

Climate Action Revenue Incentive (CARIP) Public Report for 2018

Local Government: Islands Trust

Report Submitted by:

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The Islands Trust has completed the 2018 Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) Public Report as required by the Province of BC. The CARIP report summarizes actions taken in 2018 and proposed for 2019 to reduce corporate and community-wide energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and reports on progress towards achieving carbon neutrality.

2018 BROAD PLANNING ACTIONS

Broad Planning Actions

Broad Planning refers to high level planning that sets the stage for GHG emissions reductions, including plans such as Official Community Plans, Integrated Community Sustainability Plans, Climate Action Plans or Community Energy Emissions Plans. Land use planning that focuses on Smart Growth principles (compact, complete, connected, and centred) plays an especially important role in energy and GHG reduction.

Q 6 + Q 7 Community-Wide Broad Planning Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	<p>All 13 local trust committees have targets and policies in the official community plans to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Measurement of performance against targets will depend upon receiving updated data from the Province.</p>
Q 8 Community-Wide Broad Planning Actions Proposed for 2019	
	<p>Working with Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development to undertake salt water intrusion risk mapping for the entire Island Trust Area.</p> <p>Subject to funding, undertaking a project to map groundwater aquifers and develop water budgets from them in consideration of impacts of climate change. Initially for the five southern gulf islands, and in future fiscal year expanded to include this work being completed for all islands in the Islands Trust Area</p> <p>Work planned to begin on bringing local trust committee land use bylaws setbacks from the sea into compliance with Provincial guidelines.</p> <p>Work planned to begin to review and update GHG emission reduction targets in official community plans.</p>
Q 9 + Q 10 Corporate Broad Planning Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	<p>Local Trust Committees continue to review the impact on the environment when considering reports from staff on issues related to land-use planning. All staff reports provide information on the impact of the decision on climate change.</p>
Q 11 Corporate Broad Planning Actions Proposed for 2019	
	<p>Continued review of environmental impact as part of land-use planning, as noted above.</p>

Broad Planning	
<p>Q 12 What is (are) your current GHG reduction target(s)?</p>	<p>Denman OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020, and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Hornby OCP – reduce GHG emissions 25% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Lasqueti OCP – maintain GHG emissions at or below 50% of Canadian per capita average, to be verified in 2020 and 2050</p> <p>Gambier OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Keats OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Gambier Associated islands OCP - reduce GHG emissions 20% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007</p> <p>Gabriola OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Mudge OCP – achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050</p> <p>DeCourcey OCP - achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050</p> <p>Thetis OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Valdes RLUB – achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050</p> <p>Thetis Associated islands OCP – no targets, policies to minimise GHG emissions</p> <p>Ballenas Winchelsea OCP - achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050</p> <p>Galiano OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels.</p> <p>Mayne - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels.</p> <p>Saturna OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020</p>

<p>Q 12 What is (are) your current GHG reduction target(s)?</p>	<p>South Pender OCP – reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels</p> <p>North Pender OCP - reduce GHG emissions 33% by 2020 from 2007 levels.</p> <p>North Pender Associated Islands OCP - achieve per capita emissions 50% lower than Canadian average by 2020 and 2050</p> <p>Salt Spring OCP - reduce GHG emissions 15% by 2015, 40% by 2020 and 85% by 2050 over 2007 levels</p> <p>Piers Island OCP – no target – commitment to reducing GHG emissions in development and cooperation with others – bylaw in development</p>
<p>Q 13 Are you familiar with your local government's community energy and emissions inventory (e.g. CEEI or another inventory)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q 14 What plans, policies or guidelines govern the implementation of climate mitigation in your community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Energy and Emissions Plan • Integrated Community Sustainability Plan • Community- Wide Climate Action Plan • Official Community Plan • Regional Growth Strategy • Do not have a plan • Other: 	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>
<p>Q 15 Does your local government have a corporate GHG reduction plan?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

2018 BUILDING AND LIGHTING ACTIONS

Building and Lighting Actions

Low-carbon buildings use the minimum amount of energy needed to provide comfort and safety for their inhabitants and tap into renewable energy sources for heating, cooling and power. These buildings can save money, especially when calculated over the long term. This category also includes reductions realized from energy efficient street lights and lights in parks or other public spaces.

<p>Q 16 + Q 17 Community-Wide Building and Lighting Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions</p>	
	<p>This section if not applicable to the Islands Trust. Islands Trust has no responsibility for building of community infrastructure.</p>
<p>Q 18 Community-Wide Building and Lighting Actions Proposed for 2019</p>	
	<p>This section if not applicable to the Islands Trust.</p>

Islands Trust has no responsibility for building of community infrastructure.

Q 19 + Q 20 Corporate Building and Lighting Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	None.
Q 21 Corporate Building and Lighting Actions Proposed for 2019	
	None.

Building and Lighting	
The Province has committed to taking incremental steps to increase energy-efficiency requirements in the BC Building Code to make buildings net-zero energy ready by 2032. The BC Energy Step Code--a part of the BC Building Code--supports that effort	
Q 22 Is your local government aware of the BC Energy Step Code?	Yes
Q 23 Is your local government implementing the BC Energy Step Code?	No. Islands Trust does not deal with building permitting – that is the jurisdiction of the regional districts.

