the job site by December 2011. A schedule for implementation will be part of the policy.

2011

2.4.4 Review existing DLC recycling and processing capacity, project future needs and develop a strategy to address any identified gaps.

2012

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

2.4.5 Work with Metro Vancouver to develop a policy and amendment to this plan to regionally mandate DLC recycling at the job site by December 2011.

Ongoing

(a) Review municipal DLC permitting processes with a view to requiring waste management plans as a condition of such permits.

Ongoing

(b) Review the desirability and feasibility of deposit systems or other financial incentives to increase enforcement of DLC waste management plans.

Ongoing

ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES:

2.4.6 Provincial Government to expand the inclusion of the reuse of wood in building codes.

Ongoing

Strategy 2.5: Reduce paper and paperboard being disposed

19% of the disposed waste stream is made up of paper and paperboard, much of which should be included in the existing recycling programs. Food contaminated paper which cannot be recycled can be composted along with other organics to produce a reusable and beneficial product.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

2.5.1 In collaboration with municipalities, conduct pilot programs to determine the most effective method of reducing unwanted junk mail and other publications and act accordingly on the results.

Ongoing

2.5.2 Promote reduced paper use and increase paper recycling opportunities in the community and businesses.

Ongoing

(a) Carry out a community social marketing campaign to determine and overcome barriers to reducing the use of and increasing the recycling of paper in schools and community facilities.

Ongoing

(b) Carry out a targeted outreach campaign to business to determine and overcome barriers to reducing the use of and increasing the recycling of paper.

Ongoing

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

2.5.3 Collaborate with Metro Vancouver in junk mail reduction pilot programs and community social marketing programs in community facilities.

Ongoing

Strategy 2.6: Target organics for recovery

Food waste comprises 21% of the waste disposed. This, along with yard and garden waste and some paper and paperboard can be composted together in a source separated stream to produce a beneficial and marketable product which includes compost and bio-fuel.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.6.1 Evaluate options for processing of organics with biosolids and other utility residuals. *2010*
 - (a) Complete trials on commingling food waste with wastewater solids to produce bio-fuels. *2010*
 - (b) Determine costs and benefits of commingling biosolids with other residuals. *2010*
 - (c) Bring forward appropriate actions based on results of 2.6.1 (a) and 2.6.1 (b). *2010*
- 2.6.2 Divert organics from the waste stream *Ongoing*
 - (a) Establish one or more organics processing facilities. *Ongoing*
 - (b) Determine which paper and paperboard products are suitable for processing at an organics management facility. *Ongoing*
 - (c) In collaboration with municipalities, develop and implement a work plan for the diversion of organic waste, including food waste, from:
 - i) single family residences. *Ongoing*
 - ii) multi-family residences. *Ongoing*
 - iii) the ICI sector. *Ongoing*
 - (d) Develop and implement supporting communication programs for 2.6.2 (c). *Ongoing*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 2.6.3 In collaboration with Metro Vancouver, develop and implement a work plan for the diversion of organic waste from single family residences, multi-family residences, and the ICI sector, including appropriate supporting communication programs. *Ongoing*
 - (a) Municipalities will divert organics from the waste stream to a Metro Vancouver or alternative licensed organics processing facility. *Ongoing*
 - (b) Municipalities will report the tonnage of diverted organic waste to Metro Vancouver in the event that organics are delivered to licensed non-regional processing facilities. *Ongoing*

Strategy 2.7: Target plastics for increased recycling

Many plastics can be used to create new products. Recycling plastics reduces the amount of waste that must be transported, treated, and landfilled and conserves a non-renewable resource.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.7.1 Expand the recycling of plastics in the residential and commercial sectors. *2011*
 - (a) Establish a standard for municipal programs for collection of plastics based on market strength. *2011*
 - (b) In cooperation with retail partners and municipalities, undertake social marketing pilot programs to reduce the use of disposable take-out food and beverage packaging including plastic and other disposable bags. *2011*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 2.7.2 Work with Metro Vancouver on programs to reduce the use of disposable take-out food and beverage packaging including plastic and other disposable bags. *2011*

ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES:

- 2.7.3 The Provincial Government to develop EPR programs for all plastics that provide incentives for alternatives to non-recyclable plastics. *Ongoing*
- 2.7.4 The Provincial and Federal Governments to require all plastic material sold in BC to have a material code identifying its composition. *Ongoing*

Strategy 2.8: Target multi-family and industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) sectors to improve diversion rates

Multi-family residences and the commercial sector have relatively low diversion rates, in part because many premises do not have adequate facilities to accommodate recycling.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 2.8.1 Develop bylaws to require recycling in all multi-family and commercial buildings and complexes. *2011*
- (a) Develop a model bylaw and enforcement model to require recycling in multi-family and commercial buildings. *2011*
- (b) Create an advisory service for recycling programs for multi-family and commercial buildings. *2011*

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

- 2.8.2 Work with Metro Vancouver to implement recycling in multi-family and commercial buildings. *2011*

Goal 3: Recover Energy from the Waste Stream After Material Recycling

The following strategies will increase processing of the waste remaining after recycling in order to provide the highest beneficial use to society.

