



AGENDA
FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL
TO BE HELD MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 2019
6:30 p.m.
EMERGENCY SERVICES BUILDING
300-8TH AVENUE NW

CALL TO ORDER

INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS

A. AGENDA APPROVAL

Pg. 1

	<i>Recommended Motion:</i> <i>THAT the agenda for the August 26, 2019 Council meeting be approved as submitted.</i>
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B. MINUTES

Pg. 7

1. Minutes of July 22, 2019 Regular Meeting

Pg. 8

	<i>Recommended Motion:</i> <i>THAT the Minutes of July 22, 2019 Regular Meeting be adopted as submitted.</i>
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2. Minutes of July 24, 2019 Special Meeting

Pg. 15

	<i>Recommended Motion:</i> <i>THAT the Minutes of July 24, 2019 Regular Meeting be adopted as submitted.</i>
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C. DELEGATIONS, PETITIONS, PRESENTATIONS **Pg. 17**

1. Arrow Slocan Lakes Community Services
2. Garbage Tags & DVP Dion

Pg. 18

D. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES **Pg. 19**

NIL

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS **Pg. 20**

1. **Outstanding Actions from Council Resolution** **Pg. 21**
List dated August 26, 2019.

	<i>Recommended Motion:</i> <i>THAT the Outstanding Actions on Resolution report be received for information.</i>
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F. REPORTS FROM COUNCIL & ADMINISTRATION **Pg. 25**

1. Mayor Zeleznik Report **Pg. 26**
2. Parks & Recreation Departmental Report **Pg. 31**
3. Fire Chief Departmental Report **Pg. 32**
4. Hot Springs Departmental Report **Pg. 33**

	<i>Recommended Motion:</i> <i>THAT the Departmental report be received for information.</i>
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G. BYLAWS **Pg. 34**

NIL

H. NEW BUSINESS

Pg. 35

1. Staff Report – DVP Dion

Pg. 36

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT the Development Variance Permit for Lot 8 PLAN NEP4467 District Lot 397 Kootenay Land District, PID: 014-467-763 (114 5th Street N.W.), to reduce the front parcel line setback from 7.5 metres (25 feet) to 3.00 metres (10 feet) be approved.</i></p>
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2. Municipal Insurance Association of BC (MIABC) Voting Delegate

Pg. 39

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council appoint a new voting delegate, and two alternates.</i></p>
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3. Staff Report – Reducing Speed on Broadway

Pg. 40

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council authorize Administration to draft an amendment to the Traffic, Street, and Sidewalk Control Bylaw, Bylaw No. 496, to reduce the speed limit on Broadway St. from 50 km/hr to 30 km/hr.</i></p>
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4. Staff Report – Bike Racks

Pg. 41

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council authorize Administration to proceed with modifying the bike racks, amending Schedule E of the Traffic Bylaw, and place the bike racks at bump outs located west of the original locations.</i></p> <p><i>Or</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council give consideration to using common bike tire racks and direct Administration to report back to Council review possible blocking designs.</i></p> <p><i>Or</i></p> <p><i>Any other action Council deems appropriate.</i></p>
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5. Staff Report – Permissive Tax Exemption

Pg. 46

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council approve the revised permissive tax exemption policy (Policy F.9) as presented</i></p> <p><i>AND THAT the permissive tax exemption requests from the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 20, Arrow and Slocan Lake Community Services Association, Nakusp Launch Club, Halcyon Assisted Living Society, Nakusp Childcare Society, Arrow Lakes Hospital Auxiliary, Old Firehall Collective Society, Arrowtarian Senior Citizens Society, Nakusp Senior Citizens Branch #71, and Kinship Connection Society be approved for 2020-</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>AND THAT the required bylaw be drafted and forwarded to Council for reading consideration at the September 9, 2019 Council meeting.</i></p>
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6. Staff Report – Tesla EV Superchargers

Pg. 50

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council approve Tesla's request to assess the feasibility of installing an 8-stall Supercharger Station at locations 1, 2, and 3 as designated on the included map.</i></p>
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7. Staff Report – Funding Agreement Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation

Pg. 68

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT the Village of Nakusp enter into the funding agreement with the Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation;</i></p> <p><i>AND THAT \$45,250 be drawn from the Community Works Fund (Gas Tax) Reserve for the funding portion due in 2019;</i></p> <p><i>AND THAT the additional \$45,250 that was originally budgeted for 2019 remain in the Community Works Fund (Gas Tax) Reserve until 2021 when it is required.</i></p>
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8. Staff Report – Appointing Members to Hot Springs Advisory Committee

Pg. 81

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council appoint Councillor Joseph Hughes, Councillor Aidan McLaren-Caux, Mayor Tom Zeleznik (Alternate), as Council representatives, and Noel Ballard, Manager of the Nakusp Hot Springs, to the Hot Springs Advisory Committee; and</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council appoint two citizens at large and one alternate: and further</i></p> <p><i>THAT the Committee review and amend its Terms of Reference at their first meeting</i></p>
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9. Staff Report - Library Agreement

Pg. 82

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council authorize the Mayor and CAO to execute the proposed License to Occupy with the Nakusp Public Library for the purpose of operating the Nakusp Public Library at 92-6th Ave N.W., commonly known as the Centennial building.</i></p>
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I. INFORMATION ITEMS

Pg. 93

- 1. Kaslo Banning Single Use Plastic**
- 2. North Cowichan UBCM Resolution**
- 3. RDCK Board Highlights July 2019**
- 4. Climate Action Program Update (CBT)**
- 5. Green Communities Committee**

Pg. 94

Pg. 95

Pg. 131

Pg. 134

Pg. 140

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT Items I1 to I_ be received for information, and that item(s) ____ be brought forward for discussion.</i></p>
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J. INQUIRIES BY COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Pg. 143

NIL

K. NOTICE OF MOTION

Pg. 144

NIL

L. QUESTIONS FROM THE PRESS OR PUBLIC

Pg. 145

M. NOTICE OF INCAMERA

Pg. 146

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT in accordance with Section 90(1)(k), “negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a municipal service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the council, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the municipality if they were held in public” of the Community Charter a closed meeting of Council be convened;</i></p> <p><i>AND THAT persons other than Council members and municipal officers be excluded from the meeting.</i></p>
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N. ITEMS BROUGHT FORWARD FROM INCAMERA

Pg. 147

NIL

O. ADJOURNMENT

Pg. 148

	<p><i>Recommended Motion:</i></p> <p><i>THAT the August 26, 2019 Council meeting be adjourned at _____ PM.</i></p>
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COVER SHEET

MINUTES

STAFF RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the following Minutes be approved as submitted/amended.

1. July 22, 2019 Regular Council Meeting
2. July 24, 2019 Special Council Meeting



**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL
HELD ON MONDAY, JULY 22, 2019
EMERGENCY SERVICES BUILDING
300-8TH AVENUE NW**

Present were:

Mayor Tom Zeleznik

Councillors Susan DeSandoli
 Aiden McLaren-Caux
 Joseph Hughes
 Ken Miller

Absent

Staff Cheryl Martens, CAO
 Mark Tennant, Treasure/Deputy CAO
 Terry Warren, Fire Chief

Gallery Press 1
 Public 3

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Zeleznik called the meeting to order at 6:30 pm.

INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS

Item H12 – Letter of Support KASA
Item H13 – Zamboni Trade for Goods

A. AGENDA APPROVAL

R0190/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor McLaren-Caux/Seconded by DeSandoli</i></p> <p><i>THAT the agenda for the July 22, 2019 Council meeting be approved as amended.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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B. MINUTES

1. Minutes of June 24, 2019 Regular Meeting

R0191/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Miller/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i> <i>THAT the Minutes of June 24, 2019 Regular Meeting be adopted as submitted.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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C. DELEGATIONS, PETITIONS, PRESENTATIONS

NIL

D. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

NIL

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. Outstanding Actions from Council Resolution
List dated July 22, 2019.

R0192/19	<i>Moved by Councillor DeSandoli/Seconded by Councillor Hughes</i> <i>THAT the Outstanding Actions on Resolution report be received for information.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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F. REPORTS FROM ADMINISTRATION

1. Parks and Recreation Departmental Report

R0193/19	<i>Moved by Councillor DeSandoli/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i> <i>THAT the Departmental report be received for information.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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G. BYLAWS

1. Bylaw 496-6, Bike Racks on Broadway Street

R0194/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Miller/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i> <i>THAT Village of Nakusp Traffic, Street and Sidewalk Control Amending Bylaw No. 496-06 read a first time.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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R0195/19	<i>Moved by Councillor McLaren-Caux/Seconded by Councillor DeSandoli</i> <i>THAT Village of Nakusp Traffic, Street and Sidewalk Control Amending Bylaw No. 496-06 read a second time.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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R0196/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Miller/Seconded by Councillor DeSandoli</i> <i>THAT Village of Nakusp Traffic, Street and Sidewalk Control Amending Bylaw No. 496-06 read a third time.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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H. NEW BUSINESS

1. Signage – Rural Dividend Grant

R0197/19	<i>Moved by Councillor McLaren-Caux/Seconded by Councillor Hughes</i> <i>THAT Council approve the application to the Rural Dividend Grant 6th Intake to increase economic development by improving signage to direct visitors to the downtown core and various municipal amenities.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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2. Installation of Fast Chargers at Centennial Building – MDL

R0198/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i> <i>THAT Council approve and sign the License to Occupy with FortisBC to install one (1) fast charger at the Centennial Building parking lot; and</i> <i>THAT the parking at each stall, including the current fast charger stall, be limited to a maximum of one-hour parking, unless otherwise specified.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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3. Re-Establishing Hot Springs Advisory Committee

R0199/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council appoint new members to the Hot Springs Advisory Committee; and</i></p> <p><i>THAT The Committee review and revise the existing Terms of Reference for Council's approval.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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4. Appointment of Members to the Nakusp Campground Expansion Committee

R0200/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council appoint Mayor Tom Zeleznik and Councillor Ken Miller, as Council representatives with Councillor Susan DeSandoli as Alternate, and Dan May, Manager of the Nakusp Municipal Campground, to the Municipal Campground Expansion Committee; and</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council appoint Beth McLeod, Kees Van der Pol, Sandra Pozdnikoff as community committee members: and further</i></p> <p><i>THAT the Committee determine its Terms of Reference at their first meeting.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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5. DVP Koenig

R0201/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i></p> <p>THAT the Development Variance Permit for Lot 1 PLAN NEP7497 District Lot 398 Kootenay Land District, PID: 013-873-130 (402 3rd Ave), to reduce the front parcel line setback from 7.5 metres (25 feet) to 3.05 metres (10 feet) be approved.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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6. Response to Request to Connect to Water – Beerstra

R0202/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council authorize the CAO to review, approve, or deny all new applications for water connections until the Water Regulations Bylaw is amended.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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R0203/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council deny the request from David and Rita Beerstra to provide a second water connection at the property located at 712 Hwy 6.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Tabled</i></p>
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7. Council Appointment List After By-Election

R0204/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Miller/Seconded by Councillor Hughes</i></p> <p><i>THAT Council approve the Council Appointment List for the duration of the Council term as submitted or as amended.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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8. RDCK Wood Stove Exchange Program

R0205/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Miller/Seconded by Councillor Hughes</i></p> <p><i>THAT the Village of Nakusp participate in the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) Woodstove exchange program in 2020, and</i></p> <p><i>THAT the Village of Nakusp fund up to ten (10) woodstoves for a maximum of \$1,000.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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9. BC Hydro Meeting Request at UBCM 2019

R0206/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i></p> <p><i>THAT Administration arrange a meeting for Council with BC Hydro at UBCM Convention 2019 to discuss the replacement of the breakwater.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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10. Permissive Tax Exemption

R0207/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i></p> <p><i>THAT staff draft a revised permissive tax exemption policy (Policy F9) to be brought forward for Councils consideration at the August 26, 2019 Council meeting, which allows for all requests to be approved.</i></p> <p><i>AND THAT the required bylaw be drafted and forwarded to Council for reading consideration at the September 9, 2019 Council meeting.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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11. 2019 By-Election

R0208/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i> <i>THAT the Chief Election Officials report dated July 22, 2019 titled 2019 Local Government Councillor By-Election be received for information.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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12. Kootenay Adaptive Sport Association (KASA) Letter of Support

R0209/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i> <i>THAT a letter of support be written for KASA application into the 6th intake of Rural Dividend Grant.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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13. Zamboni Trade for Goods

R0210/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Hughes/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i> <i>THAT Council approve the trade of the 1994 Zamboni for twelve LED lights valued at \$3,000.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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I. INFORMATION ITEMS

- 1. Letter to Minister of Municipal Affairs – Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)**
- 2. City of Prince George Resolution Support at UBCM Convention 2019**
- 3. Enterprise Creek Access to Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park – Letter of Support**
- 4. Completion of FireSmart Project (SWPI-906: RDCK Regional FireSmart – Nakusp, 2018)**
- 5. White Rock City Resolution Support at UBCM Convention 2019**
- 6. Letter from the Honourable Katrine Conroy and the Honourable Katrina Chen**
- 7. NACFOR Briefing Notes – Western Toad**

R0211/19	<i>Moved by Councillor Miller/Seconded by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i> <i>THAT Items I1 to I7 be received for information, and that item(s) I3, I5 and I7 be brought forward for discussion.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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J. INQUIRIES BY COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

NIL

K. NOTICE OF MOTION

NIL

L. QUESTIONS FROM THE PRESS OR PUBLIC

M. NOTICE OF INCAMERA

NIL

N. ITEMS BROUGHT FORWARD FROM INCAMERA

NIL

O. ADJOURNMENT

R0212/19	<i>Moved by Councillor McLaren-Caux</i> <i>THAT the July 22, 2019 Council meeting be adjourned at 7:40 PM.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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THE VILLAGE OF
N A K U S P

Minutes for the SPECIAL Meeting of Council
Held Wednesday, July 24, 2019
VILLAGE OFFICE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
91 1ST STREET NW

Present were:

Mayor Tom Zeleznik

Councillors Susan DeSandoli
 Aidan McLaren-Caux
 Joseph Hughes
 Ken Miller

Absent

Staff Cheryl Martens, CAO
 Mark Tennant, Treasure/Deputy CAO
 Bob Gresiuk, Public Works Foreman

Delegation Steven Thomson, 9dot Engineering
 Nathan Ward, AquaDiversities

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Zeleznik called the meeting to order at 1:04 pm.

A. AGENDA APPROVAL

R0213/19	<p><i>Moved by Councillor McLaren-Caux/Seconded by Councillor Hughes</i></p> <p><i>THAT the agenda for the July 24, 2019 Special Council meeting be approved.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Carried</i></p>
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B. BYLAWS

Adoption

1. Bike Racks on Broadway Bylaw No. 496-6, 2019

R0214/19	<i>Moved by Councillor McLaren-Caux/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i> <i>THAT Village of Nakusp Traffic, Street and Sidewalk Control Amending Bylaw No. 496-06, 2019 be adopted.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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C. NOTICE OF INCAMERA

R0215/19	<i>Moved by Councillor DeSandoli/Seconded by Councillor Miller</i> <i>THAT in accordance with Section 90(1)(k), “negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a municipal service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the council, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the municipality if they were held in public” of the Community Charter a closed meeting of Council be convened;</i> <i>AND THAT persons other than Council members, municipal officers, and persons approved by Council be excluded from the meeting.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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D. ADJOURNMENT

R0216/19	<i>Moved by Councillor DeSandoli</i> <i>THAT the July 24, 2019 Special meeting be adjourned at 3:24 p.m.</i> <i>Carried</i>
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COVER SHEET

DELEGATIONS, PETITIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Arrow Slocan Lakes Community Service

Colleen Scissons presentation about new services being offered

2. Garbage Tags & DVP Application

Pat and Jan Dion

Pat and Jan Dion
114 5th Street, NW
Nakusp, BC
V0G1R1

Village of Nakusp Main Office
91 1st Street
PO Box 280
Nakusp, BC
V0G1R0

To whom it may concern,

My husband, Pat Dion, and I would like our Village of Nakusp to change to tags for garbage going to the dump rather than insisting we put all the trash into (unnecessary, in our opinion) plastic bags.

We could use garbage cans as we do now but without the additional plastic bags as liners. Tags are less invasive. We have grown past the days when people didn't sort or compost so our trash is more manageable for the attendants picking it up. We would ask people to wash out their garbage cans regularly to make them be more user friendly. This would mean that less and unnecessarily plastic would be sent to the dump. We believe that it is time to return to a more sensible time.

Thank you.
Yours truly,

Pat and Jan Dion



COVER SHEET

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

NIL



COVER SHEET

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- 1. Outstanding Actions on Council Resolutions**
Dated August 26, 2019

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
1	Grant	BC Rural Development Grant	Province
<p>Status: July 9/18: Approval from Council to submit application for “Investment Ready Nakusp” in the amount of \$66,400 on behalf of the Economic Development Committee of the Common Agenda. Total Project \$83,000. July 11/18: Grant submitted. April 18/19: Grant received. May 13/19: Steering Committee to be appointed June 12/19: Committee met with Consultant to begin process. Additional information has been given to consultant. June 24/19: Contract has been signed and the Consultant has begun the process. IRN meets monthly to review progress.</p>			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
2	Council	Municipal Campground Expansion Committee	Municipal
<p>Status: June 10/19: Instructed by Council to begin process to form the Nakusp Municipal Campground Expansion Committee. July 4/19: Deadline to receive membership applications. Report to Council for appointments on July 22/19 July 22/19: Council appointed Mayor Zeleznik, Councillor Miller, Councillor DeSandoli (Alternate), Dan May, Beth McLeod, Kees Van der Pol, and Sandra Podznikoff</p>			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
3	Grant	Public Art Grant	CBT
<p>Status: June 15/18: Application submitted to CBT for public art grant to purchase 1 or 2 pieces of art work for downtown. Total cost \$25,000. Grant of \$20K from CBT approved Aug 2/18 (\$3000 bases & setup; \$22000 art). Oct 4/18: Committee appointed. Nov 26/18: Committee recommended selection of first piece of artwork to Council - Council approved. “Moments Later” by Kate Tupper \$12000 plus taxes \$13440 Jan 25/19: Artwork purchased. Feb 21/19: Committee meeting held to discuss next purchase. Balance left for art purchase \$8560 (plus PST). April 5/19: Committee met to determine location of sculpture on Broadway. June 24/19: council approved “Searching for Saddle Mountain” by Hugh Egner for \$7,800. Locations have been chosen for “Moments Later” and “Searching for Saddle Mountain”.</p>			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
4	Grant	Downtown Revitalization Project	Construction Grant – CBT NACFOR Village of Nakusp Gas Tax.
Status: Council to decide on how much of project will be completed with the monies available (1,000,000). Meeting with committee scheduled for March 26/18 Public Open House April 30/18 May 3/18. Council approved completion of 3 blocks (without mid blocks) 5th Ave to 2nd Ave. Tenders issued May 31/18: Site meeting June 20/18 closing date July 12/18. Only one bid received and it was higher than project budget. Village to act as own general contractor. Aug 2/18: Grant of 234K from CBT approved March 8/19: Project manager hired to complete Phase 1. April 1/19: Completion of phase 1 construction started. Aug 1/19: Project Phase 1 Completed.			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
5	Council	Bike Racks on Broadway	Municipal
Status: June 24/19: Council approved placing two bike racks on Broadway. June 28/19: Construction of bike racks awarded to Coleman Mackintosh by RFP July 22/19: Bylaw Amendment to bylaw No. 496 received 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd readings. July 24/19: Bylaw Amendment to Bylaw No. 496 was adopted. July 30/19: Bike racks installed on Broadway July 31/19: Bike racks removed August 26/19: Follow up report to Council			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
6	Grant	Asset Management	Province
Status: Phase one: Assessment of infrastructure completed April 2018. Phase two – Step One: Asset Mgmnt policy to Council June 25/18 approved. Grant submitted to Province of BC Asset Management Prioritization funding July 11/18 for completion of Phase two. Sept 18/18: Development of Plan (\$7500 grant, Village portion \$2500. Total \$10,000.) Feb 2019: Working with Slocan, Silverton, and Warfield. June 13/19: Workshop being scheduled October 2019: Asset Management Inventory to be completed			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
7	Grant	Rotary Park Playground Project	Local
Status: Nov 26/18: Council appointed Councillor McLaren-Caux and Councillor Hughes to sit on a select committee for the Project. Staff to bring forward list to Council of citizen appointments to the committee in Jan or Feb 2019. April 23/19: Council appointed Councillor DeSandoli in place of Councillor Hughes on the select committee. June 1/19: Received CBT grant for approximately \$15,000. Committee is working on hiring a consultant and beginning the planning process. June 24/19: Council resolution to rescind Councillor DeSandoli's appointment, at her request, from the committee.			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
8		Trails Master Plan	Local
Status: Oct 26/15: True North approached Village about creating a trails masterplan. Cost \$20,000 funding application to CBT. Nov 23/15: Council advised that CBT indicated funding application must be submitted Village and that they would approve \$50,000. RDCK Area K Paul Peterson to contribute \$2,000. Dec 23/15: Grant approved by CBT. Agreement provided that Village is responsible for all aspects of administration of the project including developing public consultation process, terms of reference for consultant and ensuring the plan was prepared. Once plan was prepared the Village's commitment to CBT for grant funding and grant filed closed. Working committee: Mark Aeichele, Kevin Carter, Barb Chwachka, Karen Marshall, Lorna Henschke, Laura Katchen, Ernie Kenecht, Jerry Van Immerzeel, Shon Neufeld, Kathy Smith & Chris Faint. July 10/17: Completed Plan Nov 19/18; Jan 21/19; Feb 21/19: No umbrella Organization has been established.			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
9	Council	Off Road Vehicle Trail Working Committee	Municipal
Status: Mar 25/19: Council resolution to create the committee. Apr 23/19: Councillor Hughes was appointed to the committee. Apr 23/19: Council approved Terms of Reference.			

List Order	Origin	Item	Description
10		Hot Springs Advisory Committee	Municipal
<u>Status:</u> July 22/19: Council adopted resolution to re-establish the Hot Springs Advisory Committee. Aug 15/19 – Deadline for applicants to submit. Aug 26/19 – Report to Council to appoint members.			



COVER SHEET

REPORTS FROM COUNCIL & ADMINISTRATION

1. Mayor Zeleznik Report
2. Parks & Recreation Departmental Report
3. Fire Chief Departmental Report
4. Hot Springs Departmental Report

STAFF RECOMMENDATION(S):

That Council pass the following resolution:

“That the Departmental report be received for information”.

Mayor's Report from June 12th to August 23, 2019

Volunteers – The Heart Of The Community

June 12th – Investment Ready Committee meeting and begin to set up strategies.

June 13th – Met with Library society, Tourist center (Cedra), and Historical society, CAO, and Coucillor, McClaren-Caux to discuss the installment of two more Electric charge outlets. More discussion to follow. Council approved the agreement to allow the installation of the two additional fast chargers at the Centennial Building parking lot. Fortis BC is estimating that the installation will take place in August.

June 15th – Attended the 2019 Nakusp Secondary Grad Ceremony.