Strategy 3.1: Use Waste-to-Energy to provide electricity and district heating

Waste-to-Energy facilities most effectively and efficiently extract energy from the waste stream remaining after recycling and when combined with district heating can reduce the environmental impacts of energy use within the region. The planned capacity of such facilities should be compatible with waste diversion targets and initiatives and projected waste flows which remain after such diversion.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

3.1.1 Continue use of existing waste-to-energy facility in Burnaby.

- (a) Use the facility at its optimal capacity to recover available energy in the waste remaining after recycling for district energy and electricity generation. *Ongoing*
- (b) Continue to improve environmental performance of the facility with improved technologies and monitor performance to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and objectives. *Ongoing*

3.1.2 Expand the use of waste-to-energy within the region. *2015*

For the purpose of assessment, waste-to-energy may include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- targeted incineration
- industrial use of refuse derived fuel

- gasification/pyrolysis
- anaerobic digestion

or a combination of technologies

- (a) Establish a limit of 500,000 tonnes per year of new waste-to-energy capacity within the region in one or more facilities.
- (b) Ensure implementation of new waste-to-energy capacity maximizes energy recovery for use in district heating, industrial applications and electricity generation.
- (c) Monitor trends in waste reduction, recycling and waste flows and implement additional waste-to-energy capacity if, and only if, justified on the basis of these trends.
- (d) Scale any additional waste-to-energy capacity so that total waste-to-energy capacity in the region does not exceed the most probable minimum waste flow projected over the economic life of those facilities.
- (e) Monitor the waste-to-energy facility (ies) to ensure compliance.

3.1.3 Locate new waste-to-energy capacity within the Region on the basis of: *2015*

site availability; suitability of site for providing district heating from recovered energy; potential for site to optimize network of transfer stations; results of local screening level impact assessment and triple bottom line analysis; and results of community consultation process for each potential site.

3.1.4 If expanded use of waste-to-energy within the region is not possible then establish waste-to-energy capacity outside the region.

- (a) Establish a limit of 500,000 tonnes per year of new waste-to-energy capacity outside the region.
- (b) Ensure implementation of new waste-to-energy capacity maximizes energy recovery

- for use in district heating, industrial applications and electricity generation.
- (c) Monitor trends in waste reduction, recycling and waste flows and implement additional waste-to-energy capacity if, and only if, justified on the basis of these trends.
 - (d) Scale any additional waste-to-energy capacity so that total waste-to-energy capacity does not exceed the most probable minimum waste flow projected over the economic life of those facilities.
 - (e) Monitor the waste-to-energy facility(ies) to ensure compliance.
- 3.1.5 Locate new waste-to-energy capacity outside the Region on the basis of: site availability; suitability of site for maximum energy recovery; results of local screening level impact assessment and triple bottom line analysis; and the results of community consultation for each potential site.
- 3.1.6 Ensure that new waste-to-energy facilities are designed to maximize the environmental, financial and social benefits of facilities. *2015*
- (a) Evaluate cost/benefits of proposed new facilities over their lifetime, including construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance, future retrofits and decommissioning impacts.
 - (b) Conduct an environmental impact assessment of the waste-to-energy facility(ies), based on applicable provincial and federal government requirements.
 - (c) Evaluation criteria will include: use of best available commercial technology; emissions outperform applicable environmental standards; alignment with sustainability principles; electricity and district heating production; beneficial use of ash; metals recovery; potential local job creation; and opportunities for research and education.
- 3.1.7 Recover metals and ash from new and existing waste-to-energy facilities for beneficial use. *Ongoing*
- (a) Work with regulatory agencies to identify and remove barriers to beneficial use of ash.
 - (b) Maximize metal recovery from the waste stream after recycling.
 - (c) Process bottom and fly ash to generate products for beneficial use.
 - (d) Use processed bottom and fly ash beneficially for highest value applications available.
 - (e) Establish supply agreements to provide bottom and fly ash for beneficial use.
- 3.1.8 Recover energy from regional utility materials that cannot be recycled, including liquid waste and water utilities *Ongoing*
- (a) Recover energy from drinking water treatment processes, such organic filter media that cannot be recycled.
 - (b) Use waste-to-energy to process grit and screenings from wastewater treatment for beneficial uses, where appropriate.
 - (c) Use reclaimed water from wastewater treatment plants in waste-to-energy steam generation or district heating, if viable.

Strategy 3.2: Recover energy from other solid waste management facilities

Valuable methane in landfill gas will be captured and used to generate clean electricity or heat.

MUNICIPALITIES (CITY OF VANCOUVER) WILL:

- 3.2.1 Recover landfill gas from Vancouver Landfill and strive to maximize the beneficial use of the recovered gas. *Ongoing*

Strategy 3.3: Utilize non-recyclable material as fuel

Some materials cannot be recycled. However, such materials can provide a valuable source of fuel, replacing virgin fossil fuels.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 3.3.1 Direct recoverable loads of combustible material received at transfer stations to public or private energy recovery facilities *2012*
- 3.3.2 Ban wood from landfill disposal. *2012*

MUNICIPALITIES (CITY OF VANCOUVER) WILL:

- 3.3.3 Collaborate with Metro Vancouver in ensuring actions 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 are carried out at solid waste management facilities operated by the City of Vancouver. *2012*

ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES:

- 3.3.4 Provincial Government to develop material and energy requirements for existing and future stewardship programs to use the non-recyclable portion of returned material as fuel rather than landfilling. *2012*

Goal 4: Dispose of All Remaining Waste in Landfill, after Material Recycling and Energy Recovery

Strategy 4.1: Utilize the Vancouver Landfill as a disposal site

Waste will remain after recycling and energy recovery. Additionally, as a result of ensuring that waste-to-energy facilities are sized to be compatible with waste reduction and diversion objectives, there will be residual (post recycling) waste flows which exceed the aggregate capacity of the region's waste-to-energy facilities. Such waste must be disposed of in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner. The Vancouver Landfill provides a local solution for remaining waste.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 4.1.1 Use the Vancouver Landfill to dispose of any remaining waste not directed to waste-to-energy facilities, subject to any fixed limits identified in the Operational Certificate of the landfill, related contracts, agreements between Vancouver, Delta, and Metro Vancouver and regulations. *Ongoing*
- (a) Monitor the Vancouver Landfill to ensure compliance.
- 4.1.2 Report annually on the remaining capacity of the waste management system and prior to the closure of Vancouver Landfill, reassess the region's waste-to-energy and disposal options. *Ongoing*

MUNICIPALITIES (CITY OF VANCOUVER AND THE CORPORATION OF DELTA) WILL:

- 4.1.3 Work with Metro Vancouver to accommodate residual waste flows at the Vancouver Landfill subject to any fixed limits identified in the Operational Certificate of the landfill, related contracts, agreements and regulations. *Ongoing*
- 4.1.4 Where limits in the Operational Certificate, contracts, agreements and regulations appear to work contrary to the overall interests of the regional community, review the particular provisions in good faith with the Province, Metro Vancouver and any other involved party to determine if there is a solution acceptable to all affected parties. *Ongoing*

Strategy 4.2: Ensure a disposal site is available for DLC waste

Notwithstanding efforts to increase recycling, local public and private disposal sites for DLC waste are expected to reach their capacity in the near future. Collaboration with local and out-of-region stakeholders is necessary to anticipate DLC waste flows and identify future disposal sites.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 4.2.1 Assess long-term disposal of demolition, landclearing, and construction (DLC) waste remaining after recycling in collaboration with the private sector, neighbouring regional districts and First Nations communities. *Ongoing*
- 4.2.2 Identify disposal sites for DLC waste remaining after recycling that will be available when existing disposal facilities reach their capacity. *Ongoing*

Strategy 4.3: Establish contingency disposal sites

During the implementation of, or, following the implementation of Goal 3, if waste-to-energy capacity and/or local landfill capacity do not provide adequate disposal capacity, Metro Vancouver will need to use out-of-region landfill(s) for disposing of non-recyclable waste.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

4.3.1 Ensure adequate landfill capacity for:

- non-combustible and non-recyclable material; and
- municipal solid waste in excess of waste-to-energy and in-region landfill capacity (including allowances for variability in waste flows and short term operational disruption), and non-recyclable ash.

Ongoing as required

- 4.3.2 If sufficient waste-to-energy or landfill capacity is not available in the Region, this plan explicitly permits Metro Vancouver to seek and utilize the best available out-of-region landfill(s) for the disposal of remaining waste, subject to that facility having appropriate permits, from the local permitting jurisdiction in which it is located, to accept such waste.

Ongoing as required

- (a) Monitor contingency disposal site(s) for performance and compliance. *Ongoing*

Strategy 4.4: Use adaptive management to address evolving needs

A key feature of the plan is adaptive management—monitoring progress, identifying challenges, and finding solutions to overcome challenges. Through monitoring, assessment, and collaboration, Metro Vancouver and its members will continue to adapt and evolve their solid waste management operations and infrastructure and create more resilient and adaptable systems.

METRO VANCOUVER WILL:

- 4.4.1 In the event of circumstances such as an operational disruption or closure at a facility identified in the Plan, the region will be prepared to send surplus waste to an out-of-region landfill until sufficient processing or disposal capacity becomes available in the region. Permitted landfill(s) will be selected based on:

- (a) ability to provide service on a short term or interim basis
- (b) sustainability principles. *Ongoing*

- 4.4.2 Continue to assess the success of initiatives outlined in the Plan against the overall trends in waste generation and the performance of waste-to-energy facilities to determine the need for an emphasis of future resource allocations to the various strategies and actions. *Ongoing*

- 4.4.3 Continue to receive advice from the Waste Management Committee. *Ongoing*

4.4.4 In collaboration with municipalities, biennially produce a progress report on plan implementation for distribution to the Ministry of Environment that:

- (a) summarizes progress from the previous two years on regional and municipal plan implementation, the status of performance measures, and relevant education and outreach programs.
- (b) includes summaries and budget estimates for proposed Metro Vancouver and municipal ISWRMP implementation programs for the subsequent two calendar years.

Ongoing every two years

4.4.5 Will obtain public feedback on the report by making the report available through Metro Vancouver's website and by holding a special meeting of the Metro Vancouver Waste Management Committee to receive public comments and input on the report.

Ongoing every two years

4.4.6 In collaboration with members and the Ministry of Environment, undertake a comprehensive review and update of the plan on a five-year cycle.

Ongoing every five years

MUNICIPALITIES WILL:

4.4.7 Work with Metro Vancouver to give effect to 4.4.4, 4.4.5, and 4.4.6. *Ongoing*

Performance Measures

Metro Vancouver will develop a waste accounting system for the entire solid waste management system, identifying the quantities generated, recycled, composted, used for energy recovery, and disposed in landfill. Comparison of per capita disposal values will provide the most accurate assessment of progress of the plan.

The following performance measures will monitor progress in achieving the specific goals. Performance should be considered in the context of 2008 waste management data. Performance Measures for each goal are:

Goal 1: Minimize Waste Generation

- Waste generation per capita tracked year-over-year
- Waste generation per capita for residential and commercial waste tracked year-over-year
- Increase of product stewardship initiatives by senior governments to more than two initiatives every three years

Goal 2: Maximize Reuse, Recycling and Material Recovery

- Overall diversion rate tracked year-over-year
- Diversion rate per capita tracked year-over-year
- Tracking of material recycling tonnage

Goal 3: Recover Energy from the Waste Stream After Material Recycling

- Energy outputs from solid waste and its beneficial use tracked year-over-year
- Energy outputs recovered from materials that cannot be recycled through recycling efforts and stewardship programs
- Greenhouse gas production tracked year-over-year

Goal 4: Dispose of all Remaining Waste in Landfill, after Material Recycling and Energy Recovery

- Quantity of treated and untreated waste per capita going to landfill is tracked year-over-year

Financial Implications

Roles and Responsibilities

Solid waste management services are provided for the region collaboratively by Metro Vancouver, member municipalities, and the private sector. While the roles of each party may overlap, primary roles for recycling include: Metro Vancouver establishes policy for waste diversion initiatives, member municipalities implement recycling programs including collection within their municipalities, and the private sector provides collection services, manages material brokerage and physical recycling of materials including provision of infrastructure for recycling facilities.

Responsibilities for disposal of the remaining solid waste includes: Metro Vancouver establishes policy for waste disposal, and manages infrastructure and operations of transfer and disposal facilities; member municipalities manage solid waste collection services; and the private sector may provide services for collection, and operation of transfer and disposal facilities. The main exception to these roles is the ownership and operation of the Vancouver Transfer Station and Landfill by the City of Vancouver.

Cost of Solid Waste Management

Funding for material recycling is provided by residents and businesses through one of two mechanisms. Materials with no associated industry stewardship program, such as paper, are funded from businesses and residents to recycling collectors (municipalities, or private sector contractors) either through municipal taxes or through direct contracts with collectors. Materials covered by Extended Producer Responsibility programs, such as beverage containers, are typically funded through deposits paid by consumers to the industry association which then carries responsibility for collection and recycling of the materials.

As outlined in Table 1, within Metro Vancouver, net expenditures associated with recycling activities is currently estimated to be \$190 million annually. This reflects the cost paid to contractors for collection, transportation, and processing of recyclable materials. Following implementation of actions within this Plan, regional recycling net expenditures are projected to increase by 42% to \$270 million annually – an increase of \$80 million each year. The increase in economic activity will result in a corresponding increase in the diversion rate from 55% to 70% - a 27% increase. The cost increase of 42% producing a 27% increase in recycling reflects diminishing returns with respect to recycling materials with lower value, or more expensive processes and infrastructure. This trend of diminishing returns is anticipated to continue as the 70% diversion target is approached since the remaining materials become more challenging and costly to recycle.

TABLE 1 REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – NET EXPENDITURES

	35 Year Net Cost (\$ billion)	Annual Net Cost (\$ million)	Per Capita Cost (\$)
Total Current SWMP	\$20	\$550	\$247
Total Proposed ISWRMP	\$18	\$490	\$220
Difference	(\$2)	(\$60)	(\$27)
Current Recycling (55%)	\$7	\$190	\$85
Proposed Recycling (70%)	\$10	\$270	\$121
Difference	\$3	\$80	\$36
Current Disposal	\$13	\$360	\$162
Proposed Disposal	\$8	\$220	\$99
Difference	(\$5)	(\$140)	(\$63)

Funding for management of the materials remaining after recycling is provided by residents and businesses to solid waste collectors (municipalities or private sector contractors) either through municipal taxes or through direct contracts with the private sector collectors.

Within Metro Vancouver, net expenditures associated with solid waste disposal are currently estimated to be \$360 million annually. This reflects the cost for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste remaining after recycling. Following implementation of actions within this Plan, regional solid waste disposal net expenditures are projected to decrease by 39% to \$220 million annually – a decrease of \$140 million each year. This decrease is due to the reduction in waste quantities, and increased revenues from energy recovery through actions outlined in Goal 3 of the Plan.

The system costs for both recycling and disposal are also expressed in Table 1 on a per-capita basis. The per-capita cost for recycling will be higher than disposal, reflecting the greater quantities of recyclable materials. However, pricing will be established to ensure a financial incentive to encourage recycling and waste diversion.

The costs identified in Table 1 reflect expenditures based upon the actions identified in the Plan which includes additional waste-to-energy capacity provided within the region. Alternately, if waste-to-energy capacity is provided out-of-region, net costs are anticipated to increase by \$1.5 billion dollars over 35 years, or, \$43 million annually. Similarly, if out-of-region landfill capacity is pursued, net costs are anticipated to increase by \$1.5 billion over the same time frame, or \$43 million annually compared to the proposed plan. It is expected that the cost to export waste to the U.S. would be similar to those presented for out-of-region landfill.

While Table 1 identifies the net regional expenditures on waste management, it does not account for the regional economy associated with recycling and disposal. There is considerable economic activity that takes place in the process of recycling the collected materials into new goods as an alternative to virgin feedstocks. Although difficult to estimate, the economy associated with remanufacturing recycled materials into new products exceeds the costs for collection, transportation and processing. Net expenditures associated with disposal more closely reflect the entire disposal economy since there is little economic activity that occurs following disposal. While this Plan places much greater emphasis on

waste reduction and recycling, and shifts regional net expenditures in alignment with this emphasis, there is an even greater shift in the overall regional economy from disposal to waste reduction and recycling. As a result, the regional economy for waste reduction and recycling far exceeds that for waste disposal and therefore is reflective of the priority placed upon waste reduction, reuse and recycling as outlined in this plan.

Pricing Strategies

The costs of operating the integrated solid waste and resource recovery system, including initiatives to encourage waste reduction, reuse and recycling, will be funded from revenues from users of the system (principally the tipping fee) and from revenues from recovered resources (recycled materials and recovered energy).

Residents and businesses will have an economic incentive to invest in waste diversion initiatives, arising primarily from the difference between the cost of recycling and the tipping fee for waste disposal at public facilities. The regional tipping fee will continue to be set at a rate to recover Metro Vancouver's cost to manage the solid waste system. The tipping fee for many recyclable materials will be reduced or waived at regional facilities to encourage participation. By utilizing this economic incentive of reducing or waiving the tipping fee for recyclable materials, positive behaviour will be encouraged thereby driving an increase in the material diverted from the disposal stream and helping to achieve the 70 percent diversion target. Pricing will be established so that the most expensive choice for residents and businesses will be to place materials in garbage cans and dumpsters for disposal.

Ownership and Financing

There are options to be considered for facility ownership and the related business model for all new facilities contemplated in this Plan. Currently, the existing waste-to-energy facility in Burnaby is owned by Metro Vancouver and operated by a contractor under a long-term operating agreement. The benefits of facility ownership include the accrual to Metro Vancouver of debt reduction once debt has been fully serviced, full control of all upgrades associated with the facility, no need for put-or-pay contracts, the ability to fully maximize revenues to offset costs, the control of all indirect costs including royalty payments, the control and negotiation of all operating certificates and the ability to further minimize cost by not requiring a profit margin. The consideration of the benefits of ownership was paramount when the decision was made in 2000 by the Board to purchase the Ashcroft Ranch and pursue the development of a Metro Vancouver owned landfill. In selecting the ownership and business model for new facilities Metro Vancouver will choose the option that results in the best available financial position for the residents and businesses of the region.