June 18th – Attended the BC Hydro Open House meeting at the Senior Hall (Discussed lake levels and our Breakwater issues)



July 1st Celebrations – As president along with board members of the Society for Nakusp Community Events we wish to thank all the volunteers that helped to make this one of the most successful July 1st events in recent years, according to tourists, businesses, and locals. The biggest feedback was from our first ever successful “lawn mower races”.

July 3rd -Met with the Beaton Arm Crossing Association at the Historical Society, mostly an update for new council.

July 17th – Investment Ready Committee met to discuss, Key stakeholders, Baseline and Benchmarks, Lands Inventory, Mapping and compiling of the area, Crown land, Communication and other data to understand more clearly the direction of focus.



July 23rd – Met with Doug Garland, Manager Kootenay West District BC Emergency Health Services. Discussion of a possible full-time shift ambulance operator that would be stationed in Nakusp. Asked for joint funding for paving our Emergency Services Area, that is used by BC Ambulance. looked at enlarging their part of the building for expanded housing. Inquired about the costs of having an Ambulance crew available at large special events, stated would cost the event committee approximate \$800.00 for a minimum of 3 hours. BCEHS are also pleased to announce that they have selected **Greg Bobicki** to be the **Unit Chief of the Nakusp Station**. Congratulations Greg!!

July 24th special in-camera council meeting with 9Dot Engineering and AquaDiversities Inc. on **Villages water consumption and water capacity**. Expect report back to council and staff within 3 months. For continual growth within our Village limits and to maintain only the current installed RDCK water system users. **The Village must build up its water infrastructure along with learning to conserve to meet its expectations for our future.**

July 31st – Meeting to discuss the Arrow Reservoir Debris Management Program Spring 2019 Summary:

Work started March 27th (mobilization) and was finished April 20, 2019. Burning conditions were very good with cool temperatures and wet ground with recently melted snow. Work started at Swan Island (narrows)

and then moved north to Eagle, Shelter Bay and Windy as the snow melted further north along the reservoir. Approximately 150 cubic meters of wood debris was removed per day for 29 days (just under 4500 cubic meters). More exact volumes will be available in the fall. Reservoir Elevation was (1421 feet) 433 meters on May 11th.



July 31st – Grand opening of our Exchange with Ministry of Hi-ways and the Village with Broadway now belonging to the Village and 1st street to Ministry of Hi-ways. Along with the Grand opening of our completion of the 1st Phase of the new Downtown Revitalization. (three blocks)



Help Inform our **Future Forest Sector**

August 1st – Attended in Revelstoke the Interior Sector Renewal – Forest Policy Initiative What is it? It's an opportunity to discuss potential forest policy changes that can help revitalize the Interior forest industry and ensure it supports workers and Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities into the future.

What are the objectives of Renewal? The B.C. government seeks policy ideas that support four objectives: What is meant by policy ideas? The B.C. government wants to hear from you what changes they should consider when creating new or revising existing policies (including regulation and legislation), programs, tools, guidance and partnerships.

What are the focus areas for Renewal? Forest policy has a wide scope and we seek your comments and suggestions on policy areas that include: • Forest tenure and fibre supply • Climate change and forest carbon • Reconciliation with Indigenous communities • Manufacturing capacity and fibre utilization • Wood products innovation • Fibre and sustainability of timber and non-timber forest values What could we expect the results of Renewal to be? We will expect the results to maximize the potential of the existing timber supply, maintain jobs, incorporate First Nations' interests, and address the economic, cultural, recreational and other uses of B.C.'s land base. How can I engage, and share my ideas for change? The best way to share your ideas is through the government's website: (1) complete the feedback form, or (2) submit a written idea – or both. This ensures government staff receive your ideas. Go to: [engage.gov.bc.ca/interior forest renewal](https://engage.gov.bc.ca/interior-forest-renewal) for more. Online engagement closes **Oct 11, 2019**.



August 1st Council met with the Nakusp Launch Club Society at the Nakusp Marina to help council understand more clearly the Failing Breakwater and failing Marina. Discussed on where do we go from here? Inquired to BC Hydro their costs of other breakwaters along the Arrow Lakes built recently. Price received was approximately \$625.00 per lineal foot - We require 600' – costs \$375,000.00 + + ? (engineers)

Nakusp Breakwater above, and Shelter Bay's Breakwater to the right, both built by BC Hydro.

The failure of the west breakwater has accelerated the deterioration of the marina, while not being totally responsible for it (38 years into a 25 year “design life” suggests “old age” is an equally responsible cause)



There was questionable data used in the initial design criteria, which didn't fully consider the difference between “drawdown and full pond levels and their relationship to any storm/wave protection provided by Kuskanax point”. Also, the wind and wave data rely on historical data suggesting that winds were consistent over 30 min. periods, negating the violence of much stronger winds of shorter durations that we have witnessed creating the most damage to the structure. The necessity of the structure to extend so far out into the lake to provide usability at low water levels, increases its vulnerability at high water levels (summer) when thunderstorms and wind violence are most prevalent. Further deterioration occurs during winter drawdowns where much of the “now dry” facility is exposed to freezing of water filled compartments in the floats, thereby breaking the concrete structures and their structural integrity.

In short, the facility is expected to survive in an environment with 4 times the height of rise and fall of BC's highest saltwater tides, and in an area without geographical protection at high water levels

August 9th - Arrow Lakes Caribou Society ALCS met with Ministry officials with David Muter, FLNRO, and Darcy Peel, Director – Caribou Recovery Program.

The Arrow Lakes Caribou Society has continued to work as an advocate for community involvement in decision-making at all levels of caribou recovery and management for the Central Selkirk's Nakusp/Duncan herd. Over the past few months we have been building a relationship with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, Rural Developments' (FLNRORD) and regional biologists. With observation of the success of the aggressive, multi-faceted recovery approach implemented in the Northern part of our province, we have been **exploring** ways in which a similar initiative could take place in our area. We have also begun exploring potential partners, locations and financial supports for the implementation of a maternity penning project in this area. On August 14 we hosted a focus group meeting on maternity penning in our area with FLNRORD biologist, Aaron Reid, and Kalispel Tribe biologist, Bart George. This included scoping potential pen sites and discussing funding streams. We will continue to keep you updated on the proceedings of the ALCS as we move forward in this important work.



August 12th – Joint Council and NACFOR/Management tour to a Community Forest Logging operation to help new council understand the Safety, Environmental, and NACFOR's Logging Practices.

August 23rd – Joint council/staff meeting/tour held at our Nakusp Hot Springs to help new Council understand the infrastructure and workings of this Village owned asset.



August

8th – Mark Tenant, and I met with a Tesla Representative who is studying our area and options of installing new fast charging outlets. These charging units would only be for Tesla use. Looked at areas at the Arena complex area, ongoing conversations to continue. Tesla wishes to set up in Nakusp because of its



geographical location. All these units, setup, maintenance, and electrical charges would be paid by Tesla no taxpayers costs.

July 15 – August 15

Monthly Report

July 19-21

Horizon Unlimited Mountain Madness (HUMM) was held great turn out between 125-140 riders 20-30 volunteers and search and rescue all were very happy with the event

July 29 – Aug 1

Set up for ball tournament August 2-5 20 teams, 18 out of town teams in for it great weekend

Aug 6-8

Remove danger trees from play school area well fence was down cleaned up playpark

Aug 14

Took 30 tables 250 chairs to seniors hall for Bee Cee Beemers

Nakusp & District Volunteer Fire Department

Fire Chief
Terry Warren
P.O. Box 243
Nakusp, BC. VOG 1R0

Office 250-265-3563
Cell 250-265-1756
Fax 250-265-3571
Email nakuspfld@telus.net

August 19, 2019

FIRE CHIEF'S REPORT

- 55 - Incidents Reports to date.
 - 1 – False Fire/Smoke Alarms
 - 4 – Arson Fires (2 garbage cans, 1 tree and 1 toilet)
 - 2 – Chimney Fires
 - 16 – Burn complaint
 - 1 – Campfire lit with gas
 - 2 - Brush Fire
 - 3 – Unattended fires
 - 11 – MVI
 - 2 – Vehicle Fire
 - 6 – BCAS lift assist
 - 3 – Trees down and/or power lines down
 - 1 – Hazmat (minor fuel leak)
 - 1 – Elevator Rescue
 - 1 – RCMP lift assist
 - 1 – Airplane landing check
- Council and CAO meetings and updates.
- Volunteer Fire Fighters' weekly practices, on-going training, scheduling of courses and safety meetings. SCBA, apparatus and equipment, pumps & pumping, hydrant and nozzles, auto extrication, embankment rope rescue, ladders, wildfire & interface, water shuttle & drafting, hazmat awareness, etc.
- Updating of Emergency Contacts and Resources and Emergency Response & Recovery meetings- Red Cross and ESS meetings with new contract.
- Zone 4 Fire Chiefs/CKFC meetings, changes to standards and training courses.
- Fire Safety Inspections, Investigations and Occupancies to continue this year.
- Weekly Duty Officer rotational with 4 staff members of the RDCK & Emergency Committee meetings and Conference calls & Webinars.
- Correspondence and updates with all first responders and agencies (EMBC, MOTI, BC Wildfire Services, Fire Chiefs Assoc. of BC, BC Fire Commissioners, BCAS, BC Hydro, RDCK Emergency Services, Red Cross/ESS, CKFC Assoc.
- Auto Extrication Training with new tools. Elevator Training.
- Successful Canada Day Celebrations re: Pancake Breakfast and Fireworks.
- Fire Smart look at Campground and Park issues.
- Fire Apparatus CV inspections and Pump testing/ FUS call for extension of E401

Fire Chief Terry Warren

Proud to Serve since '1920'

1

CAO Nakusp

From: nballard@nakusp.com
Sent: August-03-19 4:47 PM
To: cao@nakusp.com
Cc: mtenant@nakusp.com
Subject: June and July monthly reports 2019

Hi Cheryl,

Here are the monthly reports for June and July of 2019.

June 2019:

Revenue - \$102,861

Pools - 4703

Camping - 738

June 2018:

Revenue - \$93,794

Pools - 4061

Camping - 703

June 2017:

Revenue - \$54,821

Pools - missing #s

Campers - missing #s

July 2019:

Revenue - \$149,069

Pools - 7293

Campers - 1078

July 2018:

Revenue - \$129,079

Pools - 5668

Campers - 1053

July 2017:

Revenue - \$102,082

Pools - 4636

Campers - 928

Cheers,

Noel



COVER SHEET

BYLAWS

Nil



COVER SHEET

NEW BUSINESS

- 1. Staff Report – Dion DVP*
- 2. MIABC Voting Delegate*
- 3. Staff Report – Reducing Speed on Broadway*
- 4. Staff Report – Bike Racks*
- 5. Staff Report – Permissive Tax Exemption*
- 6. Staff Report – Telsa EV Superchargers*
- 7. Staff Report – CBT Broadband*
- 8. Staff Report – Appointing Members to Hot Springs Advisory Committee*
- 9. Staff Report - Library Agreement*



THE VILLAGE OF
N A K U S P

STAFF REPORT – Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26th, 2019
 SUBJECT: **Development Variance Permit Application – Patrick Dion**
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Cheryl A. Martens, Chief Administrative Officer

PURPOSE:

To review the Development Variance Permit application for 114 5th Street N.W. to allow for the relaxation of the front parcel line setbacks to relocate the house closer to correct a sewer issue.

BACKGROUND:

The applicant would like to move the house closer to the front parcel line to correct an issue with the sewer connection. The alternative is to install a pumping station known as a macerator. The proposed relocation of the building encroaches 10 feet into the front yard setback requirement of 25 feet.

R2- Suburban Residential	Zoning Bylaw 614, 2008	Proposed
Front Parcel Line – Principal building or accessory structure	7.5 metres (25 feet)	3.00 metres (10 feet)

Notices of the council meeting when the application for the issuance of the development variance permit were mailed in accordance to Section 4.b. of the Development Procedures Bylaw No. 681, 2018.

Staff has no concerns with reduction in the front parcel line setback.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Development Variance Permit for Lot 8 PLAN NEP4467 District Lot 397 Kootenay Land District, PID: 014-467-763 (114 5th Street N.W.), to reduce the front parcel line setback from 7.5 metres (25 feet) to 3.00 metres (10 feet) be approved.

Respectfully submitted:
 Cheryl Martens, CAO

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Development Variance Permit application
2. Required Notice for DVP
3. Site plan/building sketch

July 23, 2019

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION
DEVELOPMENT VARIANCE PERMIT**

Folio: 510.000
Lot 8 District Lot 397 Kootenay Land District Plan 4467
PID: 014-467-763
Address: 114 5th Street NW
Applicant: Patrick Dion

TAKE NOTICE THAT, under Section 498(1) of the *Local Government Act*, the Applicant has applied for a Development Variance Permit.

Patrick Dion is proposing to move the existing house closer to the front property line in order to correct a sewer connection issue and is requesting a variance to the following Section of Zoning Bylaw 614:

- 6.2.7(a) Reduction of Minimum Setback Front Parcel Line
A reduction to the front parcel setback from 25 feet to 10 feet to allow for the relocation of the existing house to correct a sewer issue.

Council will be reviewing the Development Variance Permit Application, and any concerns or comments, at the Regular Council Meeting to be held on **Monday, August 26th, 2019 at 6:30 pm**, in Emergency Services Building (300-8th Avenue NW). Any owner or tenant who feels their land may be affected by this variance application is given this opportunity to contact the Village of Nakusp and provide any comments or concerns they may have.

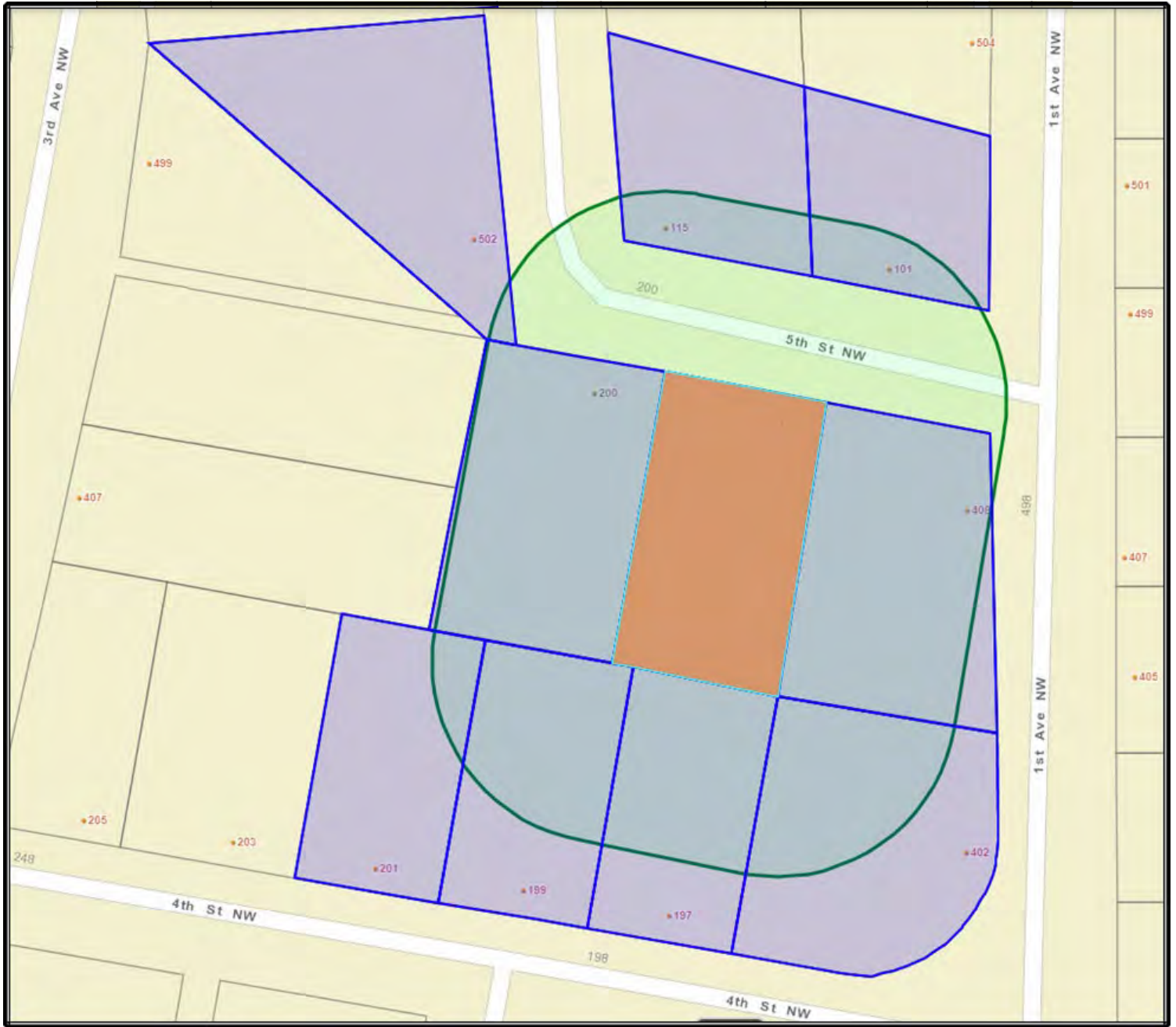
We encourage you to submit any comments or concerns to the Village of Nakusp by **4:00 pm Wednesday, August 21st, 2019** to give Council time to fully review all submissions received. Comments or concerns received after August 21st, 2019 will be given to Council at the beginning of the Monday, August 26th, 2019 meeting to review. Council will not review any comments or concerns that are received after Monday, August 26th, 2019 Regular Meeting of Council. Attached is a site plan of the subject property.

This application may be viewed at the Village Office, 91- 1st Avenue NW during regular office hours.

Please feel free to contact Cheryl Martens, CAO at 250-265-3689 or by email cao@nakusp.com if you have questions or require further information.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 2019.

Cheryl A. Martens, BA
Chief Administrative Officer



CAO Nakusp

From: mtennant@nakusp.com
Sent: July-23-19 8:21 AM
To: cao@nakusp.com
Subject: FW: MIABC Voting Delegate

From: Claudia Chan <cchan@miabc.org>
Sent: July-22-19 12:35 PM
To: Mark Tennant <mtennant@nakusp.com>
Subject: MIABC Voting Delegate

Hi Mark,

The Municipal Insurance Association of BC (MIABC) Voting Delegate Orientation is scheduled to take place on September 24th at 4:00 p.m., immediately followed by our 32nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) at 4:30 p.m. These events will be held in Waterfront Ballroom A/B of the Fairmont Waterfront Hotel in Downtown Vancouver, located directly across from the Vancouver Convention Centre where the UBCM Convention is taking place.

In accordance with Article 6.13 of the Reciprocal Insurance Exchange Agreement, the following delegate and two alternates have been registered with the MIABC to vote your interests at this year's AGM. If you would like to change the delegate and/or two alternates, please forward a resolution of your Council/Board directing these changes to the MIABC by September 9th, 2019.

The AGM Booklet with further voting information will be distributed on August 23, 2019.

Voting Delegate: Mayor Karen Hamling
 Email address: khamling@nakusp.com

Alternate #1: Councillor Ulli Mueller
 Email address: umueller@nakusp.com

Alternate #2:
 Email address:

Regards,
 Claudia Chan



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com



STAFF REPORT – Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 SUBJECT: Reducing Speed Limit on Broadway St.
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Cheryl Martens, Chief Administrative Officer

PURPOSE:

To request Council's approval to draft an amendment to the Traffic, Street, and Sidewalk Control Bylaw, Bylaw No. 496, to reduce the speed limit on Broadway St.

BACKGROUND:

On June 24, 2019, Council received confirmation from the Ministry of Transportation that transfer of ownership for the road exchange between Broadway St and 1st Street N.W. has been approved and completed. The Village of Nakusp is now the official owner of Broadway St.

Broadway Street is a very high-volume traffic road and, at times, congested with vehicular (local and tourists), pedestrian, and bicycle traffic. This is especially noticeable when activities are happening within the community and/or on weekends.

Administration would like approval from Council to draft an amendment to the Traffic, Street, and Sidewalk Control Bylaw, Bylaw No. 496, to reduce the speed limit of 50 km/hr to 30 km/hr. This amendment would include the length of Broadway St from Nelson St. up to and including the Cemetery on 10th Avenue N.W.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council authorize Administration to draft an amendment to the Traffic, Street, and Sidewalk Control Bylaw, Bylaw No. 496, to reduce the speed limit on Broadway St. from 50 km/hr to 30 km/hr.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheryl A. Martens
 CAO



STAFF REPORT – Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 SUBJECT: Follow Up – Bike Racks on Broadway St.
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Cheryl Martens, Chief Administrative Officer

PURPOSE:

To provide to Council options regarding bike racks on Broadway St.

BACKGROUND:

On July 30, 2019, the bike racks were installed in front of Shon's Bike and Ski and Hoss and Jill's Bistro. The design had been shown to both business owners and signed letters of support to place the racks in front of their businesses were received. As the bike racks were not fully completed, the placement was to observe the functionality of the racks and/or determine if modifications needed to be made.

In addition, the bike racks were "bare bones" and the designs to be placed on the front and sides of the racks have not yet been completed. Due to social media and not wanting to negatively affect the Grand Ceremony on Broadway St, the bike racks were removed earlier the following morning.

In the short time that the bike racks were on Broadway, we were able to form some conclusions. It immediately became apparent that the bike rack height of 50" was too high and that reducing the bike racks to 40" would meet standard rack specifications. Also, physically seeing the bike racks placed in the middle of the blocks appeared to break up parking. Vehicles and motorcycles were parked adjacent to the racks and left very little room for cyclists to access the racks from the street. It appears that a better location would be adjacent to the bump outs. This would eliminate the dividing of parking space in the middle of the street and would provide access to and from the racks from the side of the bump out.

Since the removal of the racks, Administration has met with Shon, Shon's Bike and Ski, to obtain his suggestions. He suggested using two common bike tire racks, placed back to back, approximately 4 feet in width. This would allow bikes to park on both sides of the rack. If bikes parked on either side, the length required would be approximately 12 ft. This is the same length as the recently constructed bike racks. Plus, a concept regarding additional blocking and protecting the bikes from vehicles would have to be considered. This blocking would have to be removable for the winter months. The concern with this type of bike rack is that people who would place their bike front wheel first, would be at risk of damaging their tire rims if their bikes fell over.

Both concepts would take up approximately the same amount of parking space. The most common criticism on social media regarding the bike racks were esthetics. This could be the same issue with the common bike tire racks. If Council decided to use the common bike tire racks, the other constructed racks could still be used for the beach area, campground, arena, or any other desired location.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS for Council Consideration:

THAT Council authorize Administration to proceed with modifying the bike racks, amending Schedule E of the Traffic Bylaw, and place the bike racks at bump outs located west of the original locations.

Or

THAT Council give consideration to using common bike tire racks and direct Administration to report back to Council review possible blocking designs.