Where capital needs to be raised and debt financed, the least expensive alternative is Metro Vancouver ownership with financing provided through the Municipal Finance Authority. In addition to this financing structure, Metro Vancouver will explore other structures including Public Private Partnerships (3P) on a facility specific basis, where capital financing may be provided by the private sector partner.

As the outcomes of this plan contribute to the achievement of provincial and federal environmental and energy goals, and as regional and municipal financial resources are limited, and as public investment in the actions set out in this plan will assist in achieving the goals of this plan and are in the public interest, financial support from provincial and federal sources will be sought to implement waste diversion programs and develop facilities identified in the Plan.

Financial Details

Direct expenditures by Metro Vancouver and member municipalities for Goals 1 and 2 of the draft Plan are estimated to cost \$170 million in one-time capital costs, and \$40 million in annual operating costs. Significant initiatives provided through these expenditures (action number provided for reference) include: establish and progressively expand a network of eco-centres (2.2.4); divert organics from the waste stream through separated collection from residential and industrial, commercial and institutional sectors, and establishing one or more organics processing facilities (2.6.2, 2.6.3); provide information and education including social marketing programs (1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 2.2.2, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.4.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.3, 2.6.2, 2.6.3, 2.7.1); regionally mandate DLC recycling at jobsites (2.4.5); and regionally mandate recycling in all multi-family and commercial buildings (2.8.1, 2.8.2).

Expenditures for actions identified in Goals 1 and 2 will be funded through tipping fees received for waste disposal and from revenues associated with actions. For example, expenditures for eco-centres will be partially offset by compensation from industry stewards for EPR material collection at the eco-centres and from private sector partners operating at eco-centres. Revenue from compost or energy sales at organics processing facilities will offset the costs associated with operating these proposed facilities.

Direct expenditures by Metro Vancouver and member municipalities for Goals 3 and 4 of the draft Plan are dependent upon the financing and ownership structure for new facilities. If new disposal facilities are provided by and owned by Metro Vancouver, costs for Goals 3 and 4 are estimated to be \$440 million in one-time capital costs. Annual operating costs are projected to be approximately \$15 million lower than current costs. Under this financing and ownership structure, tipping fees for

waste disposal will increase initially during the 15 year amortization period. Following debt retirement, tipping fees will decrease considerably reflecting the net revenue from new waste-to-energy capacity and no debt repayment costs. Over a 30 year operating period, total revenues for new waste-to-energy facilities are projected to exceed the total expenditures resulting in a net revenue. Profit will continue to increase each subsequent year as revenues are accrued in the absence of any capital repayment costs. This is favourable over a 30 year operating period when compared to a \$3.1 billion expenditure for an option emphasizing mechanical-biological-treatment processing or a \$1.5 billion expenditure for an option emphasizing landfilling.

Provision of waste-to-energy capacity is estimated on the basis of a single new facility providing 500,000 tonnes capacity annually. Distributed systems of waste-to-energy using several smaller facilities will provide social and environmental benefits in the form of additional facilities and the corresponding increased convenience to customers, and reduced emissions and congestion from transportation of waste from regional transfer stations. Financially, a distributed system would reduce the need for transfer stations and associated costs, but would also reduce economies of scale provided by a larger capacity facility and result in higher costs.

If new waste-to-energy facilities are owned and financed by the private sector, costs for Goals 3 and 4 may be recovered over a longer time frame and the regional tipping fees could increase gradually over time due to inflated contract costs. Over a 30 year operating period, privately owned facilities could cost hundreds of millions of dollars more than public ownership if increasing energy revenues accrue to the operator. Accordingly, Metro Vancouver will pursue the ownership and financing model that is in the best interest of member municipalities, residents, and businesses within the region.



PRINTED IN CANADA ON RECYCLED PAPER

From: <http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/166/2/212#TBL2>

“Relative to passenger vehicle occupants, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and pedestrians are 58.3, 2.3, and 1.5 times, respectively, more likely to be fatally injured on a given trip.”

“Our findings suggest that a shift from passenger vehicle travel (lower risk) to nonmotorized travel (higher risk) could result in an overall increase in the numbers of people killed in traffic.”

“Measures that prevent crashes and injuries for pedestrians and bicyclists are needed, especially given the recent focus on increasing physical activity through active travel. The benefits of physical activity, including prevention of obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and other chronic conditions, must be balanced against the increased injury risks for pedestrians and bicyclists traveling on roadways.”

From: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/media/documents/roadsafety/rs200401e.pdf>

“Even though pedestrian fatalities and injuries have decreased over the 10-year period, the 65+ age group still accounts for the greatest number of pedestrian fatalities – 27 percent of males and 39 percent of females based on the 10-year averages. Considering that in 1992, 9.8 percent of the male population were in the 65+ age group rising to 10.9 percent in 2001, and 13.4 percent of the female population were in the same age group in 1992 increasing to 14.3 percent by 2001, the fatalities in this age group were significantly over-represented for both genders. Among road safety professionals, this is cause for concern, which will increase in the future as Canada’s population ages.”

“ of the fatally injured pedestrians tested for alcohol in 2001, 40.5 percent had been drinking or had a BAC [blood alcohol concentration] reading greater than 0 mg%. That percentage was up from 37.6 percent in 2000 and only 3.4 percentage points lower than in 1991 at 43.9 percent. This is one area that has not shown much improvement over the 10-year period.”