Or

Any other action Council deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheryl A. Martens
CAO

Attachments:

H4a – Appendix D from previous Council Report dated June 24, 2019

H4b – Proposed Bike Rack Style – Shon’s Bike and Ski

H4c – Picture of Bike Rack – Height Reduced



Appendix D







STAFF REPORT: Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Mark Tennant, Treasurer/Deputy CAO
 SUBJECT: Permissive Tax Exemptions

PURPOSE:

To present a revised permissive tax exemption policy for Council's consideration and approval; and to seek Council's direction for the duration of the exemptions.

BACKGROUND:

At the July 22 Council meeting Council made the decision to revise the Village's permissive tax exemption policy so that all applicants for 2020 could receive a 100% exemption. Attached is a copy of the revised policy for Council's consideration and approval. All changes are highlighted in yellow.

The following table presents the requested permissive tax exemptions for 2020 amounting to 2.37% of total taxes, which is within the revised policy's limit of 2.5% of total taxes.

Summary of Permissive Tax Exemptions Requested		2020 Estimate
1	Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 20	339
2	Arrow and Slocan Lakes Community Services Association	5,482
3	Nakusp Launch Club	5,245
4	Halcyon Assisted Living Society	1,544
5	Nakusp Childcare Society	829
6	Arrow Lakes Hospital Auxiliary	995
7	Old Firehall Collective Society	3,221
8	Arrowtarian Senior Citizens Society - Phase 1 & 2	2,832
9	Arrowtarian Senior Citizens Society - Phase 3	1,835
10	Kinship Connection Society	1,394
11	Nakusp Senior Citizens Branch #71	1,458
Total of Permissive Tax Exemptions requested for 2020		25,174
	% of Taxes	2.37%

Exemptions will still be granted to the land surrounding places of worship. These exemptions were granted indefinitely under bylaw 570. It was brought to staff's attention at the July 22 Council meeting that St. Mark's Anglican church was deconsecrated earlier this year. The exemption will no longer be granted to this property as it is ineligible.

Council can choose to grant permissive tax exemptions for up to a maximum of 10 years. In years past exemptions have been granted for 1 and 5 year terms. The duration of the exemptions granted does not have to be the same for all applicants.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council approve the revised permissive tax exemption policy (Policy F.9) as presented

AND THAT the permissive tax exemption requests from the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 20, Arrow and Slocan Lake Community Services Association, Nakusp Launch Club, Halcyon Assisted Living Society, Nakusp Childcare Society, Arrow Lakes Hospital Auxiliary, Old Firehall Collective Society, Arrowtarian Senior Citizens Society, Nakusp Senior Citizens Branch #71, and Kinship Connection Society be approved for 2020-_____

AND THAT the required bylaw be drafted and forwarded to Council for reading consideration at the September 9, 2019 Council meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Tennant
Treasurer/Deputy CAO

Attached: Policy F.9



VILLAGE OF NAKUSP
COUNCIL POLICY MANUAL
PERMISSIVE TAX EXEMPTION
POLICY: F.9 SECTION: Finance

INITIATED: November 2007

REVISED: May 24, 2018; August 26, 2019

REVIEWED: November 14, 2016

APPROVED:

Mayor Tom Zeleznik

PREAMBLE

Section 224 of the Community Charter provides that a Council may, by a bylaw adopted prior to October 31st, exempt certain lands and/or improvements from property taxes for the next calendar year. This policy acknowledges the value that volunteer groups and agencies bring to the social, spiritual, cultural, educational and physical well-being of our community, and provides the criteria and processes by which this value can be recognized through reductions in property taxation.

CRITERIA

Council will consider eligibility for exemption based on the principal use of the property. Exemptions will be granted for a maximum of **10-year terms as per section 224 of the Community Charter**.

Council will be under no obligation to grant any exemption, and it should not be assumed that an exemption will continue to be granted year after year.

All organizations should demonstrate a financial need for the tax exemption, which will benefit the community. The Community Charter does not permit an exemption to be granted for longer than a 10-year term at any one time. The rationale is that an organization should not become dependent on a permissive tax exemption when and it has the ability or opportunity to become self-sufficient.

As a general rule, Council will not grant an exemption to any organization that competes in a commercial manner with other businesses. However, partial exemptions may be granted.

Exemptions can only be granted to the portion of a property that meets all the requirements of this policy. The exemption may apply to the whole or part of the taxable assessed value of land, improvements or both.

Permissive tax exemptions approved in the current year for the subsequent tax year, **excluding exemptions granted for places of public worship**, will not exceed 2.5% of the current year's total budgeted municipal tax levy. The permissive exemption values will be calculated by using the current year's assessment multiplied by the current year's tax rates. In the case where the permissive exemptions values requested for the subsequent year, exceed 2.5% of the current year's tax levy, Council may proportionately reduce all of the permissive exemption requests to meet the 2.5% maximum.



VILLAGE OF NAKUSP
COUNCIL POLICY MANUAL
PERMISSIVE TAX EXEMPTION
POLICY: F.9 SECTION: Finance

In the past, the Village has exempted the following types of properties from taxation (as listed in Section 224 of the Community Charter):

- a) Property that is owned or held by charitable, philanthropic, or other not for profit organizations and used for purposes directly related to the purposes of the corporation;
- b) Property that is owned or held by an athletic, service club or association and used as a public park or recreation ground or for public athletic or recreational purposes;
- c) Property that is owned or held by an organization and operated as a licensed community care facility or registered assisted living residence under the Community Care and Assisted Living Act.

For purposes of clarity, Council will consider the following criteria (in addition to those listed above), which must be met by each applicant:

- a) The use of the property is congruent with the aims and goals (the *raison d'être*) of the organization, as outlined in its charter or founding documentation.
- b) The organization must provide a service supporting the social, spiritual, cultural, educational or physical well-being of Nakusp.
- c) The organization must be a British Columbia registered non-profit society, with membership open to any resident of Nakusp and area.
- d) The organization has demonstrated sound financial and administrative management.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Applications for exemption must be made annually by each organization, by completing Schedule "A", attached to this policy. In addition, each organization must provide a copy of the previous year's certified financial statements and the current year's budget. This is to demonstrate sound financial management as well as financial need. An organization applying for the first time must provide a copy of their charter or incorporating documentation.

Annual applications are to be received by the Treasurer before July 1st each year. (This will be advertised). The Treasurer will review all applications and report to Council by September 1st. Bylaw adoption must be given prior to October 15th each year.



STAFF REPORT: Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Mark Tennant, Treasurer/Deputy CAO
 SUBJECT: Tesla Supercharger Station

PURPOSE:

To present to Council a request from Tesla to begin looking at locations to install a Tesla Supercharger Station.

BACKGROUND:

Tesla would like to explore the possibility of installing a level three supercharger station in the Village. Currently we have one level three charging station being installed at the centennial building, however it is not compatible with Tesla vehicles unless they have an adaptor. According to Tesla's figures, 99% of Tesla vehicles that charge at a fast charging station do so at a Tesla Supercharger Station. As they typically plan their trips around charging availability, the Village would likely be bypassed by many travelers without a station here. Tesla has also found that it is common for Tesla vehicle owners to travel in groups, which is why they require a minimum of 8 stalls for charging. It should be noted that only Tesla vehicles are compatible to charge at a level three Tesla Supercharger Station. In working with other municipalities in the past, Tesla has donated generic level two charging stations (compatible with all electric vehicles) and are open to doing the same with the Village should we proceed.

The requirements for a Tesla supercharger station are as follows:

- Must have three-phase power
- Minimum of 8 charging stations (8 parking stalls)
- Washroom in the vicinity
- Snow plowing during winter

The Village's only requirements would be to provide the space and to provide snow removal during winter. Tesla will provide all the infrastructure and required maintenance. They will establish their own account with BC Hydro and set their own charging rates. Concept to operating timeline is approximately 1 year, which would mean the project would be complete in the summer of 2020.

Four potential areas have been identified as possible suitable locations. They would complete a feasibility study to determine the best site.

The locations are as follows:

Location 1: The cement pad where the community works recycling is currently located

Location 2: On the north side of the arena parking lot at the edge of the ball diamond

Location 3: On the east side of the arena parking lot by the sign, just off 8th Ave

Location 4: In the gravel lot by the beach.



At this time, they are asking us if we would like to pursue this opportunity, and which locations would be acceptable. If we proceed, the next step would involve them completing the

feasibility assessment, followed by a formal agreement. Staff has no issues with locations 1, 2, and 3. Location 4 would reduce the parking available for the beach and park and it is often used for RV/motorhome parking.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council approve Tesla's request to assess the feasibility of installing an 8-stall Supercharger Station at locations 1, 2, and 3 as designated on the included map.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Tennant
Treasurer/Deputy CAO

Attached: H7a – Tesla Slideshow PDF



TESLA SUPERCHARGER

OUR MISSION

Accelerate the world's transition to sustainable energy

THE FUTURE WE WANT



Generation




Storage



Transport

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



A successful EV charging strategy needs Tesla

Tesla has the only long distance network

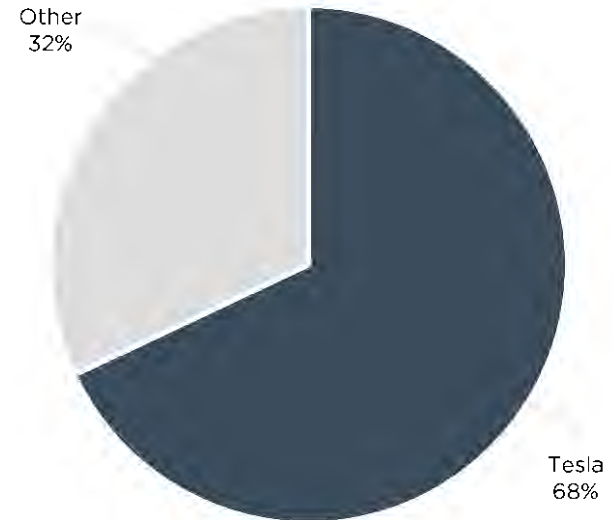
We make the process simple for you

TESLA LEADS THE FAST CHARGING VEHICLE MARKET

Tesla is **leading the fast charging EV market** and its share is **increasing**.

Building out charging infrastructure with Tesla is the best way to serve the **largest and fastest growing** portion of the EV market.

Tesla Superchargers can drive this **68% of drivers to your property**.



CONTINUED EXPANSION OF THE SUPERCHARGER NETWORK

	2016		2017		2018
Teslas on the Road	90,000	+61%	145,000	+141%	350,000
Supercharging Stations	365	+41%	515	+30%	670
Charging Sessions	1,600,000	+56%	2,500,000	+236%	8,400,000

A SUCCESSFUL EV CHARGING STRATEGY INCLUDES TESLA

Fast Charging Energy Usage by Tesla Vehicles in North America



99% of Tesla drivers only fast charge on the Tesla Supercharger network

<2% of Tesla drivers opt to purchase a fast charging CHAdeMO adaptor with a 50kW limitation

OUR NETWORK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE




2015



2019

WE DRIVE PEOPLE TO YOUR PROPERTY



In-car navigation
to your property

Your business listed on
Tesla.com Find Us Map

Listing in Trip Planner
and Mobile App

OUR SITE SELECTION CRITERIA



Premium Properties

Quality Amenities

Adequate Parking

Business Terms

OUR STATION LAYOUT

Parking Stalls with Supercharger

Equipment

New Utility Service



SITE ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

V3 Cabinet

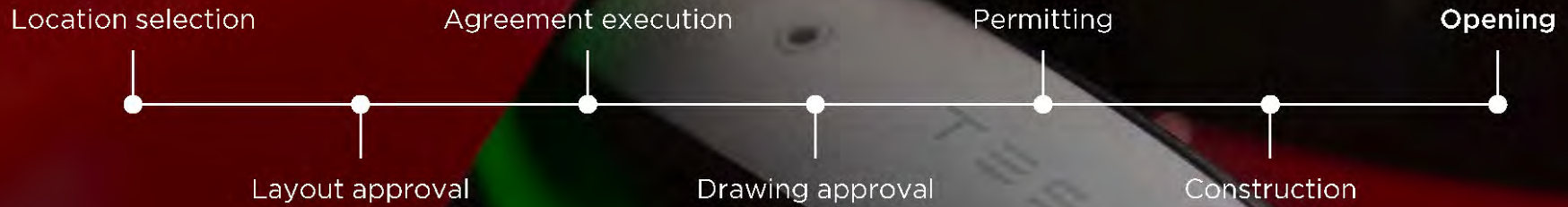


4 Posts

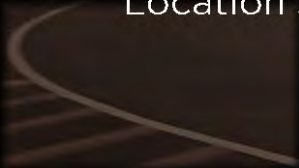


DC Output
~250 kW


TESLA MANAGES DEVELOPMENT




NEXT STEPS



Location selection



Agree on terms



Tesla begins development

TESLA



STAFF REPORT: Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Mark Tennant, Treasurer/Deputy CAO
 SUBJECT: CBBC Broadband Funding Agreement

PURPOSE:

To present the funding agreement between the Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation and the Village for Council's consideration and approval.

BACKGROUND:

At the October 9, 2018 meeting Council approved \$90,500 in funding for the CBBC's fibre-optic broadband project which would provide broadband from Playmor junction to Nakusp. The \$90,500 was approved by Council in the 2019 capital budget and was to be drawn from the Community Works Fund (Gas Tax) Reserve.

The funding agreement requires 50% of the funds upon acceptance of the agreement and 50% upon receipt of the final implementation report, which would be in 2021 shortly after project completion.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Village of Nakusp enter into the funding agreement with the Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation;

AND THAT \$45,250 be drawn from the Community Works Fund (Gas Tax) Reserve for the funding portion due in 2019;

AND THAT the additional \$45,250 that was originally budgeted for 2019 remain in the Community Works Fund (Gas Tax) Reserve until 2021 when it is required.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Tennant
 Treasurer/Deputy CAO

Attached: Funding Agreement

FUNDING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT dated for reference as _____, 2019.

BETWEEN:

COLUMBIA BASIN BROADBAND CORPORATION, with an address of Suite 300, 445 – 13th Avenue, Castlegar, BC V1N 1G1
(the “**CBBC**”)

AND:

VILLAGE OF NAKUSP, with an address of 91 – 1st Street NW, PO Box 280, Nakusp, BC V0G 1R0
(the “**Funder**”)

WHEREAS:

- A. CBBC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Columbia Basin Trust and has a mission to advance social and economic development in south-eastern British Columbia through the development and use of broadband technology;
- B. On behalf of the Province of British Columbia, Northern Development Initiative Trust (“**NDIT**”) administers the Connecting British Columbia Program, an initiative to fund the construction of infrastructure required to deliver high-speed internet connectivity to rural and remote areas of British Columbia (the “**Program**”);
- C. CBBC has been selected by NDIT to complete a fibre-optic expansion project (the “**Project**”) in furtherance of the Program;
- D. CBBC and NDIT will enter into a contribution agreement (a copy of which is affixed hereto as Schedule A) in support of the Project (the “**Contribution Agreement**”);
- E. Pursuant to the terms of the Contribution Agreement, NDIT will contribute to CBBC a portion of the funding required to deliver the Project, while CBBC and other parties will contribute the balance remaining that is required to fund the delivery of the Project;
- F. The Project will establish the backbone infrastructure required to extend high-speed Internet service as defined by the BC Regulation 95/2019 and as referenced in section 275 of the *Local Government Act* into the areas targeted by the Project.
- G. The Funder wishes to fund the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE this Agreement witnesses that, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 In the Agreement the following words will have the following meanings:

- (a) **"Agreement"** means this Agreement entered into between the Funder and CBBC and all schedules and attachments to this Agreement and any instrument amending this Agreement;
- (b) **"Budget"** means CBBC's financial plan for the Project, as set out in Schedule B to the Contribution Agreement;
- (c) **"Confidential Information"** has the meaning ascribed in section 8 of this Agreement;
- (d) **"Contribution Agreement"** has the meaning ascribed in the recitals above and a copy of such agreement is affixed hereto as Schedule "A";
- (e) **"Event of Default"** has the meaning ascribed in section 11.1 of this Agreement;
- (f) **"Fund(s)(ing)"** means the funds provided to CBBC by the Funder pursuant to this Agreement;
- (g) **"NDIT"** has the meaning ascribed in the recitals above;
- (h) **"Program"** has the meaning ascribed in the recitals above;
- (i) **"Project"** means the fibre-optic expansion project as more fully described in the Contribution Agreement, a copy of which is affixed hereto as Schedule "A".

1.2 For the purposes of this Agreement, except as otherwise expressly provided or as the context otherwise requires:

- (a) capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Agreement will have the meaning ascribed in the Contribution Agreement;
- (b) headings are for convenience only and will not affect the interpretation of this Agreement;
- (c) except as otherwise expressly provided, all references to currency means Canadian currency; and
- (d) words in the singular include the plural and words importing a corporate entity include individuals and vice-versa.

2. TERM OF THE AGREEMENT

2.1 Subject to section 2.2, this Agreement will commence on the date first written above and will expire as of the Project Completion Date (as such term is defined in the Contribution Agreement) unless:

- (a) the Contribution Agreement is earlier terminated by either NDIT or CBBC; or
- (b) this Agreement is earlier terminated pursuant to either section 10 or 11 hereof.

2.2 This Agreement is conditional upon CBBC formally entering into:

- (a) the Contribution Agreement with NDIT on or before March 31, 2020; and
- (b) additional funding agreements (on terms and conditions substantially similar to this Agreement), on or before March 31, 2020, to secure the funding necessary to cover the Total Eligible Expenses indicated in the Budget.

2.3 The conditions under section 2.2 are for the benefit of CBBC and may be waived by CBBC at its sole and absolute discretion.

3. PROJECT

- 3.1 CBBC will carry out the Project in accordance with the terms of the Contribution Agreement.
- 3.2 CBBC will not make any Material Change (as such term is defined in the Contribution Agreement) without the prior written consent of the Funder.

4. FUNDING

- 4.1 The Funder will provide up to ninety thousand five hundred dollars (\$90,500.00) to CBBC for the purpose of carrying out the Project. The Funder will disburse the Funds as described in Schedule "C".

5. BUDGET

- 5.1 CBBC will use the Funds exclusively for the purpose of carrying out the Project and in accordance with the Budget.
- 5.2 CBBC will not make any material changes to the Project or Budget without the prior written consent of the Funder, provided such consent must not be unreasonable withheld.

6. REPORTING

- 6.1 Upon receiving any request in writing from the Funder, CBBC will provide to the Funder copies of any written reports prepared and deliverable to NDIT pursuant to the Contribution Agreement.

7. WARRANTY

- 7.1 CBBC warrants that the Project will be carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contribution Agreement and in compliance with all federal, provincial or

municipal laws or regulations, or any orders, rules or by-laws and all applicable professional standards, rules and guidelines related to any aspect of the Project.

8. RECORDS, INFORMATION PROVISION AND INSPECTION

8.1 In carrying out the Project, CBBC:

- (a) will keep and maintain all records, invoices and other documents relating to the Funding or otherwise to the Project in a manner consistent with generally accepted Canadian accounting principles or clerical practices, as the case may be, and will maintain such records and keep them available for review by the Funder for a period of seven (7) years from the date of the termination of this Agreement; and
- (b) hereby authorizes the Funder, upon no less than forty-eight (48) hours' notice and during normal business hours, to enter upon CBBC's premises to review the status and manner of operation of the Project and to inspect and copy any records, invoices and other documents in the possession or under the control of CBBC which relate to the Funding or otherwise to the Project.

8.2 The Funder's right of inspection in this Agreement includes the right to perform a full or partial audit of any kind, including a review or examination of any aspect of the Project or any Project records. The Funder will conduct any such inspection or audit at its own expense.

8.3 To assist the Funder in the task described in this section, CBBC will provide the Funder with access to records, invoices or other documents related to the Funding or otherwise to the Project in a timely manner and will provide any other information to the Funder reasonably requested by the Funder.

8.4 The purposes for which the Funder may exercise its right under this section include:

- (a) determining for what purposes CBBC expended the Funds; and,
- (b) determining whether CBBC is carrying out, or has carried out, the Project effectively and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

8.5 In exercising its rights under this section, the Funder will:

- (a) hold in confidence and treat as confidential all records, invoices or other documents related to the Funding or otherwise to the Project; and,
- (b) without prior written authorization from CBBC, not disclose to any person or entity any such records, invoices or other documents except as necessary for purposes of the conduct of any review, inspection or audit carried out under this section.

8.6 Nothing in this section or in this Agreement will be construed so as to give the Funder any control whatsoever over the books, accounts or other records of CBBC.

- 8.7 Subject to section 8.8 below, all confidential information provided to CBBC by the Funder under this Agreement ("**Confidential Information**") will be kept confidential. For greater certainty, Confidential Information does not include information which:
- (a) is or has become generally available to the public or is obtained from a third party other than by breach of this Agreement; or
 - (b) is obtained from a third party who is lawfully authorized to disclose such information; or
 - (c) is authorized for release by the Funder.
- 8.8 The Funder acknowledges that CBBC is a public body with duties and obligations under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (British Columbia) and that CBBC may be required by law to disclose information relating to the Funder and the Project and the Funder hereby agrees and consents to the release of such information.
- 8.9 CBBC acknowledges that the Funder is a public body with duties and obligations under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (British Columbia) and that the Funder may be required by law to disclose information relating to CBBC and the Project and CBBC hereby agrees and consents to the release of such information.

9. RECOGNITION

- 9.1 CBBC will acknowledge the support of the Funder in all reports and materials and in all advertising and publicity relating to the Project.
- 9.2 CBBC will ensure the acknowledgement in any report or materials indicates that the views expressed in the report or materials are the views of CBBC and do not necessarily reflect those of the Funder.
- 9.3 The Funder will be entitled to disclose the name of CBBC and any general information about the Project publications.

10. TERMINATION BY CBBC

- 10.1 If any of the conditions stated in section 2.2 of this Agreement have not occurred, been satisfied or waived, CBBC may, in its sole and absolute discretion and without liability, cost or penalty, terminate this Agreement by written notice to the Funder.

11. TERMINATION BY THE FUNDER

- 11.1 The Funder may, in its sole discretion, without liability, cost or penalty, and without prejudice to any other rights or remedies of the Funder under the Agreement or at law or in equity, terminate the Agreement immediately upon giving notice to CBBC if:
- (a) CBBC has made a false or misleading representation to the Funder or its officials, excepting an error in good faith, the proof of which must be demonstrated by CBBC to the satisfaction of Funder;

- (b) a Material Change (as such term is defined in the Contribution Agreement) has occurred without the prior written consent of the Funder;
- (c) in the opinion of the Funder, CBBC ceases to carry on business or has sold or has entered into an agreement to sell all or substantially all of its assets;
- (d) CBBC becomes insolvent, commits an act of bankruptcy, takes the benefit of any statute relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors, or goes into liquidation, receivership or bankruptcy;
- (e) a resolution has been passed by the directors of CBBC for the winding-up of CBBC, or CBBC is dissolved; and/or
- (f) CBBC uses the Funds or part of the Funds for purposes unrelated to the Project.