From: <http://www.icbc.com/road-safety/safety-research/traffic-coll-stats-2007.pdf#Variables. frag>

This extensive report does not provide the relative risk if using the automobile, cycling, or walking. It does provide accident and fatality rates per person or per trip. Unfortunately trip lengths are not equal for the various modes. Hence one cannot evaluate the relative risk/km of these modes.

From: <http://www.vtpi.org/safetrav.pdf>

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2010 Council Correspondence

Correspondence addressed to Mayor and Council.

February

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March

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April

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WV drops public correspondence from council agenda



The North Shore municipality don't provide all public correspondence online.

File photo

By [Rebecca Aldous - North Shore Outlook](#)

Published: **April 14, 2010 1:00 PM**

Updated: **April 14, 2010 1:55 PM**

The abrupt disappearance of public correspondence on West Vancouver's council agenda should raise alarm bells among residents, says a well-known B.C. political science professor.

Since March 15, the district stopped posting letters to mayor and council on its council meeting agendas and online.

Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones said the move was something the district has been talking about for a long time. Not including such items saves paper and staff time, she added.

"The challenge is we have to take the names off the letters," Goldsmith-Jones said, noting that decision was made due to legal advice after issues arose during the controversial highway development through Eagle Ridge Bluffs.

Political author and University of Victoria professor Dennis Pilon questions why the district's lawyers recommended removing the names of all letter-writers, while other municipalities are guided by privacy rules set in the Community Charter.

Over the past 15 years, an increase in surveillance and the permanence of records has turned people's attention to the question of privacy, Pilon said. However, it comes with a dangerous downside.

"We have seen a number of governmental bodies and bureaucracies use privacy as an excuse to restrict people's access to information," Pilon warned.

Most municipalities are feeling the crunch of the recession and provincial downloading, but they shouldn't cut cost at <http://www.printthis.clickability.com/pt/cpt?action=cpt&title=North+Shore+Outlook+-+WV+dro...> 5/18/2010

the expense of transparency and access, he added.

Pilon likens correspondence records to a library. People may not need the information right away, but the value is, if they do, there is a repository so they can find the information easily.

“If a council says we never heard anything about this, then we can go back and say ‘Well you got three letters on it so why didn’t you do anything.’ That is an important kind of accountability which will be lost if the council doesn’t make that information available,” Pilon said.

West Van’s move to drop public correspondence on the council agenda is not new to the North Shore. Neither the City of North Vancouver nor the District of North Vancouver publicly post all letters addressed to mayor and council. The district uses an internal system which allows mayor and council to track correspondence and response by staff.

“The correspondence is not considered confidential (unless marked ‘confidential’), simply that the system the district uses is not accessible to the public,” North Van’s district spokesperson Jeanine Bratina wrote in an email. “Hard copies could be made available from files if someone wanted to review it.”

The City of North Vancouver does likewise. If a resident wants to track down correspondence not placed on the agenda by a council member for discussion, they must file a Freedom of Information request.

The Corporation of Delta places all its letters to council and mayor online, with letter-writers’ names visible except if the subject matter is considered private by the Community Charter.

This service helps residents align concerns and organize community events, Delta Coun. Scott Hamilton said.

“We are not overwhelmed by it,” he said, noting the corporation has a population of approximately 100,000 people. “We don’t have specific plans to eliminate it.”

West Van Coun. Michael Smith said it’s inconsistent to expect people addressing council meetings to provide their names and not letter-writers.

He understands staff’s wish to eliminate paper use, but said the correspondence should be placed online.

Coun. Michael Lewis expressed the same desire. The issue is far from over, Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones said. Although there is no council resolution to bring the topic back for formal discussion, Goldsmith-Jones says it will reach council’s table.

raldous@northshoreoutlook.com

0055-20-UBCM1



MEMBER NOTICE

**TO: Mayor and Council
Chair and Regional District Board
Administrator**

FROM: UBCM Secretariat

DATE: May 11, 2010

RE: CHANGES TO LIQUOR LICENSING POLICY

The province on April 29, 2010 introduced Bill 20: The Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act No. 3. The legislation contains amendments to the Liquor Control and Licensing Act which may affect local government. UBCM is writing to make you aware that changes are being proposed to provincial liquor licensing policy and to get your feedback on the issues identified in the legislation. We look forward to your comments and will be forwarding this information to the province.

A number of the legislative changes introduced appear to place limitations on the need to consult with local government over certain types of liquor licensing provisions. The potential impact of the changes and how it might limit local government input into the liquor licensing process is not known as UBCM was not consulted about any of the changes. We have written the province setting out our concerns regarding the failure to consult with local government on the legislative changes.

The Community Charter outlines the principles of municipal-provincial relations and states that consultation is needed on matters of mutual interest and that local government be provided an opportunity to comment on the changes that are being proposed. In the case of the legislative amendments to the Liquor Control and Licensing Act the consultation requirements outlined in the Charter were not met.

Outlined below is a summary of some of the changes proposed to the Liquor Control and Licensing Act in Bill 20:

Major public safety initiatives:

- Clarify statutory authority to assess the personal suitability of anyone involved in the control or management of a licensed establishment to minimize risk of criminal/gang infiltration – currently in place through branch policy
- Allow the LCLB general manager to temporarily suspend liquor licences for up to 14 days without a hearing in extraordinary circumstances
- Allow the LCLB and police to hire minors to help monitor whether licensees are complying with ID checking rules – minors would be under supervision and not allowed to consume alcohol
- Clarify that it is illegal to have open liquor in public
- Provisions for greater control over who may obtain a special occasion licence and where the event may be held, and for holding special occasion licence holders accountable for infractions such as intoxication and service to minors.
- Provision to licence rural agency, manufacturer and private wine stores and hold them to the same compliance and enforcement rules as other private liquor retail outlets

Streamlining, good governance and deregulation initiatives:

- Allow for seniors' care homes to serve liquor to residents and their guests – liquor service is currently restricted to residents
- Provision to simplify the process for local government/First Nation input on low risk liquor-primary licence applications (e.g., small capacity lounges)
- Allow the LCLB general manager to reinstate a licence if it is renewed after the expiry date
- Provision to permit financial relationships between liquor manufacturers and licensees (except for UBrews/UVins)
- Provision to modernize trade practice relationships between liquor manufacturers and licensees
- Transfer the club licence provisions from the Act to the Regulations
- Consolidate all gaming regulations within the Gaming Act, to be regulated by the Gaming Policy and Enforcement Branch
- Provision to allow liquor manufacturers and agents to donate liquor to charity special occasion licence events
- Allow all licensees to support and sponsor community activities and events – currently only liquor manufacturers may sponsor events
- Add herbal remedies containing alcohol to the list of products that may be exempted from the Liquor Control and Licensing Act
- Allow licensees to pre-mix drinks
- Provision to amend the process for bringing in small amounts of alcohol into BC from elsewhere in Canada for personal use

- Clarify that agents may not sell to the public or to licensees, but may sell to Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB)
- Allow the LDB general manager (rather than minister) to decide how forfeited liquor will be disposed
- Repeal redundant provisions about reporting the value of seized liquor to the Minister of Finance
- Eliminate the requirement that police notify the LCLB general manager in writing whenever they seize liquor
- Provision to allow certain rural agency stores in remote areas to sell to licensees as is presently permitted under their appointment

The two changes that would affect local government directly are proposed in:

Section 120: [Liquor Control and Licensing Act, section 11.3] deletes the requirement for consultation with local governments or first nations on renewal of a prescribed class or category of licence.

Section 120: [Liquor Control and Licensing Act, section 11.31] allows regulations to exempt certain classes of licences, establishments or licensed establishments from requirements to consult with local governments and first nations and allows for regulations to provide an alternative process for consultation in that case.

UBCM has written the province outlining our concerns regarding their failure to consult on the proposed changes to the Liquor Control and Licensing Act. We would appreciate any comments your community may have on the legislative changes.

UBCM is looking to sharing your concerns about this matter with the Minister. We are also considering re-establishing a Liquor Licensing Working Group to discuss these changes and other liquor licensing issues of concern to local government with the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch.

Please contact Ken Vance, Senior Policy Advisor if you have any questions (Ph: 604-270-8226 Ex.114; e-mail: kvance@ubcm.ca).



THE DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION BYLAW

BYLAW 6078

Effective Date – September 26, 1988

CONSOLIDATED FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY

This is a consolidation of the bylaws below. The amending bylaws have been combined with the original bylaw for convenience only. This consolidation is not a legal document. Certified copies of the original bylaws should be consulted for all interpretations and applications of the bylaw on this subject.

Original Bylaw

[Bylaw 6078](#)

Date of Adoption

September 26, 1988

Amending Bylaw

[Bylaw 6492](#)
[Bylaw 6549](#)

Date of Adoption

January 18, 1993
September 13, 1993

The bylaw numbers in the margin of this consolidation refer to the bylaws that amended the principal bylaw (Public Notification Bylaw – Bylaw 6078). The number of any amending bylaw that has been repealed is not referred to in this consolidation.

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER

BYLAW 6078

A bylaw to provide for notification of the public pursuant to the MUNICIPAL ACT

The Council for The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver enacts the following:

TITLE

1.This bylaw may be cited as the "**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION BYLAW**".

APPLICABILITY

2.The procedures contained in this bylaw shall apply to the following situations:

- (a)Amendments to the "**District of North Vancouver Zoning Bylaw, 1965**";
- (b)Amendments to the "**District of North Vancouver Subdivision Control Bylaw, 1956**", which have the effect of changing the density of an area (designation of Small Lot Infill Areas);
- (c)Amendments to, or adoption of, official community plans;
- (d)Issuance of temporary commercial or industrial use permits;
- (e)Issuance of development variance permits;
- (f)Issuance of development permits; and
- (g)Approval of strata title conversions.

REZONING

- 3.When a proposed amendment to the "**District of North Vancouver Zoning Bylaw, 1965**" has the effect of rezoning an area from one zone to another zone, or when a public hearing has been waived by Council pursuant to Section 956(4) of the Municipal Act, or when a proposed amendment to the "**District of North Vancouver Subdivision Bylaw, 1956**" has the effect of changing the density of an area, the Municipal Clerk shall mail or otherwise deliver a notice
- (a)to the owners and tenants in occupation of all real property within the subject area; and
 - (b)to the owners and tenants in occupation of real property, any part of which is within 50 metres of the subject area.

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLANS

4. Written notices shall not be sent out for a public hearing for an official community plan bylaw, EXCEPT THAT where an amendment is proposed to an official community plan where fewer than 10 parcels owned by fewer than 10 persons are the subject of the bylaw, section 3 of this bylaw shall apply.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- 5.(a) In all cases, notification of public hearings shall be given to the registered owners of property according to the latest addresses shown in the Property Master file at the date of first reading of the bylaw and the tenants in occupation at the time of mailing.
- (b) Where 10 or more parcels owned by 10 or more persons are the subject of a rezoning, Council will consider on a case-by-case basis the area, if any, within which written notice of a public hearing will be sent out.
- (c) Copies of the public hearing Notices shall be sent to affected ratepayers' groups, the District Libraries and the Community Cable Television Station.
- (d) One or more signs shall be posted by the applicant, on the site subject to the rezoning, or in as close proximity as possible to the site, which explain in general terms, the proposed land use change.
(6549)
- (e) A notice of public hearing shall
- (i) be published in not less than 2 consecutive issues of a local newspaper, the last publication to appear not less than 3 nor more than 10 days prior to the date of the hearing,
 - (ii) state the time, date, and place of the hearing and, in general terms, the purpose of the hearing,
 - (iii) illustrate or describe the location of the area that is the subject of the hearing, where appropriate, and
 - (iv) indicate where further information may be obtained.

NOTIFICATION WHEN A PUBLIC HEARING IS WAIVED

- 6.(a) Council may waive a public hearing when an official community plan is in effect for the area subject to rezoning and the proposed bylaw is consistent with the intent of the plan. However, notification is required. Under the supervision of the Municipal Clerk, a notice shall
- (i) be published in not less than 2 consecutive issues of a local newspaper, the last publication to appear not less than 3 nor more than 10 days before the bylaw is given third reading,
 - (ii) state the purpose of the bylaw, including details and a map of the land(s) under consideration, and
 - (iii) indicate where the bylaw may be perused and further information obtained.
- (b) If the bylaw alters the permitted use or density, but is still in compliance with the official community plan, the notice will be sent to the owners and tenants in occupation of the subject land(s) and lands within 50 metres of the subject area.

STRATA TITLE CONVERSION

7. Prior to Council's consideration of an application for strata title conversion and under supervision of the Social Planner, written notice shall be sent, via certified mail, to all tenants in occupation, advising them of the proposal to convert the structure to a strata titled building.

TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL USE PERMITS

- 8.(a) Where Council proposes to issue a temporary commercial or industrial use permit, the Municipal Clerk shall mail or otherwise deliver a notice
- (i) to the owners and tenants in occupation of all real property within the area subject to the proposed permit, and
 - (ii) to the owners and tenants in occupation of real property any part of which is within 50 metres of the subject area.
- (b) Prior to Council's final consideration of a temporary commercial or industrial use permit a notice describing the proposed use shall be published once in a local newspaper not less than 3 nor more than 14 days prior to adoption of the resolution to issue the permit.

DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMITS

- 9.(a) Where Council proposes to issue a development variance permit, the Municipal Clerk shall mail or otherwise deliver a notice of the proposed permit at least 10 days before adoption of the resolution to issue the permit
- (i) to the owners or tenants in occupation of all real property within the subject area, and
 - (ii) to the owners and tenants in occupation of real property adjacent to any part of the subject area, EXCEPT THAT where, in the opinion of Council, a greater impact is anticipated, all owners and tenants in occupation of real property any part of which is within 50 metres of the subject area shall be notified.
- (b) Newspaper notification is not required unless warranted by Council in special circumstances.

ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIRED

- 10.(a) Where the municipality is the majority owner/tenant in occupation within the area specified in the bylaw to be considered by Council, the staff shall report to the Council, in each instance, with its recommendation for reasonable additional direct notification.
- (b) Where access to the parcel or parcels subject to rezoning is limited to one opened road allowance, notices shall be sent to all owners and tenants in occupation of real property fronting on that access as far as the first junction with another opened road.

SUBDIVISION APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 994 OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT

11. In cases where the creation of a lot, under section 994 of the Municipal Act, might be considered controversial or have an impact on the adjacent residents, Council may, upon consideration of the recommendation of the Approving Officer, instruct that a poll of neighbours be undertaken, by letter, within a defined area.

12. APPLICATION FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PUBLIC HOUSES OR MARINE PUBLIC HOUSES

Deleted.

(6492)

PUBLIC MEETINGS - OTHER

12. Notification of a public meeting or open house held by the municipality for the presentation of and public response to the following:

- a development permit application;
- a background planning report;
- a transportation report;
- a downtown revitalization programme;
- a tree cutting permit application; or
- any other purpose as determined by Council;

shall include mailed notice to all owners and tenants in occupation within the subject area or householder notification only where warranted by special circumstances, except for development permit applications where notification shall include mailed notice in accordance with the requirements for a public hearing as set out in section 3 of this bylaw.

REPEAL

13. The "**Notice of Public Hearing Bylaw**" (Bylaw 5758) is repealed.

Amended by: 6492 6549

Notice of public hearing

892 (1) If a public hearing is to be held under section 890 (1), the local government must give notice of the hearing

(a) in accordance with this section, and

(b) in the case of a public hearing on an official community plan that includes a schedule under section 970.1 (3) (b), in accordance with section 974.

(2) The notice must state the following:

(a) the time and date of the hearing;

(b) the place of the hearing;

(c) in general terms, the purpose of the bylaw;

(d) the land or lands that are the subject of the bylaw;

(e) the place where and the times and dates when copies of the bylaw may be inspected.

(3) The notice must be published in at least 2 consecutive issues of a newspaper, the last publication to appear not less than 3 and not more than 10 days before the public hearing.

(4) If the bylaw in relation to which the notice is given alters the permitted use or density of any area, the notice must

(a) subject to subsection (5), include a sketch that shows the area that is the subject of the bylaw alteration, including the name of adjoining roads if applicable, and

(b) be mailed or otherwise delivered at least 10 days before the public hearing

(i) to the owners as shown on the assessment roll as at the date of the first reading of the bylaw, and

(ii) to any tenants in occupation, as at the date of the mailing or delivery of the notice,

of all parcels, any part of which is the subject of the bylaw alteration or is within a distance specified by bylaw from that part of the area that is subject to the bylaw alteration.

(5) If the location of the land can be clearly identified in the notice in a manner other than a sketch, it may be identified in that manner.

(6) The obligation to deliver a notice under subsection (4) must be considered satisfied if a reasonable effort was made to mail or otherwise deliver the notice.

(7) Subsection (4) does not apply if 10 or more parcels owned by 10 or more persons are the subject of the bylaw alteration.

(8) In respect of public hearings being held under section 890 (1) or waived under section 890 (4), a local government may, by bylaw,

(a) require the posting of a notice on land that is the subject of a bylaw, and

(b) specify the size, form and content of the notice and the manner in which and the locations where it must be posted.

(9) Specifications under subsection (8) (b) may be different for different areas, zones, uses within a zone and parcel sizes.