(each an “**Event of Default**”)

11.2 The Funder will give CBBC an opportunity to remedy an Event of Default by giving CBBC written notice:

- (a) of the particulars of the Event of Default;
- (b) of the reasonable period of time within which CBBC is required to remedy the Event of Default; and
- (c) that the Funder will terminate the Agreement:
 - (i) at the end of the notice period provided for in the notice if CBBC fails to remedy the Event of Default within the time specified in the notice; or
 - (ii) prior to the end of the notice period provided for in the notice if it becomes apparent to the Funder that CBBC cannot completely remedy the Event of Default within that time or such further period of time as the Funder considers reasonable, or CBBC is not proceeding to remedy the Event of Default in a way that is satisfactory to the Funder.

11.3 If the Funder has provided CBBC with an opportunity to remedy the Event of Default, and

- (a) CBBC does not remedy the Event of Default within the time period specified in the notice; or,
- (b) it becomes apparent to the Funder that CBBC cannot completely remedy the Event of Default within the time specified in the notice or such further period of time as the Funder considers reasonable; or,
- (c) CBBC is not proceeding to remedy the Event of Default in a way that is satisfactory to the Funder,

the Funder will have the right to immediately terminate the Agreement by giving notice of termination to CBBC.

- 11.4 In the event of termination pursuant to sections 10 and 11, the effective date of termination will be the last day of the notice period, the last day of any subsequent notice period or immediately, whichever applies.

12. FUNDING ON TERMINATION

- 12.1 If the Agreement is terminated, the Funder will be under no obligation to make further payments to CBBC under this Agreement and CBBC will return to the Funder any remaining unexpended Funds in its possession or under its control.
- 12.2 Notwithstanding section 12.1, if the Agreement is terminated by the Funder pursuant to section 11.1(f), the Funder may in addition to the rights conferred upon it under the Agreement or in law or in equity, demand from CBBC the payment of funds equal to those already expended on purposes unrelated to the Project. The Funder reserves the right to demand interest on any amount owing by CBBC at the then current rate charged by the Province of British Columbia on accounts receivable.

13. FUNDING ON EXPIRY OF AGREEMENT

- 13.1 Any portion of the Funds that have not been used or accounted for by CBBC at the conclusion of the term of this Agreement will belong to the Funder and CBBC will return such Funds to the Funder immediately unless the Funder directs otherwise.

14. COUNTERPARTS

- 14.1 This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which together will constitute one and the same instrument.

15. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 15.1 In the event of a dispute arising under the terms of this Agreement, the parties agree to make a good faith attempt to settle the dispute. In the event that the parties are unable to resolve the dispute through negotiation, they agree to give good faith consideration to resorting to other alternate dispute resolution processes to resolve the dispute. However, the parties agree that nothing contained in this section will affect, alter or modify the rights of either party to terminate the Agreement.

16. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

- 16.1 CBBC will, both during and following the term of the Project, indemnify and save the Funder harmless from and against all claims, losses, damages, costs, expenses and other actions made, sustained, brought, threatened to be brought or prosecuted, in any manner based upon, occasioned by or attributable to any injury or death of a person, or loss or damage to property caused or alleged to be caused by any wilful or negligent act,

omission or delay on the part of CBBC or its representatives, employees or agents, if any, in connection with anything purported to be or required to be provided by or done by CBBC pursuant to this Agreement or done otherwise in connection with the implementation of the Project, except to the extent that such loss is caused or contributed to by the negligence of the Funder or any of its representatives, employees or agents.

- 16.2 During the term of this Agreement, CBBC will obtain and/or maintain commercial general liability insurance coverage in the amount of at least two (2) million dollars to cover claims for bodily injury or property damage resulting from anything done or omitted by CBBC or its employees, agents or Project participants, if any, in carrying out the Project. CBBC agrees to name the Funder as an additional insured party on such insurance and will, on demand, provide the Funder with written evidence of same.
- 16.3 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Funder will have no liability under this Agreement, except for payments of the Funding, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Funder will not be liable for any direct, indirect, special or consequential damages, or damages for loss of revenues or profits of CBBC, regardless of however arising, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), fiduciary duty, statute or otherwise.

17. NOTICES

- 17.1 Any notice or communication required to be given under the Agreement will be in writing and will be served personally, delivered by courier or sent by registered mail, postage prepaid with return receipt requested, or sent by email to the other party at the address provided below or at such other address as either party will later designate to the other in writing. All notices will be addressed as follows:

To the Funder

91 – 1st Street NW, Box 280
Nakusp, British Columbia
V0G 1R0

Attention: Chief Administrative Officer
Tel: 250-265-3689
E-mail: **xxxxxxxxxx**

To CBBC

445 – 13th Ave., Suite 300
Castlegar, British Columbia
V1N 1G1

Attention: Chief Operating Officer
Tel: 250-365-6633
E-mail: **cbbc@ourtrust.org**

- 17.2 All notices will be effective:

- (a) at the time the delivery is made when the notice is delivered personally, by courier or by e-mail; and
- (b) seventy-two (72) hours after deposit in the mail when the notice is sent by registered or postage prepaid mail

18. SEVERABILITY OF PROVISIONS

- 18.1 The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of the Agreement will not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision of the Agreement and any invalid provision will be deemed to be severed.

19. WAIVER

- 19.1 A waiver of any failure to comply with any term of the Agreement must be written and signed by CBBC or by the Funder as the circumstances dictate. Each waiver must refer to a specific failure to comply and will not have the effect of waiving any subsequent failures to comply.

20. ASSIGNMENT

- 20.1 CBBC will not assign the Agreement or the Funds or any part thereof without the prior written consent of the Funder.

21. GOVERNING LAW

- 21.1 This Agreement and the rights, obligations and relations of the parties hereto will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

22. FURTHER ASSURANCES

- 22.1 The parties agree to do or cause to be done all acts or things necessary to implement and carry into effect the Agreement to its full extent.

23. CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF EITHER PARTY

- 23.1 A failure to perform any obligation under the Agreement that results from any matter beyond the control of the parties, including strike, lockout or any other action arising from a labour dispute, fire, flood, act of God, war, riot or other insurrection, lawful act of public authority, or delay or default caused by a common carrier which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against or form, will not be considered to be a breach of any term of the Agreement.

24. SURVIVAL

- 24.1 The provisions in sections 4 (Funding), 6 (Reporting), 8 (Records, Information Provision and Inspection), 9 (Recognition), 12 (Funding on Termination), 13 (Funding on Expiry of Agreement), and 16.1 (Indemnity), will survive termination or expiry of the Agreement for a period of seven (7) years from the date of expiry or termination of the Agreement.

25. SCHEDULES

- 25.1 The following are the schedules attached to and forming part of the Agreement.

- (a) Schedule "A" (Contribution Agreement)
- (b) Schedule "B" (Budget)
- (c) Schedule "C" (Funding Payment Schedule)

26. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

- 26.1 This Agreement together with the attached schedules listed in section 25.1 of the Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter contained in the Agreement and supersedes all prior oral or written representations and Agreements.
- 26.2 This Agreement may only be modified by a written Agreement duly executed by both parties.
- 26.3 In the event of a conflict or inconsistency in any provision in any Schedule or other attachment to this Agreement and the main body of this Agreement, the main body of this Agreement will prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have executed the Agreement made as of the date first written above.

COLUMBIA BASIN BROADBAND CORPORATION

Per: _____
Name:
Title:
Date:

VILLAGE OF NAKUSP

Per: _____
Name:
Title:
Date:

SCHEDULE "A"
Contribution Agreement

Attached.

SCHEDULE "C"

Funding Payment Schedule

The Funder will provide the Funds to CBBC according to the following schedule:

Date/Milestone	Funding Contribution
Immediately upon entering into this Agreement	Forty-five thousand two hundred fifty dollars (\$45,250.00)
Upon the Funder's receipt of a copy of the Final Implementation Report (as defined in the Contribution Agreement)	Forty-five thousand two hundred fifty dollars (\$45,250.00)



STAFF REPORT – Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 SUBJECT: Appointments to Hot Springs Advisory Committee
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Cheryl Martens, Chief Administrative Officer

PURPOSE:

To present to Council potential candidates for appointment to the Hot Springs Advisory Committee.

BACKGROUND:

At the regular meeting of Council held on July 22, 2019, Council adopted a resolution to re-establish the Hot Springs Advisory Committee to review and plan for the expansion of the Nakusp Municipal Campground. Administration advertised for interested individuals to put their names forward. We received interest from the following individuals: Vlad Stuchlik, Brian Deobald, Terry Welsh, and David Strachan.

Councillor McLaren-Caux and Councillor Joseph Hughes have volunteered to be on the Committee. Mayor Tom Zeleznik volunteered to be an alternate representative. In addition, it is recommended that the Manager of the Nakusp Hot Springs be appointed to the Committee. The CAO will provide administrative support.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council appoint Councillor Joseph Hughes, Councillor Aidan McLaren-Caux, Mayor Tom Zeleznik (Alternate), as Council representatives, and Noel Ballard, Manager of the Nakusp Hot Springs, to the Hot Springs Advisory Committee; and

THAT Council appoint two citizens at large and one alternate: and further

THAT the Committee review and amend its Terms of Reference at their first meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheryl A. Martens
 CAO



STAFF REPORT: Request for Council Decision

DATE: August 26, 2019
 TO: Mayor and Council
 FROM: Mark Tennant, Treasurer/Deputy CAO
 SUBJECT: Nakusp Public Library-Licence to Occupy 2019-2024 Draft Agreement

PURPOSE:

To present a licence to occupy agreement for the Nakusp Public Library for Council's consideration and approval.

BACKGROUND:

The current licence to occupy agreement with the Nakusp Public Library is set to expire August 31, 2019. Staff has met with representatives from the library and reviewed the existing agreement. The attached agreement shows requested changes from the library in green text, and proposed changes from staff in red text.

The following table shows the centennial building's revenues/expenditures over the past 5 years. The average operating cost has been \$12,419 while collecting \$11,500 in annual rent. The previous agreement stated that the library would pay for 50% of the annual service cost of the elevator, however they were never billed for this cost which would equate to \$1,250 per year as per our contract with Kirkwood Elevators (50% of \$2,500). Staff recommends altering this clause so that the Village pays for the full elevator servicing expense, and increasing the annual rental fee by \$1,250 to \$10,250 starting in 2020.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average
Rental Revenues	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
Expenses	14,600	13,075	9,940	10,879	13,603	12,419
Net	(3,100)	(1,575)	1,560	621	(2,103)	(919)

The changes the library is proposing are already in place, but they were not written in the previous agreement. Staff has no objections to these changes.

RECOMMENDATION:

***THAT* Council authorize the Mayor and CAO to execute the proposed License to Occupy with the Nakusp Public Library for the purpose of operating the Nakusp Public Library at 92-6th Ave N.W. , commonly known as the Centennial building.**

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Tennant
Treasurer/Deputy CAO

Attached: Licence to Occupy – Nakusp Public Library

LICENCE OF OCCUPATION AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT dated for reference the 1st day of September, 2019.

BETWEEN:

Nakusp Public Library
Box 297, Nakusp, B.C., V0G 1R0
(hereinafter called the "Licencee")

AND:

Village of Nakusp, a municipal corporation, having offices at
91-1st Street N.W.
Box 280, Nakusp B.C., V0G 1R0
(hereinafter called the "Village")

GIVEN THAT:

- A. The Village is the registered owner of those certain lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Nakusp, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as:
Lot 2, Blk. 11, Plan 9376, District Lot 397, Kootenay District, commonly known as the Centennial Building, 92-6th Ave N.W.
(PID: 013-132-687)

(the "Lands").
- B. The Licencee wishes to use, occupy, and pass thorough a portion of the Lands for the purpose of operating the Nakusp Public Library as outlined on Schedule "A" to this agreement (the "Licence Area").
- C. The Village has agreed that the Licencee may use and occupy the Licence Area for the purposes and on the terms and conditions herein set forth.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES that in consideration of the premises and covenants contained herein and sum of \$1.00 now paid by the Licencee to the Village, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. **Grant of Licence** - The Village, on the terms and conditions set forth herein, grants to the Licencee the non-exclusive right and licence (the "Licence") to enter onto and use the Licence Area for the purposes of operating the Nakusp Public Library for only the Licencee and its permitted assigns and their servants, agents and invitees and for the Village and its successors and assigns and their servants, agents and invitees but

excluding the Chamber of Commerce/Info Centre, Nakusp and District Museum, and the Arrow Lakes Historical Society and Village of Nakusp portion of the Lands.

2. **Fees-** ~~The Tenant shall pay annually on or before August 31st to the Village the sum of \$9,000 for the first years' rent.~~ **The Licencee shall pay rent annually on or before August 31st to the Village. Rent will be payable in the amount of \$9,000 for the first year (September 1, 2019-August 31, 2020) and \$10,250 annually thereafter for the remainder of the term.** The Village and the Licencee will review the annual financial statements for the Library, and the annual operating costs of the Village, and annual adjustments will be made in consultations with all stakeholders, including Area **K** Regional District Director.
3. **GST -** The Licencee shall pay to the Landlord, at the time of execution of this Lease, all Goods and Services Tax which may be payable in respect of this Lease
4. **Term and Renewal-** This Licence shall commence on the 1st day of September, 2019 (the "Commencement Date"), and shall terminate on the 31st day of August, 2024 unless terminated on an earlier date by the Village or by the Licencee pursuant to section 4 herein. The Village will consider a 5-year renewal of the license should all terms be met.
5. **Termination**

- (a) The Licence may be cancelled or terminated despite any rule of law or equity to the contrary in accordance with any of the following provisions:
 - (i) if the Licencee defaults in the observance or performance of any of the terms and conditions contained in this Licence and the Licencee fails to cure such default(s) within 30 days after written notice from the Village then the Village will be entitled to terminate the Licence without limiting the Village's other remedies at law or at equity;
 - (ii) if the default under subsection (i) reasonably requires more time to rectify or cure than 30 days, the Licencee will be deemed to have complied with the rectification or curing of it if the Licencee commences rectifying or curing the default within 30 days after notice from the Village and diligently completes same as soon thereafter as is reasonably practical;
 - (iii) the Village will be entitled to terminate this Licence at its sole discretion, for any or no reason and at any time upon giving 12 months written notice to the Licencee.

All of the Licencee's obligations under this Licence that are outstanding on the date that this Licence is terminated will survive the termination of this Agreement. For certainty, the Licencee's obligations to release and indemnify the Village shall survive the termination of this Agreement, but only in respect of events occurring before termination of this Agreement.

6. **Powers -** For the purposes of the Licence herein, the Licencee and its servants, agents and invitees shall have the right to:
 - (a) use the Licence Area;

- (b) have unobstructed access to and from the Licence Area at any and all times;
 - (c) do all other things on the Licence Area as may be reasonably necessary, desirable and incidental to the use of the Licence Area.
7. **Village May Access and May Undertake Work** - The Village shall have free access to all parts of the Licence Area. The Village is not required to give any notice to repair the Lands or the Licence Area although it is the Village's intent to provide notice to the Library prior to accessing with the exception of emergency situations.
 8. **No Other Improvements** - The Licencee will not, without the prior written consent of the Village, construct, install, affix, place or store or permit the construction, installation, affixing, placing or storage of any buildings, structures, works, improvements, fencing, material or chattels or anything of any nature or kind.
 9. **Use** - The Licence Area will be used by the Licencee for the following purposes only:
 - (a) To operate the Nakusp Public Library

The Licencee acknowledges and agrees that, by granting this Agreement, the Village is not accepting any responsibility for the Licencee's use of the Licence Area.

10. **Utilities**- the Licencee shall promptly pay all charges for janitorial service, telephone service, cablevision, internet or other utilities or communication service rendered in respect of the License Area of the facility and lawn and garden maintenance, building maintenance (In conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, Arrow Lakes Historical Society and the Nakusp and District Museum). ~~provision for solid waste collection disposal, alarm fees.~~ **The Village shall invoice the Licencee for the alarm fees, solid waste collection and disposal.**
11. **Operating Costs**- the Village shall promptly pay for all charges for hydro, propane, and water and sewer. The Village will provide snow clearing of the parking lot, **the sidewalk, and the area from the sidewalk to the stairs.** ~~The Village shall invoice the Licencee for the alarm fees, solid waste collection and disposal.~~

The Licencee shall use best efforts to conserve the use of hydro and heating. Annual rent will be calculated to ensure operating costs are covered by the rent payment.

12. **Elevator**- ~~the cost of the elevator service will be considered an operating expense and 50% of this expense will be billed to the Licensee on an annual basis.~~ **The Village shall promptly pay for inspections and maintenance to the elevator.**

13. **Parking**- the Licencee, its employees, clients and agents will have the right to use parking stalls located upon the Lands. The Licencee will not be assigned designated stalls and will be subject to the parking rules and regulations at the Licensed Lands.

14. **Common Areas**- the Licencee, its employees, clients and agents, shall have the use of common areas of the Building in order to gain entrance to the Licensed Lands. Maintenance and general upkeep of common areas will be the responsibility of the licensed users of the facility and it will be the responsibility of these parties to engage in an arrangement for such upkeep.

15. **Signs-** The Tenant shall not erect any sign on the Licenced Lands without the consent of the Village. Further, such consent will not unreasonably be withheld.
16. **Major Capital Replacement-** The Village together with the License Users shall be responsible for major capital replacement of the building envelope. The Village will review and determine what is considered a Major Capital Replacement project and responsibility for financing will be mutually agreed upon with the Licensed Users. All Major Capital Replacement projects must be included in the annual budget for the year the replacement is scheduled if financed by the Village. Completion of any major capital replacement will be dependent upon the Village of Nakusp financial plan and the priority which council deems the project; the Village is not under any obligation to proceed with specific major capital replacements.
17. **Site Clean-up** - Upon termination of this Licence, the Licencee will leave the Licence Area in a tidy condition, and the Licencee, if required by the Village in its sole discretion, shall remove all personal property belonging to the Licencee within 90 days after termination of this Agreement. Any personal property not removed by the Licencee shall become the absolute property of the Village free of all encumbrances, without payment of any compensation to the Licencee.
18. **No Waste or Nuisance** - The Licencee will not commit or allow any willful or voluntary waste or destruction of the Licence Area, or do anything that may become a nuisance or annoyance to other occupiers of the Land or adjoining lands.
19. **Compliance with Laws** - The Licencee will at all times during the currency of this Licence use the Licence Area in compliance with all statutes, laws, regulations and orders of any authority having jurisdiction and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all federal, provincial, or local government laws or statutes or bylaws relating to environmental matters, including all the rules, regulations, policies, guidelines, criteria or the like made under or pursuant to any such laws.
20. **Assignment** - Except as expressly set out herein, the rights granted to the Licencee under this Agreement may not be sublicensed, assigned, or otherwise transferred. The Licencee may assign its interest under this Licence with the prior written consent of the Village, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.
21. **Risk** - The Licencee accepts the Licence Area on an as-is basis and agrees that it will use the Licence Area at its own risk, and that the Village will not be liable in respect of any loss of life, personal injury, damage to property or loss of property suffered by the Licencee, its servants, agents, or invitees arising out of this Agreement or its or their use and occupation of the Licence Area.
22. **Builders Lien Act** - If any claim of lien over the Licence Area is made under the *Builders Lien Act* for work performed on or materials supplied to the Licence Area at the Licencee's request, on the Licencee's behalf, or with the Licencee's permission, the Licencee will immediately take all steps necessary to have the lien discharged, unless the claim of lien is being contested in good faith by the Licencee and the Licencee has taken the steps necessary

to ensure that the claim of lien will not subject the License Area or any interest of the Village's under this Agreement to sale or forfeiture.

23. **Indemnity** - The Licencee hereby indemnifies and saves harmless the Village, its officers, directors, elected officials, employees and agents from and against any and all losses, claims, costs, expenses, damages and liabilities, causes of action, suits and judgments including all costs of defending or denying the same, and all costs of investigation, monitoring, remedial response, removal, restoration or permit acquisition and including all solicitor's fees and disbursements in connection therewith which at any time may be paid or incurred by or claimed against the Village, its officers, directors, elected officials, employees, agents and invitees arising, directly or indirectly, out of:
- (a) the uses of the Licencee under this Licence;
 - (b) a breach by the Licencee of any of the covenants contained in this Licence;
 - (c) any wrongful act or neglect of the Licencee on or about the Licence Area;
 - (d) any damage to property related to the Licencee's use and occupancy of the Licence Area;
 - (e) the death of or injury to any person arising out of or in any way connected with, directly or indirectly, the Licencee's use and occupancy of the Licence Area.

This section does not apply to liabilities, damages, costs, claims, suits or actions arising out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Village, its agents, servants, employees or contractors.

24. **Insurance** - The Licencee shall obtain and keep in force throughout the existence of the Licence insurance naming the Village as an additional insured and protecting the Village and the Licencee (without any rights of cross-claim or subrogation against the Village) against claims by any person, including any member of the public using the Lands, for personal injury, death, property loss or damage, and third party liability or public liability claims arising from any accident or occurrence on the Lands or other loss relating to the Licencee's use of the Lands to an amount of not less than Two Million (\$2,000,000.00) Dollars per occurrence (the "Insurance Policy").
- (a) The Insurance Policy shall provide that it is not terminable or alterable without the giving of 30 days' written notice to the Village.
 - (b) At the time of execution of this Licence, the Licencee shall deliver to the Village a copy of the Insurance Policy or an insurance binder or note evidencing that the Licencee has obtained the Insurance Policy on the terms set out herein.
 - (c) At any time during the Term of this Licence the Village may require the Licencee to provide evidence to it that the Insurance Policy is valid and in full effect.
 - (d) The Licencee shall provide its own content insurance.
 - (e) The Village will provide insurance coverage for all common areas of the Centennial Building.

25. **Hazardous Use-** The Tenant shall not use the Leased Lands so as to cause or permit a public or private nuisance or so as to endanger or harm subsequent users of the Leased Lands and without limiting the generality or the foregoing, the Tenant shall not permit the Leased Lands to become contaminated by hazardous materials.
26. **Notices** - Any notice or other writing required or permitted to be given to any party shall be sufficiently given if delivered by hand, or if sent by prepaid courier or if transmitted by facsimile to such party:

in the case of a notice to the Licencee, at:

Nakusp Public Library
92-6th Ave N.W.
Box 297
Nakusp B.C., V0G 1R0

in the case of a notice to the Village, at:

Village of Nakusp
91-1st Street N.W.
Box 280
Nakusp B.C., V0G 1R0
Attention: Chief Administrative Officer
Facsimile No. - 250-265-3788
Email: cao@nakusp.com

or at such other address or addresses as the party to whom such notice or other writing is to be given shall have last notified the party giving the notice in the manner provided in this section. Any notice or other writing sent in compliance with this section shall be deemed to have been given and received on the day it is so delivered unless that day is not a business day, in which case the notice shall be deemed to have been given and received on the next day that is a business day.

27. **Breach** - In the event that the Licencee breaches any term, condition, or provision of this Agreement, the Licencee shall remedy the breach within 30 days of receipt of a notice from the Village and if the breach is not remedied within that time period, all rights accruing to the Licencee under this Agreement shall cease without further notice to the Licencee, unless the Village, in its sole discretion, decides otherwise.
28. **Village May Take Action** - If the Licencee fails to do any matter required of them under this Agreement, the Village is entitled to take all such actions on the Licencee's behalf and at the Licencee's cost as are reasonably necessary to rectify the Licencee's failure, but the Village is in no circumstance liable for not taking such action or its manner of doing so, provided that the Village acts reasonably. The Licencee shall pay to the Village the costs the Village incurs pursuant to this provision forthwith upon receipt of an invoice.

29. General

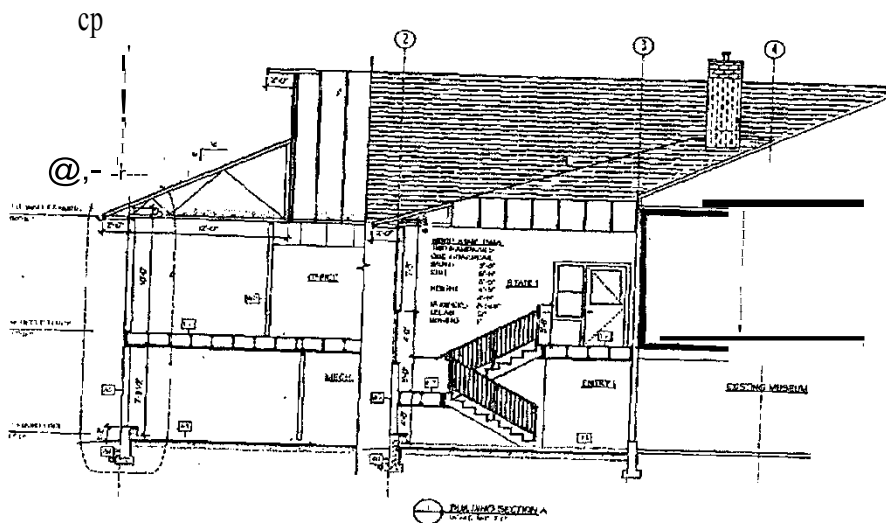
- (a) This Agreement will inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Licencee and its successors, administrators and approved assigns and upon the Village and its successors, administrators and assigns.
- (b) Every reference to each party is deemed to include the heirs, executors, administrators, corporate successors, servants, employees, agents, contractors, officers, Licencees and invitees of such party, wherever the context so requires or permits.
- (c) Wherever the singular or masculine or neuter is used in this Agreement, the same shall be construed as meaning the plural, the feminine or body corporate where the context or the parties thereto so require.
- (d) The Schedules attached to this Agreement form part of this Agreement.
- (e) This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and no understanding or agreement, oral or otherwise, exists between the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement except as expressly set out in this Agreement, and this Agreement may not be modified except by subsequent agreement in writing between the parties.
- (t) Time is of the essence of this Agreement.
- (g) The section headings have been inserted for reference only and do not define, limit, alter or enlarge the meaning of any provision of this Agreement.
- (h) The Licencee's use of the Licence Area will under all circumstances be viewed as a licence only and will not create nor be deemed to create any property interest in favour of the Licencee in the Licence Area.
- (i) If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase in this Agreement is for any reason held to be invalid by the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion is to be severed and the decision that it is invalid does not affect the validity of the remainder of this Agreement, the parties hereby agreeing that they would have entered into the Agreement without the severed portion.
- (j) The parties hereto shall execute and do all such further deeds, acts, things and assurances that may be reasonably required to carry out the intent of this Agreement.
- (k) This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

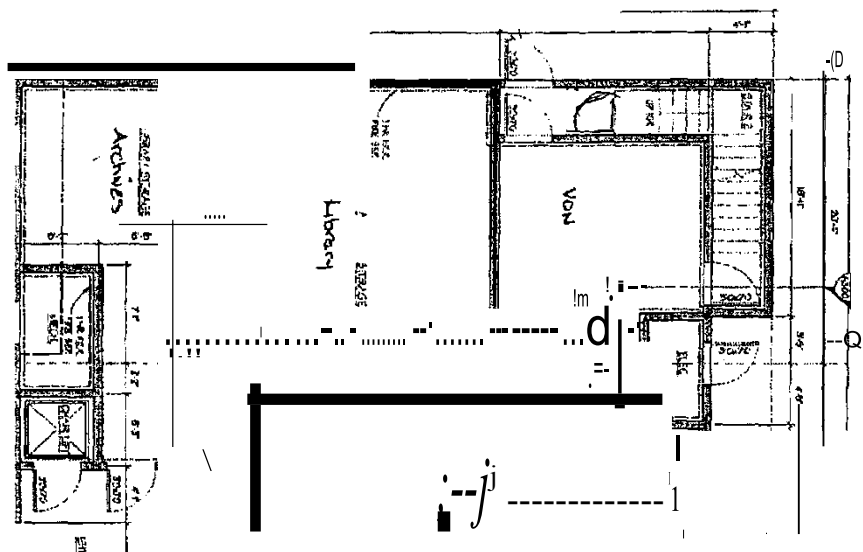
Village of Nakusp,)
by its authorized signatories:)
_____)
Mayor)
_____)
Corporate Officer)

Nakusp Public Library:)
by its authorized signatories:)
_____)
Authorized Signatory)
_____)
Authorized Signatory)

SCHEDULE A THE LICENCE AREA



D





COVER SHEET

INFORMATION ITEM (S)

ITEMS SUMMARY:

The following items of correspondence and interest have been received since the last meeting of Council.

1. Kaslo Banning Single Use Plastic
2. North Cowichan UBCM Resolution
3. RDCK Board Highlights July 2019
4. Climate Action Program Update (CBT)
5. Green Communities Committee

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Council bring items I__ to I__ forward for discussion.



The Valley VOICE

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Your independently owned regional community newspaper serving the Arrow Lakes, Slocan & North Kootenay Lake Valleys.

Free!

Kaslo looks at banning single-use plastic bags

by Jan McMurray

Kaslo council is considering a ban on single-use plastic bags in Kaslo, following an engaging and memorable presentation on May 21 by a group of residents who were adorned with plastic bags.

The group of presenters – from youth to seniors – performed a Readers' Theatre highlighting the negative impacts of plastic bags and then showed a PowerPoint outlining several reasons why single-use plastic bags should be banned: plastic does not biodegrade; plastic bags are made using fossil fuels; they are harmful to land and marine life, and to human health; they are not easy to recycle, so they end up in the landfill or overseas.

Anne Heard led the delegation and told council the petition she initiated has over 700 signatures, "so the public will is there. Others have done it, so the steps are there for us to take – but we have to work

on it as a team."

Councillor Kelly Knoll said he was glad the group made the presentation, but that it's difficult for council to make decisions for businesses. Heard replied, "It is important we do this formally. It has to be a legal directive. When it's voluntary, a lot of people can't participate because things are supplied in plastic, but when it's law, it changes the priority of business."

Mayor Hewat told Heard that they had forwarded her letter to the Chamber of Commerce and were hoping to give businesses a transition period.

High school student Maddox Hahne handed over to council several letters from local students in support of the initiative and said the students were making reusable bags for the stores.

Heard added that the ban would support the region's goal of zero

waste. "Unless we take action, it [zero waste] is not going to happen," she said.

At the June 11 council meeting, CAO Ian Dunlop will provide council with information on a

bylaw banning the bags and results of consultation with the Kaslo Chamber of Commerce on the issue.



A group of Kaslo residents recently made a theatrical appeal to council for a ban on single-use plastic bags.



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JULY 15, 2019

File: 0250-20-UBCM

VIA EMAIL: UBCM Members – All Elected Officials

Dear UBCM Members,

Re: UBCM Resolution – Regional Management of Forestry

This letter is to advise that North Cowichan Municipal Council passed the following resolution on June 19, 2019. Accordingly it has been submitted to the UBCM, and accepted for the 2019 Convention:

WHEREAS the forest industry in British Columbia has been on a steady decline in recent decades, with dozens mill closures, thousands of lost jobs and once-thriving rural communities experiencing severe economic decline – due in large part to corporate mismanagement, misguided government policies, and lack of public oversight;

AND WHEREAS many communities across British Columbia and globally have demonstrated that when local people are empowered to manage public forests and other common resources through community forest licenses, regional trusts and other community-based governance models, there are significant social, economic and environmental benefits;

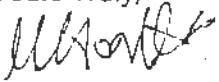
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Province of British Columbia explore the feasibility of:

- **Adopting a new model of regionally-based forestry management that will empower local communities to engage in long term planning of the regional economies and ecosystems;**
- **Creating a Forest Charter passed by the Legislature that includes an overall vision, sustainability principles, and standards for our forests; and**
- **Appointing a Forester General to serve as a new independent officer who will report annually to the Legislature and work with the diverse regions of our province on local land planning processes.**

July 19, 2019

Enclosed for your information is the paper *Restoring Forestry in BC*, which provides a strong basis for the resolution. Council requests your favourable consideration of this important issue at the upcoming Convention.

Yours Truly,



Matt O'Halloran
Deputy Corporate Officer

Enclosure



Restoring Forestry in BC

The story of the industry's decline
and the case for regional management

BY BOB WILLIAMS

January 2018



CCPA
CANADIAN CENTRE
for POLICY ALTERNATIVES
BC Office

RESTORING FORESTRY IN BC

The story of the industry's decline and the case for regional management

by Bob Williams

January 2018

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

BOB WILLIAMS was Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources in the BC government of Dave Barrett (1972–75) and Deputy Minister of Crown Corporations in the government of Mike Harcourt (1992–96). He has a degree in Community and Regional Planning, and in October 2017 was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by Simon Fraser University.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the four anonymous reviewers of an earlier draft of this report. Special thanks to Ben Parfitt and Seth Klein for their reviews and edits. I would like to thank my friend and colleague Ray Travers, RPF, who has advised me on forestry matters ever since I was Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources. This work would not have been possible without his continuing deep knowledge and advice, which has helped so many of us who care about our forests.

The opinions and recommendations in this report, and any errors, are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the publishers or funders.

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Contents

Preface	4
Part 1: The decline of forestry in BC	5
Our own tragic statistics	6
The auditor general shows concern	8
Sweden shows us what to do.....	8
The bad deals in forestry continue	9
What is the corporate game plan?	10
The forestry tenure system.....	12
More about the landlord game.....	13
Western Forest Products' sweet deal	14
We used to manage locally, but no more	15
Part 2: A new way forward	17
A legislature to highlight BC's great regions.....	17
The need for a Forest Charter	18
The need for a BC forester general.....	18
"Forestopia"—a better future	19
Story one: Local is better—the little town of Mission.....	20
Story two: Local is better—Revelstoke is the new Mission	21
Story three: Local is better—Creslon Community Forest is a model for the Columbia Basin.....	22
Story four: Creating the Columbia Basin Trust.....	23
Conclusion.....	25
Appendix: Charts from external sources.....	27
Bibliography	32

Preface

I AM A CITY BOY, but my life was forever changed when, at the age of 19 after my first year of university, I opted for summer work in the Kootenays with the BC Forest Service. Our job was forest inventory—counting trees—and shedding light on what was there.

Our crew drove in our little Austin vans up to Slocan Valley and Nakusp, established our campsite on Kuskanax Creek, and hiked the entire region mapping its forests: virgin white pine in the Monashee Mountains, cedar/spruce in the wet regions, golden tamarack in the south.

I flew regularly in a 1927 Junkers biplane next to the most gutsy bush pilot in the region. I got to know and admire the local folk: loggers of the hinterland, Doukhobor families of the Slocan, Japanese people whose family members had been interned in prison camps, pioneers of the Boer War, children of British remittance men, tough men scarred by grizzlies. These were the wonderful working folks of the Arrow Lakes before their lands were flooded and tied into the greater Columbia River hydroelectric grid.

All this I got to know as well as the Forest Service that served them from its small green and white barns that characterized ranger stations in the villages and towns of Arrowhead, Nakusp and Slocan City. It was a rich, networked rural community where the local forest ranger presided, and it made an incredible positive impression on me, a kid from Vancouver's Eastside.

It is now all gone, replaced by absentee corporations, a distant and computerized government and the financialization of everything. I felt it was time to catalogue this decline and sketch out new hope for the future.

Part 1:

The decline of forestry in BC

WHY HAVE WE NOT BEEN HONEST WITH OURSELVES? We have a monumental failure on our hands—forestry in British Columbia. Almost everything about forestry in BC is wrong, given that this marvellous resource is endowed to us by nature.

Since the Second World War, we have pretended that we have the right answers.

We have pretended that we've developed a scientifically sound base for sustainable forestry practice. We've pretended we have a successful industry. We've pretended we have a successful licensing and cutting program. We've pretended we get full value for our trees and that we have a proper and competitive system for selling timber and cutting rights. We've pretended we have good public and corporate managers alike. On all of these points, and more, we have failed.

Let's, in our own interest, finally face up to the ugly truths of forest policy history in this province. The truth is that we have had a policy of liquidating our forests. For several generations in coastal BC, we demolished great forests, clear-cut countless valleys and watched giant corporations come through and liquidate this great natural asset and then move on.

Throughout the postwar period, older generations saw a proliferation of sawmills on the BC coast and miles of log booms. Today, those buying expensive waterfront condos along False Creek would find it hard to believe that older generations in Vancouver were used to seeing a solid mass of log booms in the water between Cambie and Main Streets and sawmills in the heart of the city. The same pattern prevailed on the city's southern shores along the Fraser River as well as in North Vancouver, north Burnaby and Port Moody.

But now, much of that industry is gone. In the 25 years beginning in 1990 and ending in 2014, more than half of the coast's larger sawmills (56 per cent) closed their doors, and output fell by almost exactly the same.¹ It has been a program of liquidation, not sustainable forestry. The historic pattern from 1911 to 1989 is laid out for all to see in the seminal work *Touch Wood*.²

We are a remnant of what we once were, and the data are there to prove it.

For several generations in coastal BC, we demolished great forests, clear-cut countless valleys and watched giant corporations come through and liquidate this great natural asset and then move on.

1 British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, 2015.

2 Drushka, Nixon and Travers, 1993.

OUR OWN TRAGIC STATISTICS

Statistics for the past two decades alone begin to spell out some of the current reality.

For example:

	1997	2016
Forests as a percentage of provincial GDP	4.5%	3.3%
People directly employed	85,000	59,900
Forest revenue*	\$986,000,000	\$746,000,000

Source: BC Stats, "B.C. Economic Accounts and Gross Domestic Product," <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/economy/bc-economic-accounts-gdp>.

*These figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Between 1990 and 2015, the number of large- and medium-size sawmills in BC saw a 47 per cent decline.

Between 1990 and 2015, the number of large- and medium-size sawmills in BC declined from 131 to 70, a 47 per cent decline. Veneer mills went from 20 to 13, a 35 per cent decline; pulp mills went from 24 to 17, a 29 per cent decline; and the number of paper mills was halved from 12 to six.³ Our mainstream media rarely report on this startling data anymore.

A few forestry company names that have disappeared:

- Canadian White Pine
- Crown Zellerbach
- Doman
- Eburne
- Eurocan
- Fletcher Challenge
- Fraser Mills
- Kootenay Forest Products
- MacMillan Bloedel
- Northwood
- Powell River Company
- Rayonier
- Weldwood

Measured against our peers

In a quiet way, the most damning report on the BC forest sector came out of the province of Ontario. The Finnish consulting company Jaakko Pöyry, one of the world's most highly regarded forest consultancies, undertook a review of the value-added forest industry in that province and compared it with that of other provinces and jurisdictions outside Canada.⁴ Section five of the report—its conclusions on their qualitative benchmarking—is devastating for BC and is summarized here. The report was written in 2001, but if anything, an updated study would show BC faring even worse.⁵

³ British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, 2015.

⁴ Living Legacy Trust and Jaakko Pöyry Consulting, 2001.

⁵ British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, 2015. According to the report, BC lost roughly half of its coastal sawmills in the years after the Ontario government commissioned the study.

Management capability

BC scored one out of five when it came to the education, skill level and management sophistication of executives and owners in each benchmark area and functional competences (for example, marketing, finance, operations, human resources and information technology). Quebec scored two; Ontario, 2.5; and Denmark, five. We were the worst.

Skill levels

This addressed the skills, experience, technical knowledge and expertise of the workforce and the availability of skilled support trades. A similar pattern prevailed, BC at the bottom again at one out of five.

Clustering

On the synergy between manufacturers, those that harvest the raw materials, equipment manufacturers and so on to develop secondary wood products, BC was once again at the bottom of the heap.

Policy environment

On government policies and programs that enhance the free-market conditions for business enterprises, BC was found the least competent.

Industry and market structure and accessibility

As for relations between primary and secondary producers and the overall competitiveness of secondary-wood-product manufacturers, our province once again came last. With its failed forest tenure system and lack of open log-markets, which would encourage domestic manufacturers to gain access to the right logs, it's hard to see how it could be otherwise.

Technology

Here Western Canada also lags behind.

Raw material

The consultants noted that in Western Canada, primary manufacturers look upon remanufacturers as competitors rather than customers, as it is the case elsewhere. And once again, they gave BC a failing grade: one in a possible score of five!

So there we have it. The best forestry sector consultants in the world put us at the bottom when compared to our peers.

For more statistics on BC's declining forestry sector and poor performance, see Appendix.

From a 2016 article in *Truck LoggerBC*:

Since 1987, about 50 sawmills [on the BC coast] have closed, where 27 of these closures occurred since 2004. BC coast lumber production has plunged from 4.7 billion board feet in 1987 to 1.4 billion board feet in 2015. With less than 30 sawmills left in operation, one may conclude that the BC coast has been a graveyard of sawmills over the last 30 years.

The good news is that all of the high cost mills have been closed. All of the remaining mills are survivors with better cost structures and increased output, where many have a reasonable chance of continuing on.*

* Russ Taylor, 2016.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL SHOWS CONCERN

A source as unbiased as the auditor general of BC has said we need to be far more diligent about these matters.⁶ A 2012 audit of the forests ministry's management of timber concluded:

- The ministry has not clearly defined its timber objectives and therefore cannot assure that its management practices are effective.
- Existing management practices won't be able to offset the trend toward forests having a lower timber supply and less diversity in some areas.
- The ministry does not appropriately monitor and report its timber results against its timber objectives.

On ministry stewardship, the auditor general pointed out there is a significant gap between the total area the ministry replants and the total area suitable for replanting. He was also concerned about incomplete data entries by the private sector and the information system generally.

The report left the unmistakable impression that our forest policies are hopelessly flawed and both ill defined and ill measured. Over the years we have consciously lowered the bar for management, measurement and reporting of this great public resource.

On ministry stewardship, the auditor general pointed out there is a significant gap between the total area the ministry replants and the total area suitable for replanting.

Much of this off-loading of provincial stewardship expanded dramatically under Premier Bill Bennett (1975–86), whose government appointed Mike Apsey, former head of the Council of Forest Industries (a corporate lobbyist), as deputy minister of forests.

Today, most professional associations express great concern that their own problems and conflicts are detracting from what is really important—namely, defending the public interest by protecting our Crown forest resources.

Enough of this bad news. Let's look to our ultimate peers, the Swedes. What do they achieve, given they have the same amount of commercial forest land as BC?

SWEDEN SHOWS US WHAT TO DO

Sweden's annual tree growth in managed forests is well over double that in BC. Repeat: Sweden has an equivalent area of forest land and gets twice the growth that we achieve. Is there something we can learn here?

Sweden manages their lands in a scientific manner. We do not.

The standing stock in Swedish forests has increased dramatically from 2,300,000,000 cubic metres in 1950 to 3,900,000,000 cubic metres in recent years. BC forests have been in constant decline.

Sweden's success has been achieved by satisfactorily stocking, thinning and intensively managing their forests.⁷ Let's be clear—there is huge payback from thoughtful, scientific management, payback that we in BC have never seen and never will if we continue our reckless course of liquidation.

⁶ Office of the Auditor General of British Columbia, 2012.

⁷ Tree thinning involves selectively logging trees amidst standing trees. The logged trees, which are generally small, are then taken to mills for processing, while the remaining standing trees are left to grow taller and bigger before harvesting years or decades down the road.

This demonstrates, of course, what can happen when we manage for value. By managing their forest lands in a continuous, careful manner—intensively stocking sites from day one and thinning two or three times during several rotations (i.e., holding off on the final cut over a longer period of time), Sweden has increased the value and volume of trees growing in its managed forests. Tree-thinning operations alone in Sweden produce 30 per cent of the annual cut. That level of performance is achieved on an actively logged and managed forest land base that is roughly equal to British Columbia's.

In BC we don't invest in thinning the forests we replant. This means we miss opportunities to work with both the initially lower-quality wood coming from thinning operations and then from the much higher-quality wood coming from trees that are logged from managed plantation lands decades down the road.

Ray Travers, a long-time BC civil servant with a masters degree in forest management and silviculture, argues that we should emulate Sweden by employing some of its effective on-the-ground practices. He believes we won't get there just by shifting to area-based tenures—the quick fix championed by BC's corporate forest interests. A values-based silviculture system in young forests combines high-level stocking (approximately 2,500 trees per hectare) and extended rotations (more than 100 years) and frequent light commercial thinning, each less than 30 per cent of the stand, along with other management requirements, Travers says.

This "growing for value" rather than our own "growing for volume" as practised in BC can, Travers believes, generate returns along the value chain from low-grade sawlogs at \$88 a cubic metre to high-grade logs at \$143 a cubic metre and veneers at \$325 a cubic metre. If BC produced more high-grade logs, this would bump the forestry return by over 60 per cent. We have a long way to go in BC in straight forestry terms to attain such values.⁸

By managing their forest lands in a continuous, careful manner—intensively stocking sites from day one and thinning two or three times during several rotations, Sweden has increased the value and volume of trees growing in their managed forests.

THE BAD DEALS IN FORESTRY CONTINUE

That in British Columbia we have failed to extract sufficient value from our forests is undeniable. But there is more. In the early 1990s, the provincial government appointed the Forest Resources Commission to assess the state of BC's forests and forest management. Led by Sandy Peel, a former provincial deputy minister, the commission concluded based on overwhelming evidence that stumpage fees (the price the Crown charges for trees logged on public lands) "are not capturing the full value of the resource."⁹ Peel went on to state:

In fact, the private transactions produce an asset value more than four times higher than that found for stumpage. This suggests that industry is capturing a much higher value from the forests than is the government.

The best recent example of this is the sale of TimberWest to two public-sector pension plans, one that's Canada-wide (run by the Public Sector Pension Investment Board) and one in BC (BC Investment Management Corporation). The lands involved run down the east side of Vancouver Island, adjacent to the north/south settlement pattern on the island's eastern shore. The pension funds recently acquired the lands—327,000 hectares in total or just over 10 per cent of all of Vancouver Island—for \$1 billion.¹⁰ Curiously, the province does not show our own immensely

⁸ Travers, 2014.

⁹ Peel, 1991.

¹⁰ Hamilton, 2011

valuable public lands, including the timber (some 20 million hectares), on its balance sheet. Think about that. Our own government is mute on the value of one of our most precious, largely publicly owned resources!

The lands acquired by TimberWest were first sold off in a deal between early industrialist Robert Dunsmuir to the Canadian Pacific Railway. These were Crown-granted fee simple lands with full property rights; one could say extreme property rights in that the land grant included the lands beneath lakes, for example. Much of the land was sold off over the years since the early grant but still covers 10 per cent of Vancouver Island.

WHAT IS THE CORPORATE GAME PLAN?

The lands in question, and others on the coast, are now being mined of their trees, which are exported in raw, unprocessed form at levels never before seen. As the number of mills on the coast has fallen precipitously, the number of raw logs exported by coastal forestry companies has skyrocketed.

As the number of mills on the coast has fallen precipitously, the number of raw logs exported by coastal forestry companies has skyrocketed.

In the four years beginning in 2013, the government allowed 26 million cubic metres of raw logs to be exported from BC, the highest four-year tally in provincial history.¹¹

I would suggest that the real business plan for our forest corporations has been, for decades, to be the real landlord, the real rent collector of our public resource.

It works like this. Companies happily pay below-market rent to the government for the trees they cut. That discounted rent, in the form of low stumpage payments, allows the companies to make handsome profits. These days, the handsomest of those profits come from selling raw logs to out-of-country buyers.

But there's more to it than that.

Sandy Peel made this clear in 1991 when, as mentioned in the previous section, the provincial Forest Resources Commission that he led issued its report *The Future of Our Forests*.¹² Peel's professional estimate at the time was that the Crown collects only a quarter of the timber value. The real business of forest corporations is to be the rentier in economic terms. They collect the real rent the government leaves on the table.

If the companies then decide to get out of the two-by-four business, a low-value commodity, they sell the business but attach a value to the uncollected rent that the government has left on the table. That value is then multiplied by three, four, five, six or seven times the annual rent the government collects, and because we no longer have competitive bidding for our trees, the price is based on calculations of value—an estimate of market value. The lack of real-market tests means that the government underprices our timber sales to the big companies. And because the government has not done its job collecting the full rent from our forest lands or the trees cut on them, it means the company collects not only the conventional profits of its enterprise, but also some of the resource rent as well.

In normal business transactions, the profitability of a company determines its value to a great extent. In BC, however, because the province does not collect all of the stumpage revenues that

¹¹ Parfitt, 2017.

¹² Peel, 1991.

it should, when companies go to sell *their* assets, they take the value of the discount, apply it to the trees under their control to cut, and pass that added cost onto the buyer. It amounts to one giant markup that should have been collected all along in higher stumpage fees by the province, but instead is collected by the companies when they sell.

That is the real gravy. It has been going on for decades, but was not always so.

On a continuous basis through the 1970s and earlier, the province's forests ministry employed its own counsel, Clarence Cooper, to see that forestry companies never embedded the value of timber when their businesses were sold. There was a simple reason for this: the timber belonged to the people of BC, not the companies. Capitalization of the value of a Crown asset was seen to be virtually criminal. A corporation had to provide a breakdown of the assets being sold, and no amount was allowed for the timber. We maintained Crown ownership then.

Today, in many ways, harvesting the value of Crown assets is the primary game for many industry players, especially when they want to get out. We now have an industry that for the most part is in the cheap commodity lumber business. In the long run, however, the value of commodity lumber is in relative constant decline. Surges in US housing demand and a declining dollar help BC's commodity lumber industry. But the commodity lumber game's main focus has been to increase profits by decreasing the number of workers and pumping out more and more two-by-fours. Some managers estimate that future "ultra" mills may only need a hundred or so workers. So increasingly, the game is to collect the rent and multiply it significantly when you sell the company. This has not been a good deal for BC or forestry workers.

The commodity lumber game's main focus has been to increase profits by decreasing the number of workers and pumping out more and more two-by-fours.

As noted earlier, coastal sawmill production has been more than halved in just 25 years. And as mills have closed, raw log exports have soared. It's a classic high-grading, cut-and-get-out exercise (harvesting the highest grade of timber and then moving on) for corporations that are not interested in the long run. As Sweden has shown us, forestry can be a long-term business.

In British Columbia there were forest industry corporate names that we assumed would be around forever, some of which were listed earlier. One of the most recent closures was Chick Stewart's Port Kells B mill, which he moved from Vancouver's False Creek in the 1970s to Langley because there were no more big logs left on the coast. Chick, now 88 years old, is also one of the last great independents on the coast: an iconic remnant of a former entrepreneurial breed that once dominated the industry. He is a proud example of entrepreneurial human capital that British Columbia has lost as the forest industry transformed.

So if most BC forest corporations are now rentiers, what does that really mean? It means that:

- Companies have largely replaced the forests ministry and collect much of the true value of our forest assets when those assets are sold.
- New entrepreneurial human capital is lost.
- There is little interest in moving into value-added projects, as research can be costly and risky, and there's already a decent or handsome return in just being a landlord.
- Corporations have little interest in long-term forestry/silviculture.
- For the government, rent income, which should have been used to replenish the resource by planting, thinning and managing, has been usurped by others.

THE FORESTRY TENURE SYSTEM

The primary tenure system on the BC coast has been the Tree Farm Licence, or TFL. The tenure area is defined as a specific and usually large block of land.

In the province's Interior, the tenure system is primarily volume based, a floating volume over a sub-region. So instead of companies having logging rights for geographically defined areas (with TFLs), the province assigns volumes of timber they can cut from a large tract of forest called Timber Supply Areas (TSAs), in which other companies may also operate. In the Interior, there has been strong industry pressure to use the TFL coastal system, which is seen as a stronger property right for proponents. Interior logging giant West Fraser has been one of the keenest proponents of such change.

In the earliest days of issuing TFLs on the coast, there was an argument for combining private lands that logging companies owned with adjacent Crown lands to form large, integrated units where forest management was the primary objective. The goal of corporate proponents in the Interior is to expand their landlord rights over Crown lands and then sell the company, just as their counterparts on the coast have done. Fortunately, this kind of land grab is not advocated across the board in the Interior. In fact, the largest company operating there has taken a dissenting view.

The goal of corporate proponents in the Interior is to expand their landlord rights over Crown lands and then sell the company, just as their counterparts on the coast have done.

On April 15, 2014, Don Kayne, the president and CEO of Canfor Corporation, wrote a letter to the *Vancouver Sun* in which he noted the Interior forest sector was undergoing a significant transformation in the wake of the mountain pine beetle epidemic, and "In our view, this is absolutely not the time for major changes to tenure administration." He continues:

Governments and industry must focus on understanding what timber is available and what adjustments are needed in primary manufacturing. We feel the benefits of the area based tenure are marginal at best and that there are many higher priorities that would yield greater positive impacts. More importantly, the public opposition to this proposal is a deal breaker.... Canfor would only support a fully transparent public process that is fair to all licensees and involves sufficient public involvement so we could be confident it has the support of British Columbians.

Instead, Kayne argues:

Government resources should be focused on maintaining the health of the interior forest sector, completing an updated forest inventory to support planning and decision making, resourcing smaller tenure holders and the BC Timber Sales program so they can access their tenure value, and assisting communities with any necessary rationalizations in primary manufacturing.

These were incredible statements in the public interest coming from a major forestry company, and most British Columbians wouldn't have known about them because there was no subsequent news coverage. This was an extraordinary failure especially since the statements must have been endorsed by former premier Glen Clark, now president of the Jim Pattison Group responsible for Canfor.

This represents a significant shift for this province: the beginning of one major firm aligning some of its corporate interest with the public interest. Subsequently, the Supreme Court of Canada's precedent-setting decision in December 2014 in favour of the Tsilhqot'in First Nation meant any new TFL decisions would be extremely problematic. That unanimous decision, and others before our courts and legal tribunals, underscore our failure to deal honourably and forthrightly with First Nations. First Nations have borne the burden of decades of our misguided forest policies. Any credible change in direction must have First Nations at the forefront as we chart a new course.

MORE ABOUT THE LANDLORD GAME

Every now and then the reality of some of our forest enterprises is exposed for the insider, landlord game that it is.

In the earliest days of the Social Credit government of W.A.C. Bennett (1952–72), Forests Minister Robert Sommers was convicted of bribery and corruption for his dealings with a senior British Columbia Forest Products employee in granting TFL licences. Prior to the court proceeding, a Liberal member of the opposition, Gordon Gibson Sr., argued that “money talks” in the granting of forest licences. Gibson, a long-time logger and forestry company worker, doggedly made his case both inside and outside the legislature about one of the crudest examples of the landlord game in the modern era. This case took ages to get to court under the province’s then attorney general Robert Bonner. Bonner dragged his feet for years before proceeding with the case against his colleague, who eventually went to jail. BC Forest Products Corporation, which made the bribe, was never charged by the attorney general, and the TFL remained in place. The company simply kept its ill-gotten gains and passed them along to others when it was sold!

By this time, signs that the game was more than forestry became apparent to some critics.

The opposition forest critic in the 1960s (me) argued that it seemed strange that the CEO of the newly formed MacMillan Bloedel Corporation (the merger of Powell River Company with MacMillan and Bloedel Ltd.) was a former BC Supreme Court judge, John Valentine Clyne. I wondered out loud if Clyne’s primary value was his political link with Victoria, and Clyne threatened to sue, advising me so by telegram. Instead, I invited him to run against me in Vancouver East. He declined.

At a later stage, as a minister in the Dave Barrett government (1972–75), I hired W.C.R. (Ray) Jones to lead Canadian Cellulose—the holding company for Crown-owned forestry companies. Jones told me that his dealings with Clyne after the amalgamation resulting in MacMillan Bloedel caused him to resign and move east to work for one of Canada’s most-prominent business families, the Westons. Jones had established a fine paper-manufacturing plant for the Powell River Company on Annacis Island, which was a major, and still unequalled, movement toward value-added enterprises in the sector. Clyne, however, was not the least bit interested in pursuing that kind of work; he was more interested in the landlord game. A little later Robert Bonner, who held the attorney general post in the Social Credit government, became CEO at MacMillan Bloedel. Some things never change.

As minister, I was concerned about the cannibalization of the central coast’s forest resources. The government, therefore, took over Crown Zellerbach’s newsprint operations at Ocean Falls and undertook an inventory and analysis of the forest resources in the sub-region that included Ocean Falls, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Rivers Inlet and the magnificent Dean and Kimsquit Valleys. The Kimsquit Valley was virgin mature forest. I flew over it by helicopter when the salmon were running, and we found ourselves flying amongst what seemed like thousands of eagles that had arrived for the huge salmon harvest.

For an urban lad, it was a breathtaking experience of the grandeur and life cycle on this coast. At the time, I felt I almost heard opera music celebrating the wonder of the experience. I also believed that we could carefully exploit the basin with modest logging that could benefit some industrial activity on the central coast for Ocean Falls, Bella Bella and Bella Coola, providing new employment in the small communities and new ferry service linkages for local economic development.

First Nations have borne the burden of decades of our misguided forest policies. Any credible change in direction must have First Nations at the forefront as we chart a new course.

And then the government changed.

The new Social Credit government of Bill Bennett (1975–86) closed the Ocean Falls mills, which then operated under a Crown holding company. The unallocated timber in the Kimsquit Valley was put up for bid by the new government, and Doman Industries won the bid with the promise of a new pulp mill in Nanaimo. They logged and logged and logged that magnificent valley and exported the raw logs to Asia. In fact, freighters waited at the river mouth to load the logs for transport directly across the Pacific. There were no new jobs or value-added opportunities: so much for providing employment on the central coast.

The devastation of the Kimsquit Valley was photographed by the local forest rangers, and speaking in the legislature I likened it to Jack London's *Valley of the Moon*. Doman then also threatened to sue me. It was the ultimate rent-collecting game by another corporate friend of the government. The pulp mill was never built. The tenure and cutting rights remained as company not Crown assets, and they continued to be transferred as company assets even after Doman Industries went bankrupt.

Later, Herb Doman, a founder of Doman Industries, got into serious financial difficulties. He advised Bill Bennett, now the former premier and a major Doman Industries shareholder, ahead of public knowledge that a major deal failed, which caused the share value to drop dramatically. Bennett sold his shares before anyone else, and was ultimately convicted of insider trading after a prosecution by the estimable Joe Arvay (a former civil servant).

WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS' SWEET DEAL

In a July 2008 report, then auditor general John Doyle issued a damning review of decisions made by then BC forests minister Rich Coleman—decisions that bestowed enormous economic benefits to Western Forest Products. The report was titled *Removing Private Land from Tree Farm Licences 6, 19 and 25: Protecting the Public Interest?*¹³

Tree Farm Licences typically encompassed enormous areas of Crown land, which forestry companies paid a token amount to hold on to—for example, one penny per acre per year. Companies also had privately owned land that was typically rolled into any new TFL and managed to the standards of the day. In return for gaining access to huge swaths of publicly owned timber in new TFLs, forestry companies agreed to send the timber they logged to their own manufacturing facilities to provide local employment (a quid pro quo arrangement known as *appurtenancy*). This applied equally to the small portions of private lands rolled into the TFLs.

The private land holdings within the TFLs were essentially seen as 100 per cent mortgaged to the Crown as security against the benefits that companies received for the exclusive use of the timber on TFL lands, most of which were owned by the Crown.

In 2003, the terrible reversal of this decades-long contract occurred with the passage of the provincial Forestry Revitalization Plan, which proved to be anything but revitalization. Under this statute, the tying of forest tenures such as TFLs to manufacturing facilities and employment was formally ended. As the auditor general noted, "Historically, most TFLs required timber manufacturing facilities as an appurtenance (addition).... The same entity had to own the mill and the licence."¹⁴

¹³ Office of the Auditor General of British Columbia, 2008.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 19.

In 2004, Western Forest Products (WFP) applied to remove its private tenures just before Rich Coleman became forests minister. The company's request was granted before Coleman left the ministry in 2008, a deal that benefitted WFP's three TFLs on southern Vancouver Island—TFLs 6, 19 and 25.

The following timing is outlined on page 68 of the auditor general's report:

November 24, 2004. WFP applied for the removal of private lands from its TFLs.

June 16, 2005. Rich Coleman was appointed minister of forests and range.

April 28, 2006. WFP delivered an information package to the ministry, telling the provincial government that it was acquiring Cascadia Forest Products and intended to sell the private lands.

December 20, 2006. A briefing note for ministry staff was prepared recommending deletion of the private lands as the minister wanted.

The value of these lands at the time of approval was estimated by the ministry at \$150 million.¹⁵

The auditor general concluded, "The ministry's process for making its recommendations to the Minister was not well-defined," with little analysis or evaluation done, and using unsupported statements about WFP's financial health. And "the Minister, as the final check in the process and the statutory decision-maker, did not do enough to ensure that adequate consideration was given to the public interest."¹⁶

This is the landlord game—often played offstage and resulting in giveaways of massive proportions.

The minister's decision gifted Western Forest Products with enormous financial benefits. After three years, the company would be able to export raw logs from the TFLs, a privilege worth hundreds of millions of dollars because offshore log markets are often worth 50 per cent more than local markets.

Some gift indeed!

This is the landlord game—often played offstage and resulting in giveaways of massive proportions.

WE USED TO MANAGE LOCALLY, BUT NO MORE

In the past, the BC Forest Service was a venerable institution that served the public well. It did so for 100 years. Forest Service staff were highly disciplined and for many decades quite decentralized into various "macro-regions," such as Nelson Forest District, which covered both the East and West Kootenays. Within that region (as was the case in the province's other macro-regions), small ranger stations were plentiful in tiny communities like Nakusp, Arrowhead and Rock Creek. This was in the days of public working circles and rangers working with local loggers. The decentralized nature of operations meant that public servants with the Forest Service were actively involved in local forest-management decisions and seen to be serving the interests of local communities.

Responsibility for the Nelson district has now been transferred to Kamloops, hundreds and hundreds of kilometres away. Cutting rights have been transferred to larger and larger corporations, and governance happens in the provincial capital, Victoria—again very far away. Victoria, in turn, transfers much of its responsibilities to the large corporations, which become more financialized

¹⁵ Ibid., 2.

¹⁶ Ibid., 29.

and largely under the control of big money. As a result of this centralized, financialized, stifling pattern, we find the net gains from our publicly owned forests significantly reduced and local know-how, care and responsiveness removed.

That is, local entrepreneurial capacity is ignored because of corporate control of the resource, human capital is not productively engaged and moves on, and regional development is lost.

The challenge is to unravel this mess. For all intents and purposes, the bureaucracy has become privatized, research is increasingly commissioned by corporations, and the provincial knowledge base has declined rapidly compared to other jurisdictions.

The challenge is to unravel this mess. For all intents and purposes, the bureaucracy has become privatized, research is increasingly commissioned by corporations, and the provincial knowledge base has declined rapidly compared to other jurisdictions. The “redefined” industry should, by any measure, get a failing grade.

The initial problem is that facts are not getting out to the public. Data and information are often terribly out of date, inventory is unfinished and undefined goals prevail. Even worse, to underscore the abandonment of an active public service to protect a public resource, the Forest Service was eliminated on its 100th anniversary, in 2012. Staff were integrated into a large centralized bureaucracy, much of it in Victoria.

Thoughtful essayists like Wendell Berry make the point that “industrial economics has clouded our being so much that it has almost stifled the imagination.”

Out of great concern about the state of forestry in BC, I decided to team up with three highly regarded professionals and together we toured much of the province over the past several years.¹⁷ We concluded that BC needs a forester general as we believe the harsh realities of this failed sector could best be revealed by an officer of the legislature as soon as possible.

For far too long, we have been hiding the facts as corporate control of our forest resources has expanded, and we have accepted absentee management in both the public and private sectors.

We make the case for the forester general in the next section.

¹⁷ The team included Ray Travers, RPF (Registered Professional Forester); Denis O’Gorman, MA in Planning; and Fred Parker, RPF. We did these tours because we all felt passionately about the future of our forests and forest industry. We spent time in Prince George, the Cariboo region, Revelstoke, Creston, Nakusp, Midway, Maple Ridge and various communities on Vancouver Island.

Part 2: A new way forward

A LEGISLATURE TO HIGHLIGHT BC'S GREAT REGIONS

A decentralized approach or, more positively, empowering our regions was a goal shared by long-term civil servant Alistair Crerar and me. In the early 1990s, before the Mike Harcourt government was elected, Crerar, who was my former deputy minister and one of BC's finest public servants, prepared a paper for me on how decentralization could work.

We agreed that the grand macro-regions of the province needed more control over forestry governance and other natural resources. But how should we begin? Crerar suggested starting with a standing committee of the legislature. The route he proposed was to create multiple standing committees composed of MLAs from each separate region. Each committee would fund the planning exercise in their region and then regional resource plans would be forwarded by the standing committee of the House for approval. It was, and is, a brilliant practical first step in reform.

Nothing is risk-free, and the risk here is that committees might vary wildly in approach and partisan politics could influence outcomes. Having decentralized regional committees could result in diverse outcomes around the province, but people could see what worked and what didn't in various regions and how lessons learned in one region might apply elsewhere. Regionalization would also ensure that power rested with the communities most directly affected by forest management decisions and not with bureaucrats in Victoria.

The likely regions would be the Kootenays, the Central Interior, the Northern Interior, Vancouver Island and the Coast. A finer-tuned pattern might identify the Okanagan and the Lower Mainland as regions.

The goals of decentralizing would be to:

- Maintain or enhance the environment and sustainability.
- Involve the public at the local level in planning, claims, management and stewardship.
- Capture the rent of natural resources.
- Raise real income.
- Provide fulfilling jobs.

Regionalization would also ensure that power rested with the communities most directly affected by forest management decisions and not with bureaucrats in Victoria.

- Create an acceptable level of economic growth.
- Improve equity and fairness.

This is a tall but appropriate order given the value of our Crown forest lands. In the end, the regions would compete toward excellence rather than enduring the one-size-fits-all approach, which has resulted in such inadequate outcomes in recent decades.

Crerar and I saw decentralization as the beginning of our province's regions being free to manage their own economies, while understanding the limits to growth and design by nature.

These regions (which may be segregated further) would have regional foresters, who with local citizen input would report to the standing committee of the legislature and the forester general (see below), providing a feedback loop that empowered people in the regions. Regional committees would include representatives of local First Nations, who would participate in planning processes as equal partners with their non-Indigenous neighbours.

We believed this would be a great step toward more local control, democratizing the sector and bringing First Nations to the table as true partners. Equally important, citizens could tell their elected representatives what they want from our province's iconic resource.

Decentralization would be a great step toward more local control, democratizing the sector and bringing First Nations to the table as true partners.

THE NEED FOR A FOREST CHARTER

The colleagues I travelled the province with and I concluded that BC needs a Forest Charter to articulate overall goals and a purpose for this resource. Forester Ray Travers is drafting such a charter.

BC's auditor general demonstrated there are no established substantial principles to help us best steward this grand resource. The charter must include an up-to-date resource inventory based on science-based forest practices. This would correct a dangerous drift in oversight of our public forest resources that accelerated in 2002 when the Gordon Campbell government (2001–11) repealed sections 2, 3 and 4 of the *Forestry Act*, which required the chief forester to maintain an inventory of the province's forest lands. Later, the same government disbanded the Forest Service's internationally renowned research branch. The charter should re-establish such important practices and move toward the better results achieved by our peers in Sweden (and similarly in Finland) and emulate them to a greater degree.

The goal should include increased volumes of timber and getting more value from our forests with expansion and increases annually. Stewardship and monitoring must again become public sector functions to reassert public interest in this critical industry.

THE NEED FOR A BC FORESTER GENERAL

British Columbians are the custodians of the most important forests in Canada. Our commercial forests are equal in area to all the forested lands in Sweden. We have the benefit of a more southern latitude so one may reasonably assume we have much better results in this sector. We do not.

We showed earlier in this paper that we only do half as well as Sweden in terms of volume, value, employment, productivity, research and management (silviculture). In all of these important areas, we lag behind.

We no longer have a Forest Service. Our admired cadre of uniformed public servants were dismissed on the institution's 100th anniversary. We no longer even receive an annual report from their remnant group or its ministry.

Increasingly, the job of managing this public treasure has been shuffled off to the corporate private sector. The system of local management from countless ranger stations throughout the province has completely disappeared. Now, instead of proper reporting to British Columbians, we get inadequate or misleading comments from the minister or staff. The legislature has become a forum for bafflegab rather than informed discussion and debate. Our supposed democratic structure fails us all.

In other policy areas where the system has failed us, we were able to create new servants of the legislature (and ultimately the public) rather than employ more bureaucrats who are servants of the party in power. We believe that the way forestry management has evolved in BC has failed us and, therefore, we must have a forester general responsible to all of us for this iconic resource.

We have made this kind of change to protect children in the care of the state. And we have created other servants of the House, such as the ombudsman and the auditor general. Indeed, as we have shown in this paper, the auditor general has repeatedly reported about the inadequacy of the forests ministry in determining management principles or goals or even in serving the public interest. That should shock all concerned citizens.

From our travels around the province studying this sector, we believe the forester general should report to the legislature annually and also to new regional standing committees of the House composed of elected members of each of the grand macro-regions. The forester general would also be linked to regional foresters who would work with local representatives on regional planning processes. Working like this, we might establish policy and plans tailored to respective regions, which would be a dramatic change from the current and frequently unaccountable off-loading of management to the private corporate sector. The forester general would, in turn, be guided by the new Forest Charter and be accountable to the legislature, as are other independent officers like the auditor general.

We must have a forester general responsible to all of us for this iconic resource. This role would also be linked to regional foresters who would work with local representatives on regional planning processes.

"FORESTOPIA"—A BETTER FUTURE

In 1994, Michael M'Gonigle and Ben Parfitt wrote the excellent book *Forestopia: A Practical Guide to the New Forest Economy*. Their analysis echoes that of my colleague Ray Travers, who has said, "We start with the best timber in Canada, half of the country's volume, yet produce only 24 per cent of the sector's jobs and only a third of the value of Canada's manufactured forest products."

Despite this grim reality, M'Gonigle and Parfitt saw real signs of hope at the same time.

Chapter 5 of the book covers the Eco-Forestry Convention at the Big White ski resort near Kelowna, where speakers identified why the volume-to-value forestry mantra is so important for our future.

Others like Jim Smith, a former ministry of forests employee and professional forester with the Vernon Log Sort and Sales Yard, and Loni Parker, of the Revelstoke Community Forest,¹⁸ spoke of how the industry could have a brighter and different future.

¹⁸ A *community forest* is a forestry operation managed by a local government, community group, or First Nation for the benefit of the entire community.

Smith argued for the importance of labour over capital and how small loggers were generally the happiest. The book envisioned the critical shift from corporation to community and a shift toward real stewardship, the kind that Smith believes is possible in the Creston Community Forest.

These two authors celebrated the Swedish model and its success, emphasizing a point made by David Haley, a professor emeritus in the Faculty of Forestry at UBC, that BC's second-growth forests are mismanaged because of our shortened rotations, and there is other scientific know-how that is currently ignored. M'Gonigle and Parfitt boldly argue for reform of log markets and local control of revenues, which would lead to a highly decentralized future that most of us would endorse. Finally, they envisioned a community economy. It really was a *forestopia* they hoped for—community-based control. These authors pulled no punches. They identified the need for significant, substantial change to forest practices in BC as demonstrated by fights in the woods throughout the province including at Clayoquot Sound.

A new vision for forestry where everyone can win is essential. There is an absolute need for an invigorated market to end the corporate landlord game and the usurping of capitalized Crown assets.

M'Gonigle and Parfitt conclude, "In the absence of a new economic strategy, debates over the future of BC's forests will remain mired in unhealthy, unproductive skirmishes over one watershed to another." We need "an honest discussion of BC's forestry goals and how they mesh or clash with today's BC economy," because continuing with how things were would mean an impoverished future. (It was a prescient prediction 20 years ago, given the mill closures we have seen since.) A new vision for forestry where everyone can win is essential. There is an absolute need for an invigorated market to end the corporate landlord game and the usurping of capitalized Crown assets. Ray Travers has noted this is "hardly an unsettling suggestion for a free enterprise society."

Some 20 years ago, these authors argued that "British Columbia is on the verge of catastrophe or a new beginning." They called for the capacity to reinvent our economies and policies, saying, "If we take this opportunity, we can make peace and prosperity at home. The world is watching."

Several examples in *Forestopia* showed that a hopeful future for community forestry in BC was possible, namely in Mission, Revelstoke and Creston.

I have been interested in forestry in BC for decades, and in recent years I travelled with two registered professional foresters and a land planner to tour forestry-dependent communities in the Interior, the Kootenay region, along the coast and on Vancouver Island. From Mission in the Fraser Valley to Revelstoke and Prince George, we visited communities both large and small and spoke with people interested and involved in community forestry practices. We also visited the upper Columbia River area to meet people involved with the formation of the Columbia River Trust, in towns including Nakusp, Arrowhead and Fauquier.

STORY 1: LOCAL IS BETTER—THE LITTLE TOWN OF MISSION

In the early 1950s, the BC government embarked on a major transfer of Crown timber rights to the large forest corporations. These new licences gave the corporations monopoly control over millions of acres on the coast. The new licences were an amalgamation of small, semi-private tenures with massive Crown tenures. It was the first great enclosure of the commons in this province, where 94 per cent of our lands belong to the Crown.

At that time, an accountant and colleague of mine lived in Mission, where the Great Depression had been hard on this sprawling rural municipality. The town took over some 30 per cent of land parcels during the Depression and Second World War from families unable to pay their taxes. Most of the parcels were on the town's forested northern edge. When a group of local residents saw

that corporations were grabbing Crown land along the coast, they concluded it would be better to have a community tree farm on their northern fringe rather than some absentee forest-company landlord. This activist group convinced the city council that the city should amalgamate the lands they had taken in lieu of taxes with the Crown forest lands, which covered a wide swath of land to the mountains to the north.

Mickey Rockwell was the leader of the project. Mickey, like so many rural BC folk, was a great storyteller, and the Mission tree farm was one special success story. Locals like Mickey saw the potential of a community-owned and managed forest. There could be recreation space for kids to enjoy, thinnings that produced stakes for farmers and enhanced the future of the best trees, campsites for the locals to enjoy, and jobs in good forest management, silviculture and logging. All that and revenue for the town! No mean achievement.

In the process of getting to know the resource, the people of Mission realized that conventional planting of Douglas fir seedlings made no sense on their cold, windy crags. The best species they concluded was yellow cedar, the dominant mature species in their area. But there were no yellow cedar seedlings to be had as no one had generated this species on the West Coast. So Mickey and the folks decided to try to generate seedlings themselves, but failed. They tried again. One night, they put the seeds in the freezer rather than the fridge by mistake. *And presto*. Freezing the seeds was necessary for them to germinate. The folks in Mission achieved what no one else on the coast had—propagating valuable yellow cedar!

This Mission success story—the need, the capacity and the drive of local people to come up with better answers than distant corporations or academics—converted me into a committed regionalist.

This Mission success story—the need, the capacity and the drive of local people to come up with better answers than distant corporations or academics—converted me into a committed regionalist.

STORY 2: LOCAL IS BETTER—REVELSTOKE IS THE NEW MISSION

Our group, which included professional land managers, decided in early 2012 to continue our discussion and research by touring various forest communities in the Kootenays, the Cariboo/Prince George region and Vancouver Island. The journey commenced in Revelstoke, a small city tucked into the mountains in southeast BC.

Revelstoke intrigues me because I played a role in helping establish the community forest tenure when I was a deputy minister for Crown corporations. I had urged Philip Halkett, then the deputy minister of forests, to create the conditions for a community-based licence without which I feared the community would lose its sawmill and many local jobs. The community and the sawmill became holders of the licence.

The former long-time mayor of Revelstoke, Geoffrey Battersby, was the driving force behind the renaissance of this beautiful town and played a critical role founding its tree farm as a community enterprise. He was greatly responsible for the charming downtown, the amazingly successful Downie Street Mill and the community forest, as well as a community-mill entity to convert mill waste to energy. The forester who managed the community forest confided that he had arrived in Revelstoke with a private-sector bias but changed his mind with the opportunity to manage the forest for the longer term. He is now committed to the community-based approach.

All this happened in a region with very difficult terrain, in the Interior wet belt, and with a multiplicity of tree species. The community dealt with it all and came out well financially. Indeed, on our tour, we saw some of their products, including beautifully finished cedar selling for \$2,200 per 1,000 board feet. Jack Heavenor at the Gorman Brothers-owned mill was a formidable manager

It proved again that local people using their skills and access to local resources can play a transformational role in their own communities.

working with his community colleagues. They understood “value not just volume,” in contrast to so many of their competitors. This was the next generation of what I had uncovered in Mission decades earlier. It kept one’s hopes alive for the kind of reform desperately needed, proving again that local people using their skills and access to local resources can play a transformational role in their own communities.

STORY 3: LOCAL IS BETTER—CRESTON COMMUNITY FOREST IS A MODEL FOR THE COLUMBIA BASIN

Our group visited Kootenay communities including Nakusp, Kaslo, Castlegar, Midway and Creston. Creston was a joy, and another revelation about the benefits of community-based forestry, this time led by long-time BC Forest Service staffer Jim Smith.

First, a side story about Smith’s background and some of the complications of his later career in the Forest Service.

Many years earlier, at the end of my term as minister of forests, I was mentoring a young assistant named Andrew Petter, who hailed from Nelson and was employed by Lorne Nicolson, the then housing minister. I told Andrew about one of the ideas I was considering—open dry-land log super-markets for public timber. Crown Zellerbach, a major forest landowner in Oregon, had embarked on such supermarkets and found that they significantly increased their returns.

Years later, young Andrew, now forests minister, remembered that discussion and decided to undertake a pilot project in Lumby, near Vernon in the Okanagan Valley. Smith and one of his Forest Service colleagues were put in charge. From day one it was a huge success. At first, they had a fairly limited number of tree species and timber grades, but over time there were requests for additional species and grades. Indeed, their yard sold almost 60 varieties of raw wood of varying quality due to market demand. At last BC had a real log market in the Interior of the province, and the financial returns were far higher than stumpage or revenue for Crown timber anywhere else in the province.

Strangely, the NDP government of the day found these high revenues disturbing. It was hard to believe except in our various fights with the US Congress; their politicians argued that our low, uncompetitive stumpage fees were a subsidy and they variously threatened, or achieved, duties on our forest products at the border. Over the years we had argued that those fees were not a subsidy, but Smith’s good work in Lumby was providing fuel to the American softwood lumber lobby’s claims. So what did our government do? It sent auditors and others to the Lumby Yard determined to show that the yard’s numbers were faulty and too “high,” which they confirmed. Smith and his colleague were let go, and the Lumby Yard was closed down. Despite that ghastly treatment, Smith carried on, and when we met with him years later in Creston, he was still a happy warrior and a great forester now running the successful community forest in Creston.

For those who don’t know, Creston is a sunny orchard town on the edge of the East Kootenays whose main industry is the huge Columbia Brewery with its famous Kokanee brand. The brewery, of course, is always rightly concerned about the watershed that produces the water for its beer. The loggers in the area, who worked for absentee corporate landlords, were running roughshod over the local mountains leaving ugly scars and threatening the water supply for both the brewery and the community. Residents were furious and chased the loggers out of town.

A multi-stakeholder group subsequently established a new community forest with Smith as its forester. Smith knew that trust had to be established with the community, and fortunately, his interpersonal skills were substantial: it is hard not to like Jim. Better than that, however, Jim was a very creative forester. He showed us forests he had logged five years earlier where what I called “skinny high-line” intrusions and tiny “polka-dot” clear-cuts were no longer discernible. Even local wildflower meadows were untrammelled. The watershed was actually enhanced by the quality of Smith’s work, and residents loved the guy and totally accepted his methods.

Our group of travelling forest researchers argued there was a case for the Columbia Basin Trust (see below) to get involved with this community enterprise. It made sense for the trust funds to be used for better management of critical watersheds, and Smith, the practical man that he is, saw that the trust’s involvement could enhance their work. We believed in the possibility of providing a new model for managing our Crown forests and empowering the regions of our province. In Creston, we saw how the Columbia Basin Trust, expanded to include both forest and water management, could become the template for the other regions.

We had been overjoyed by what we saw in Revelstoke (and Golden), and were now convinced that community-led forestry was the right policy track. Our joint discussions resonated with everyone we met in the Kootenays and subsequently in the Cariboo/Prince George and Vancouver Island regions.

The hard reality is that forestry is still our secret failure in this province. The phony “good news” in our mainstream media continues to hide the evidence that confirms M’Gonigle and Parfitt’s predictions. Nor does the media report on the good news in Mission, Revelstoke and Creston.

We had been overjoyed by what we saw in Revelstoke (and Golden), and were now convinced that community-led forestry was the right policy track.

STORY 4: CREATING THE COLUMBIA BASIN TRUST

The Columbia Basin Trust was established in 1995 to compensate residents affected by the Columbia River Treaty, which led to three dams after the flooding in the upper Columbia River basin. Another great public servant, James Wood Wilson—a former BC Hydro executive director (and a former professor of mine)—was responsible for resettling people along the Arrow Lakes who were flooded out because of the Columbia River Treaty.

People in communities including Nakusp, Arrowhead, Needles, Fauquier and in between were uprooted and compensated for their land according to the law. Wilson, however, a sensitive, thoughtful man, was concerned that more had been lost by these settlers, and that a different kind of compensation was needed. He urged me to get involved, and I saw the chance to address Wilson’s concerns and proposed the concept of the Columbia Basin Trust when I was deputy minister for Crown corporations in the Harcourt government (1992–96).

As I saw it, the trust would share the economic rent of this great waterway with the province. Its leaders would make future choices between new power and economic development versus the environment and other needs while a new Crown corporation, the Columbia Power Corporation, would undertake hydroelectric projects on the BC portion of the Columbia River system working in partnership with the trust. It would be a grand learning curve for the region’s residents about their own economy.

At the time, Finance Minister Glen Clark chaired the Crown Corporations Cabinet Committee and heard the proposal to form the trust from our secretariat. He expressed some surprise, saying, “If we do that in the Columbia, people will want it in every river system in the province.”

Smiling, I replied, "I hope so, Minister, I hope so." He laughed and gave approval to form this unique entity.

And so, the Columbia Basin Trust was born, with significant support from Marvin Shaffer, then an assistant deputy minister, and local MLA Corky Evans. Wilson later wrote a small memorable book about these folks losing their quality of life.¹⁹

Today, with rapid climate change and the need for greater integration of land, forest and water interests in the Creston Community Forest, it is clear that the trust's role should be expanded and empowered to link the management of forests and water on a more substantial scale, again becoming a pioneering model for greater regional empowerment and community control.

¹⁹ Wilson, 1973.

Conclusion

THE CHALLENGE WE FACE is to tell the truth about the state of forestry in BC. We no longer have annual reports from the ministry, we no longer have a Forest Service and we no longer have adequate data and reporting from either the public or private sectors. So what do we need?

1. We need a legislature that is fully informed about the status of our public forest resource.
2. We need a forester general, an officer of the legislature who is non-partisan and reports to the House annually.
3. We need regional committees that also report to the House for each region of the province.
4. We need a Forestry Charter: legislation that will protect and preserve this great public resource to create value and jobs for British Columbians.

We must start at the top in the legislature, however, if citizens in all BC regions are to be empowered. This will make it easier for residents, communities and First Nations to play a transformational role in any regional/community empowerment process, especially if the courts are telling us this is the direction in which we must go. After all, our communities are closely tied to our forest resources. This will be a dramatic change, to democratize the centre in order to empower the communities within and regions encompassing our extensive public forests.

We need a forester general to manage and provide data and information and for monitoring and accountability.

We need a forester general to manage and provide data and information and for monitoring and accountability, and who will also provide feedback to the regions. And we need a Forest Charter as the ultimate guide for us all. We need a provincial vision with sustainability principles, standards and goals, and we need a mission and purpose. We need modern forest practices based on science, and we can learn from our peers in Scandinavia and transfer some of their know-how as principles of the charter.

We must grow our forests for value rather than volume so that their value increases over time. We must extend rotations and undertake thinning. And when our forests are logged, we must increase the value from each log processed. Regions and communities should have more say, and stewardship and monitoring should become public-sector functions.

In a sense, we live between two extreme points of view: the status quo, which really represents liquidation and rent theft, and their main opponents, the total preservationists. Some choice!

In between is the evidence-based rational forester like Ray Travers, who, like his Scandinavian mentors, sees a solid science-based middle ground where forest and policy managers focus on value

People and communities must be empowered at the local level in our diverse regions.

both for the land and in industrial plants. New value in a growing forest, in managing the forest and in manufacturing products from our forests is linked and integral to our shared future prosperity.

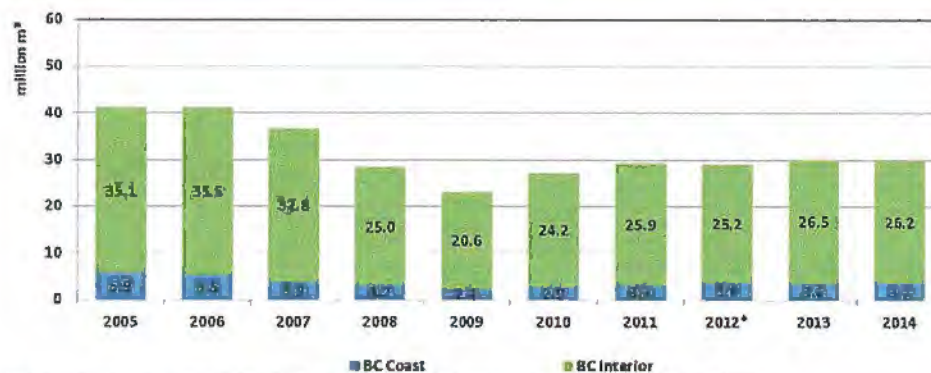
This approach requires real facts and measured results. It also requires real markets so that we are always geared to the highest and best use, and only strong market tests at every stage of the game can assure us of that. People and communities must be empowered at the local level in our diverse regions to work on these issues directly so that local creativity, energy, entrepreneurship and accountability shine through.

Some call that free enterprise. Others call it community enterprise. Some might call it both. It is all of the above, and some call that democracy.

Appendix:

Charts from external sources

Figure 1: Softwood lumber production in BC, 2005–14



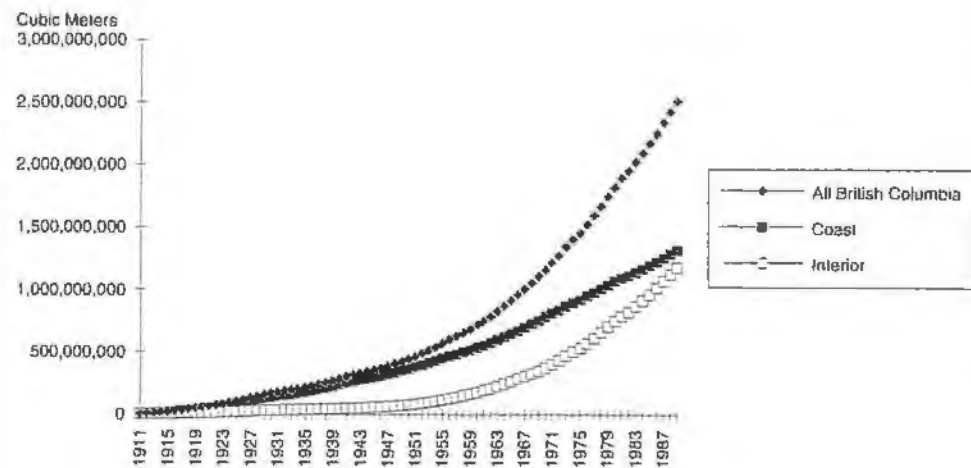
*Interior and Coast Share are Estimates. In all years the Interior includes production from Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

Data source: Statistics Canada; CANSIM 303-0064.

Source: Alex Barnes, "2014 Economic State of the B.C. Forest Sector" (PowerPoint presentation, Competitiveness and Innovation Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, October 2015), 10, <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-industry-economics/economic-state/economic-state-of-bc-forest-sector-2014.pdf>.

See the very small share of softwood lumber production in coastal BC compared to in the Interior from 2005 to 2014. (In 2014, production in coastal BC was 12 per cent to the Interior's 78 per cent.) See also the decline, from 5.9 million cubic metres in 2005 to 3.7 million cubic metres in 2014.

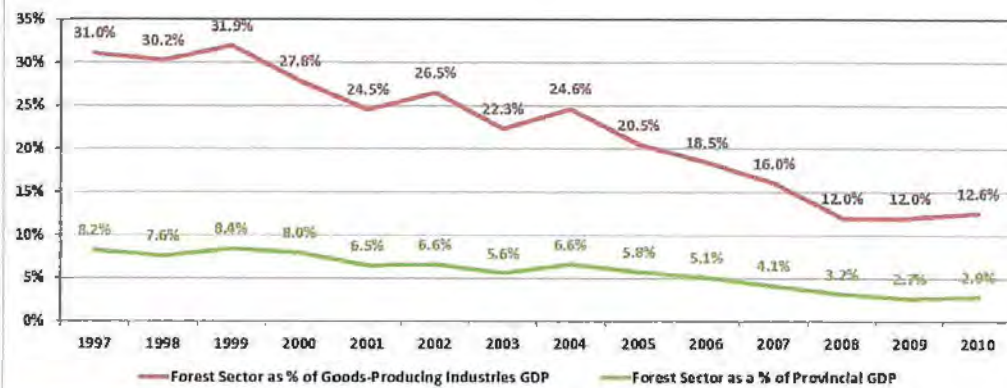
Figure 2: Cumulative amount of timber cut in BC, 1911–89



Source: Ken Drushka, Bob Nixon and Ray Travers, *Touch Wood* (Madeira Park, BC: Harbour Publishing, 1993), 192, figure 4.

Timber cut on the BC coast was close to 100 per cent of the total volume logged in BC until about 1950.

Figure 3: The forest sector's share of the BC economy, 1997–2010

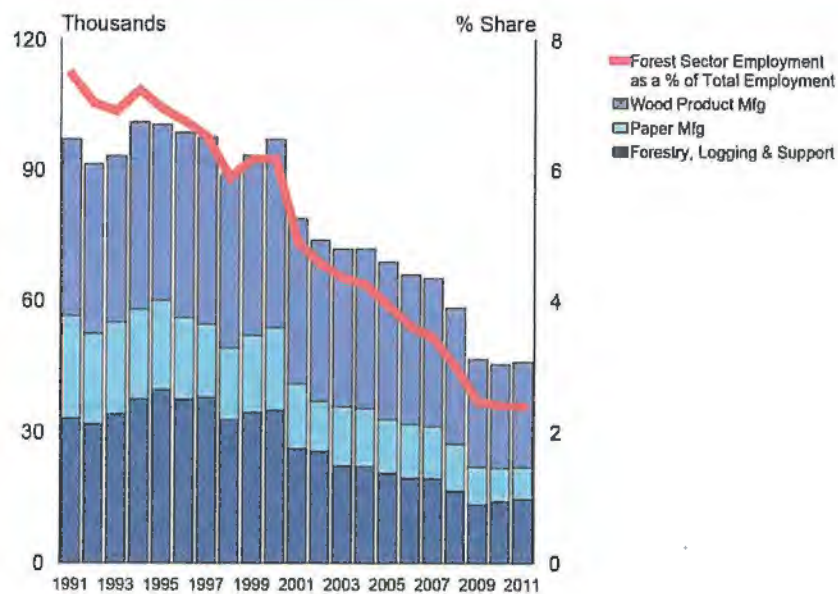


Data source: Statistics Canada. Based on current dollar data. 2010 is the latest available year.

Source: Alex Barnes and Tom Niemann, "2012 Economic State of the B.C. Forest Sector" (PowerPoint presentation by the Competitiveness and Innovation Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, April 2014), 6, <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-industry-economics/economic-state/economic-state-of-bc-forest-sector-2012-with-appendix.pdf>.

Percentages after 2010 become fairly stable.

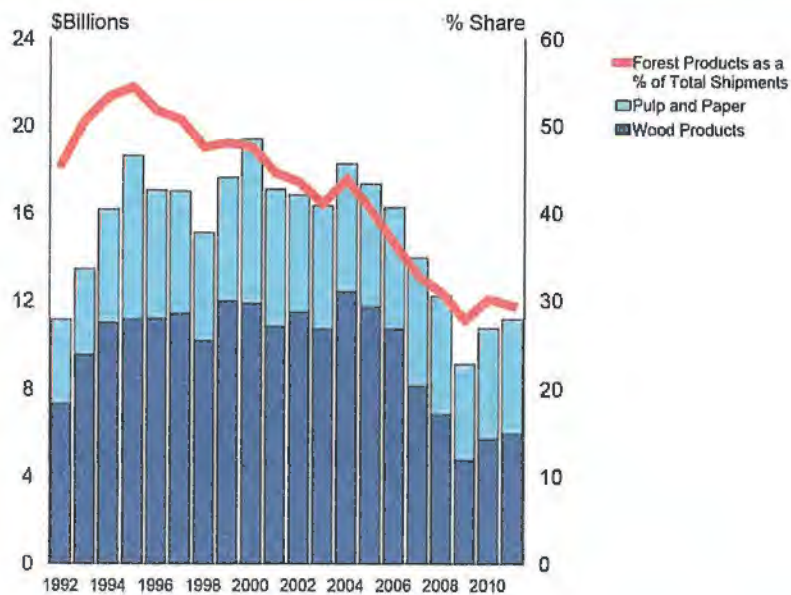
Figure 4: Employment in BC's forest sector, 1991–2011



Source: Statistics Canada (SEPH)

Source: Dan Schrier, "BC's Exports Moving Out of the Woods," BC Stats, March 2012, http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/trade/bcs_exports_moving_out_of_the_woods.pdf.

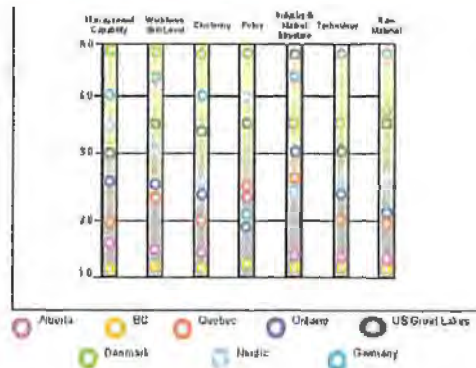
Figure 5: The share of forest products in manufacturing shipments, 1992–2011



Source: Statistics Canada

Source: Dan Schrier, "BC's Exports Moving Out of the Woods," BC Stats, March 2012, http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/trade/bcs_exports_moving_out_of_the_woods.pdf.

Figure 6: Forest management in eight jurisdictions compared in the Jaakko Pöyry report (2001)

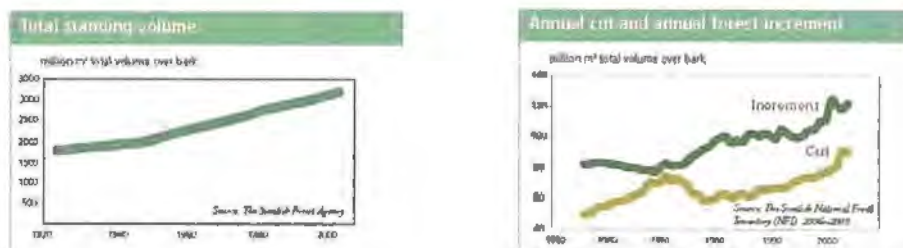


Source: Living Legacy Trust and Jaakko Pöyry Consulting, Assessment of the Status and Future Opportunities of Ontario's Solid Wood Value-Added Sector: Final Summary Report (Toronto, ON: Living Legacy Trust; Vantaa, Finland: Jaakko Pöyry Consulting, June 2001), 26, figure 14, http://www.livinglegacytrust.org/pdf/Final_Summary_Report.pdf.

In the 2001 Jaakko Pöyry (a Finnish forest consulting company) forestry study conducted for the Ontario Living Legacy Trust, BC ranked lowest of the eight forest jurisdictions relative to our forest product competitors. This study compared the forest management performance of a number of provinces, US Great Lakes states and several northern European countries using seven forestry benchmarks.

BC ranked lowest in performance for all benchmarks compared to all other jurisdictions. BC's performance is probably worse today because of mills continuing to close and the related loss of work for contractors and of forest worker jobs. The ongoing depletion and degradation of our forests is continuing to affect our competitiveness.

Figure 7: Forestry in Sweden, 1920s–2008



Source: Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, *The Swedish Forestry Model* (Stockholm, Sweden: Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, 2009, 4, <http://www.ksla.se/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/The-Swedish-Forestry-Model.pdf>).

Sweden's timber inventory (standing volume) has been increasing since 1920 because they grow more timber than they log. (In BC, the opposite is true. Our standing timber volume is declining and our cut increasing. Sandy Peel, then chairman of the Forest Resources Commission, addressed the valuation of public timber in the April 1991 report *The Future of Our Forests*, which estimates that in 1991 BC timber from public lands was undervalued by two to four times.)

Table 2: Comparing the forest economies of Sweden and BC (2009)

	Sweden*	BC	Ratio Sweden/BC
Commercial forest land (Ha)	22, 335,000	22,000,000	1.02
Total volume logged (Cu.M.)	65,100,000	48,793,000	1.33
Value of production (\$Cdn)	29,213,749	13,126,093	2.23
Direct forest industry employment	85,000	46,800	1.82
Log exports (Cu.M)	2,500,000	2,702,000	0.93
Log imports (Cu.M.)	5,800,000	34036	170.41
Annual growth rate Cu.M./Ha/year	5.5	3.3	1.67
Annual growth/year million m ³	122.7	72.6	1.69
Percent private forest land	81%	3%	

Sources: Swedish Forestry Agency, Food and Agricultural Organization (UN), Statistics Canada, BC Stats, BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

Statistics compiled by Ray Travers, RPF, in 2012.

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PRESENTATION FROM KOOTENAY AND BOUNDARY FARMS ADVISORS (KBFA)

Rachael Roussin, KBFA Coordinator, gave a presentation to the Board regarding Kootenay and Boundary Farm Advisors (KBFA), a three-year pilot program (entering its third year) that is funded by the RDCK, Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (RDKB), Regional District of East Kootenay (RDEK) and Columbia Basin Trust (CBT). The KBFA provides all farming sectors with many services such as one-on-one support, education programs, coordination for networking, leveraging resources and research, and ongoing communication within the agriculture sector. Ms. Roussin presented some of the highlights about field days and other events that KBFA has coordinated. Learn more at www.kbfa.ca.

FACILITY RENTAL FEE INCREASE AT NDCC

The Board approved a 2.7% increase to all facility rental fees at the Nelson and District Community Complex and Civic Arena for the period of September 1, 2019 to August 31, 2020.

BALFOUR'S 130TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Board congratulated the community of Balfour on its 130th birthday. This milestone was celebrated at Balfour Daze on Saturday, July 6, with a free pancake breakfast sponsored by Balfour Superette, kids' activities plus Imagination Station, vendors and artisans, and free live music and beer garden hosted by the West Arm Outdoors Club. The celebration also featured historic displays, show & shine, raffles, silent auction, a birthday cake and more. According to Ramona Faust, Director of Electoral Area E, "Balfour's 130th birthday celebration typified the resilient community that Balfour and the surrounding area have become since it was a settler community without much infrastructure. It all came about thanks to collaboration among organizations in what is known as the Outlet Communities of Balfour, Queens Bay, Longbeach Harrop-Procter. The day was a true volunteer community success to be proud of."

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

AREA A

Creston Valley Rotary Club	\$500
Gray Creek Historical Society	\$1,000

AREA C

Creston Valley Rotary Club	\$500
CVTC Golf Tournament	\$500

AREA D

RDCK (Valley Voice Heritage Week - Area D)	\$36.75
West Kootenay/Boundary Crimestoppers	\$500

AREA F

Cottonwood Lake Preservation Society	\$1,000
Glacier Gymnastics Club	\$1,000

AREA G

Kootenay Mountaineering Club	\$2,000
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AREA H

Nelson and District Chamber of Commerce	\$400
Rural Alternative Research & Technology Society	\$37

AREA J

Castlegar Speed Watch	\$500
Castlegar Citizens on Patrol	\$500

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS**AREA A**

Community Futures Central Kootenay	\$2,000
West Kootenay Amateur Radio Club	\$500

AREA C

Creston Valley Food Action Coalition	\$1,000
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AREA E

Community Futures Central Kootenay	\$2,000
Nelson & District Seniors Coordinating Society	\$3,000
Nelson Nordic Ski Club	\$1,000
Nelson Public Library	\$10,000
West Kootenay Amateur Radio Club	\$1,000

AREA F

Community Futures Central Kootenay	\$2,000
Friends of Kootenay Lake Stewardship Society	\$200

AREA H

Community Futures Central Kootenay	\$2,000
Lucerne Association for Community Education	\$1,000
Nelson & District Seniors Coordinating Society	\$2,000
North Slokan Child Care Committee	\$3,800
Slocan Valley Community Arts Council	\$4,500
Slocan Valley Heritage Trail Society	\$4,936
West Kootenay Amateur Radio Club	\$1,000

AREA I

Community Futures Central Kootenay	\$2,000
Tarrys Community Hall Society	\$4,899
West Kootenay Amateur Radio Club	\$1,000

AREA J

Community Futures Central Kootenay	\$2,000
RDCK (Robson Fire Depart.)	\$4,650
West Kootenay Amateur Radio Club	\$1,000

AREA K

Fire Valley Concert Series Society	\$3,000
Nakusp & District Museum	\$951.20
Nakusp Elementary School	\$5,000

KASLO

Kaslo & District Public Library	\$882
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Improving flood resiliency in several Basin communities

The Trust brings partners together to secure a \$2-million LiDAR-mapping project

Several Columbia Basin communities will soon have newly acquired, state-of-the-art data that will help them work toward reducing the risks and impacts associated with flooding. This is thanks to a project that is collecting LiDAR and orthophoto imagery of major water bodies near populated areas across the majority of the southern part of the Basin. Columbia Basin Trust brought partners together to secure the \$2-million project...[full story](#)



Adapting to water's new normals

Changes to climate are prompting Basin communities to look at how to increase the resilience of their water supplies and prevent flooding. Two Elk Valley water projects were recently funded by the Climate Action Program.

The **District of Elkford** relies on groundwater for its drinking water and is seeking a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on its groundwater supply. A hydro-geological study will map the groundwater aquifer and how it is influenced by changes in surface water levels, which is critical information given climate projections for hotter, drier summers.

Shifts in extreme weather events, rainfall and flooding have the potential to substantially affect the effectiveness and lifespan of municipal infrastructure. Both the **District of Elkford** and **City of Fernie** will be updating one of their key protocols for stormwater infrastructure design—known as

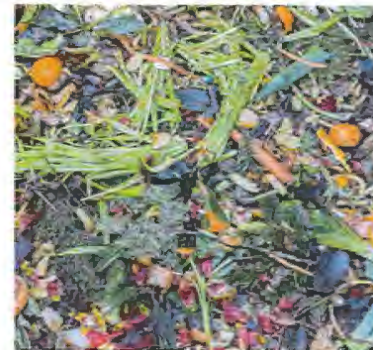


Lower carbon transportation options

Shifting to lower carbon transportation demands simple, safe and convenient solutions. Creston and Golden have received Climate Action Program funding to pursue projects that provide alternatives for vehicle users that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Golden is a significant service centre for long-haul truckers on the TransCanada highway, which means that many trucks stop there and keep their truck's engines idling to protect cargo and maintain climate control in cabs. Seeing the opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve local air quality, Wildsight-Golden is launching a study to assess the viability of a truck stop electrification pilot project.

The project will create the basis for a comprehensive pilot project for Golden which would give truckers an alternative to idling, significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation



Reducing emissions from organic waste

When food waste and other organic materials end up in a landfill, they create methane, a powerful greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. [Diverting organic waste](#) into composting not only reduces greenhouse gas pollution, it also extends the life of expensive landfills by reducing wasted inputs and can provide a valuable product for enriching soils.

Representatives from six Basin local governments and Selkirk College attended composting training in October 2018, gaining valuable information about technical commercial composting theory and practice, greenhouse gases and composting, and funding opportunities.

The training featured composting expert John Paul of [Transform Composting Systems](#). Participating local governments are now poised to make grant applications to the federal and provincial [Organics Infrastructure](#)

IDF curves—to understand new extremes in precipitation expected with climate change. IDF stands for “intensity, duration and frequency” of rainfall.

in the Golden area and provide a model for electrification of other truck stops along the TransCanada highway in BC and Alberta.

Program, which provides successful applicants with up to 2/3 of the capital costs for organics processing infrastructure.

In Creston, construction began this spring on a project to complete a significant portion of the Northern Connector Trail Network, giving residents and visitors a universally accessible and safer alternative to travelling along Highway 3. The project is a partnership between Rotary Club of Creston and Town of Creston.

Partnership and collaboration were key to this event, with the Province of BC's Ministry of Climate Change Strategy and Climate Action Secretariat, the Regional Districts of Central and East Kootenay, Columbia Basin Trust, and the Community Energy Association providing

By providing active transportation options in key areas, separated from vehicle traffic, the new trail encourages residents and tourists to travel on foot or by bicycle rather than driving.

Upcoming events

Sept 9

Official launch of Columbia Basin Climate Source

Basin and Boundary communities will soon have access to an online climate information hub for this region. The Columbia Basin Climate Source will be a “go-to” website for climate data, information, and resources to support residents and communities with understanding of the climate changes that are taking place. Individuals interested in early access should contact akincaid@selkirk.ca.

Fall 2019

UBCM 2019 Asset Management Planning Program

The program assists local governments in delivering sustainable services by extending and deepening asset management practices within

Funding for climate action projects

Community Wildfire Program

Municipalities, First Nations communities and regional districts in the Basin can apply to this Columbia Basin Trust program for funding to enhance efforts at reducing the risk of wildfires within or near their boundaries. They can also access expert guidance from a Wildfire Advisor, who can help communities develop, seek funding for and implement interface wildfire risk mitigation projects. Contact wildfire@ourtrust.org for more information. Apply by November 7.

Flood Hazard Mitigation Expression of Interest

This Flood Hazard Mitigation funding opportunity from Columbia Basin Trust will support projects that tangibly improve flood resilience in one or

their organizations. Funding permitting, the next application deadline is October 4, 2019.

October 28-30

2019 Livable Cities Forum: Building Better Communities Through Resilience

The eighth Livable Cities Forum is a national event widely known for its high-caliber interactive sessions and diverse speakers on climate change action in Canada. The event is being hosted in Victoria, BC by the City of Victoria in partnership with ICLEI Canada, SHIFT Collaborative, and ACT (the Adaptation to Climate Change Team) at SFU.

February 19-21

Adaptation Canada 2020

Canada's national conference on climate change adaptation brings together experts and leaders from diverse sectors, regions and jurisdictions to work on one of the most urgent issues of our time — how to build climate change resilience in our communities, ecosystems and economy. The event is being hosted by Fraser Basin Council in Vancouver, BC.

Latest Resources

Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment for British Columbia

To better understand climate-related risks in B.C., the Province has completed a Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment for B.C. The assessment evaluates the likelihood of 15 climate risk events that could occur in B.C. along with their health, social, economic and environmental consequences. It is the first report of its kind in Canada to examine provincial-scale climate risks.

New national climate data portal

ClimateData.ca is a new national climate information portal that enables Canadians to access, visualize, and analyze climate data, while also providing related information and tools to support adaptation planning and decision-making. A wide range of climate data is already available through this online data portal, downscaled to 10 x

more Basin communities. Interested applicants should review eligibility criteria in the Application Guide and contact climateactionecoi@ourtrust.org to discuss eligibility and explore your project idea. Complete and submit applications online by November 7.

Environment Grants

If you have an idea that will strengthen environmental well-being, this Columbia Basin Trust program could help support it. Eligible applicants include registered non-profits, public organizations, municipalities, regional districts and Indigenous organizations. Businesses may be considered depending on the project and its broad community impact. For small grants under \$5000, apply by Oct 30. For large grants over \$5000, apply by Nov 12. More information.

Low Carbon Economy Challenge: Intake for Small and Medium Business

The federal Low Carbon Economy Fund provides support to projects that will generate clean growth and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This Small and Medium Business Intake is part of the Partnerships Stream, which is providing up to \$10 million in funding for small and medium private sector, for-profit organizations and businesses in Canada with less than 500 employees. Apply by November 15.

Community Gaming Grants

Eligible applicants for Community Gaming Grants include non-profit organizations delivering programs that revitalize, protect, or provide education on British Columbia's ecosystems and environment - including climate adaptation projects, or protect the welfare of domestic animals and/or wildlife. Apply by August 31.

Community Emergency Preparedness Fund

The next intake is for Structural Flood Mitigation projects. This funding supports projects that prevent, eliminate or reduce the impacts of hazards through construction of structural flood mitigation. The maximum eligible funding is \$750,000. Apply by October 25, 2019.

10 km, and more features and content will be added to the portal over time.

Kootenay & Boundary Regional Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture

BC Agriculture and Food's Climate Action Initiative engaged a wide range of Kootenay & Boundary agriculture and food stakeholders to complete a [regional adaptation strategy](#). Twelve strategies and 28 actions were identified within four priority impact areas: warmer & drier summer conditions, increasing wildfire risk, increasing variability and changing hydrology (increasing risk of spring flooding).

CleanBC Strategy

The BC government recently released its [CleanBC strategy](#) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the use of clean, renewable energy in how we get around, heat homes and buildings, fuel industry and power the provincial economy.

Canada's Changing Climate Report

[This report](#) is about how and why Canada's climate has changed and what changes are projected for the future. Led by Environment and Climate Change Canada, it documents changes across Canada in temperature, precipitation, snow, ice, permafrost and freshwater availability as well as in Canada's three oceans.

Climate Action in the Columbia Basin Booklet

Produced by the Trust, this brief and informative overview of climate change and climate action in the Columbia Basin is now available in a [convenient online format](#).

Making the Case for Building Zero Carbon

[A new report](#) from the Canadian Green Building Council demonstrates that Zero Carbon Buildings offer meaningful greenhouse gas reductions and positive financial returns. The study shows that Zero Carbon Buildings provide a positive financial return over a 25-year life-cycle, inclusive of carbon pollution pricing, and require only a modest capital cost premium.

On the Money: Financing Tools for Local Climate Action

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the Local Governments for Sustainability have prepared [this resource](#) for municipalities, recognizing that financing is one of the key

challenges for municipalities seeking to meeting
climate action commitments.

CONTACT

1.800.505.8998
climateaction@cbt.org
ourtrust.org/climateaction

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in this email?

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Ref: 247225

August 15, 2019

His Worship Mayor Thomas Zeleznik and Councillors
 Village of Nakusp
 Box 280
 Nakusp BC V0G 1R0

Dear Mayor Zeleznik and Councillors:

On behalf of the joint Provincial-Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) Green Communities Committee (GCC), we would like to extend our congratulations for your efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in your corporate operations and community over the 2018 reporting year.

As a signatory to the Climate Action Charter (Charter) you have demonstrated your commitment to work with the Province and UBCM to take action on climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in your community and corporate operations.

The work that local governments are undertaking to reduce their corporate emissions demonstrates significant climate leadership and sets the stage for broader climate action in the community. Your leadership and commitment continues to be essential to ensuring the achievement of our collective climate action goals.

The GCC was established under the Charter to support local governments in achieving their climate goals. In acknowledgement of the efforts of local leaders, the GCC is again recognizing the progress and achievements of local governments such as yours through the multi-level Climate Action Recognition Program. A description of this program is enclosed for your reference.

As a Charter signatory who has demonstrated progress on the fulfillment of one of more of your commitments, the GCC is pleased to acknowledge your achievement of Level 1 recognition – 'Demonstrating Progress on Charter Commitments.'



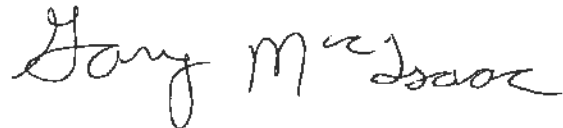
.../2

Congratulations again on your progress. We wish you continued success in your ongoing commitment to the goal of corporate carbon neutrality and your efforts to reduce emissions in the broader community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T Faganello', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Tara Faganello
Assistant Deputy Minister
Local Government Division
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Enclosure

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gary MacIsaac', with a stylized, cursive script.

Gary MacIsaac
Executive Director
Union of British Columbia Municipalities



GCC Communiqué on the Climate Action Recognition Program

B.C. local governments continue to play a critical role in reducing GHG emissions across the province. In acknowledgment of the ongoing efforts of B.C. local government leaders, the joint Provincial-UBCM Green Communities Committee (GCC) is pleased to continue the Climate Action Recognition Program (*Recognition Program*) for the 2018 reporting year. This multi-level program provides the GCC with an opportunity to review and publicly recognize, on an annual basis, the progress and achievements of each Climate Action Charter (*Charter*) signatory on their *Charter* commitments. Recognition is provided according to the following:

Level 1: Demonstrating Progress on Charter Commitments

Local governments who demonstrate progress on fulfilling one or more of their *Charter* commitments receive a letter from the GCC acknowledging their accomplishments.

Level 2: Measuring GHG Emissions

Local governments that achieve level 1, have completed a corporate carbon inventory for the reporting year and demonstrate that they are familiar with their community's community energy and emissions inventory receive a letter from the GCC and a 'BC Climate Action Community 2018' logo, for use on websites, letterhead, etc.

Level 3: Accelerating Progress on Charter Commitments

Local governments that achieve levels 1 and 2 and demonstrate significant corporate or community-wide climate action to reduce GHG emissions in the reporting year receive a letter from the GCC and a 'BC Climate Action Community 2018 – Climate Leader' logo, for use on websites, letterhead, etc.

Level 4: Achievement of Carbon Neutrality

Local governments that achieve carbon neutrality in the reporting year receive a letter from the GCC and a 'BC Climate Action Community 2018 – Climate Leader - Carbon Neutral' logo, for use on websites, letterhead, etc.

To be eligible for the *Recognition Program*, local governments must fulfill the public reporting requirements (including reporting progress to carbon neutrality) of the Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP). Recognition levels for the *Recognition Program* are based on the information included in each local government's annual CARIP public report. For more information on CARIP and the public reporting requirements go to:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/local-governments/grants-transfers/climate-action-revenue-incentive-program-carip>





THE VILLAGE OF
N A K U S P

COVER SHEET

INQUIRIES BY COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

NIL



COVER SHEET

NOTICE OF MOTION

NIL



COVER SHEET

QUESTIONS FROM PUBLIC OR PRESS

Guidelines:

- 1. Questions may be asked of any Council member but must be directed through the Chair***
- 2. Questions must be actual questions and not statements or opinions by the questioner***
- 3. Questions should be related to meeting agenda topics***
- 4. Chair will recognize the questioner and will direct questions to the Councillor or staff member whom he/she feels is best able to reply***



COVER SHEET

NOTICE OF INCAMERA

THAT in accordance with Section 90(1)(k) negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a municipal service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the council, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the municipality if they were held in public **be convened**;

AND THAT persons other than Council members and municipal officers be excluded from the meeting.



COVER SHEET

ITEMS BROUGHT FORWARD FROM INCAMERA

NIL



COVER SHEET

ADJOURNMENT