P5 2018 ENERGY GENERATION ACTIONS

Energy Generation Actions

A transition to renewable or low-emission energy sources for heating, cooling and power supports large, long-term GHG emissions reductions. Renewable energy including waste heat recovery (e.g. from biogas and biomass), geo-exchange, micro hydroelectric, solar thermal and solar photovoltaic, heat pumps, tidal, wave, and wind energy can be implemented at different scales, e.g. in individual homes, or integrated across neighbourhoods through district energy or co-generation systems.

Q 24 + Q 25 Community-Wide Energy Generation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	This section if not applicable to the Islands Trust. Infrastructure in the Islands Trust area is responsibility of regional districts/improvement districts.
Q 26 Community-Wide Energy Generation Actions Proposed for 2019	
	This section if not applicable to the Islands Trust. Infrastructure in the Islands Trust area is responsibility of regional districts/improvement districts.

Q 27 + Q 28 Corporate Energy Generation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	None.
Q 29 Corporate Energy Generation Actions Proposed for 2019	
	None.

Energy Generation	
Q 30 Is your local government developing, or constructing a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • district energy system • renewable energy system • none of the above 	No No Yes
Q 31 Is your local government operating a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • district energy system • renewable energy system • none of the above 	No No Yes
Q 32 Is your local government connected to a district energy system that is operated by another energy provider?	No
Q 33 Are you familiar with the 2018 List of Funding Opportunities for Clean Energy Projects Led by First Nations and Local Governments?	Yes

2018 GREENSPACE/NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACTIONS

Greenspace Actions

Greenspace/Natural Resource Protection refers to the creation of parks and greenways, boulevards, community forests, urban agriculture, riparian areas, gardens, recreation/school sites, and other green spaces, such as remediated brownfield/contaminated sites as well as the protection of wetlands, waterways and other naturally occurring features.

Q 34 + Q 36 Community-Wide Greenspace Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions (Q 35 below Q 41)	
	<p>The Islands Trust Conservancy (formerly called the Islands Trust Fund) continues to protect mature and maturing forests through acquisition and covenants. The forests of the Islands Trust Area have a high carbon storage capacity, with the potential to act as a major sink for carbon produced in the region.</p> <p>In 2018-19, the Islands Trust Fund added 2.55 hectares to the Valens Brook Nature Reserve on Denman Island and protected 19.3 hectares of ecologically sensitive land on Links Island with a voluntary conservation covenant.</p> <p>A full list of protected areas is available on the Trust Conservancy website: http://www.islandstrustfund.bc.ca/protected-places/places-protected-in-the-islands/full-list.aspx</p>
Q 37 Community-Wide Greenspace Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The work of the Islands Trust Conservancy is ongoing.

Q 38 + Q 39 Corporate Greenspace Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	Planning staff work with corresponding regional districts to acquire parkland as part of any subdivision application, and where possible and appropriate, through rezoning applications.
Q 40 Corporate Greenspace Actions Proposed for 2019	
	The actions noted above are ongoing.

Greenspace	
Q 41 Does your local government have urban forest policies, plans or programs?	Yes
Q 35. Does your local government have policies, plans or programs to support local food production?	Yes

2018 SOLID WASTE ACTIONS

Solid Waste Actions

Reducing, reusing, recycling, recovering and managing the disposal of the residual solid waste minimizes environmental impacts and supports sustainable environmental management, greenhouse gas reductions, and improved air and water quality.

Q 42 + Q 43 Community-Wide Solid Waste Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
Q 44 Community-Wide Solid Waste Actions Proposed for 2019	
Q 45 + Q 46 Corporate Solid Waste Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
Q 47 Corporate Solid Waste Actions Proposed for 2019	
Solid Waste	
Q 48 Does your local government have construction and demolition waste reduction policies, plans or programs?	NA
Q 49 Does your local government have organics reduction/diversion policies, plans or programs?	NA

This section is not applicable to Islands Trust. The regional districts in the Islands Trust area have responsibility for waste transfer and recycling. As members of the CRD Climate Action Inter-Municipal Working Group, Islands Trust is able to claim their share of the balancing credits from the Organic Waste Diversion Project Profile.

2018 TRANSPORTATION ACTIONS

Transportation Actions

Transportation actions that increase transportation system efficiency emphasize the movement of people and goods, and give priority to more efficient modes, e.g. walking, cycling and public transit, can contribute to reductions in GHG emissions and more livable communities.

Q 50 + Q 51 Community-Wide Transportation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	This section is not applicable to the Islands Trust as it is outside of the Trust's jurisdiction.
Q 52 Community-Wide Transportation Actions Proposed for 2019	
	This section is not applicable to the Islands Trust as it is outside of the Trust's jurisdiction.

Q 53 + Q 54 Corporate Transportation Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	<p>Staff and elected officials are instructed to carpool whenever possible to Trust meetings and events.</p> <p>A head office renovation was complete which includes upgraded meeting equipment and software, thus facilitating the use of electronic meetings more readily.</p> <p>Islands Trust staff participate and promote Bike to Work week.</p> <p>Several Local Trust Committees include the support and creation of walking and cycling paths through their subdivision and development application processes.</p>
Q 55 Corporate Transportation - Actions Proposed for 2019	
	<p>Trust Council committees have passed resolutions to conduct meetings electronically where feasible to reduce emissions from trustee travel. Discussions regarding carbon-friendly meal catering is underway with the intention of creating a carbon-friendly catering policy which will prioritize locally-sourced, vegetarian meals.</p> <p>Additionally, Islands Trust is looking to secure an Electric Vehicle for use by Salt Spring Island staff while engaging in business travel. This initiative will also provide an additional Electric Vehicle charging station to the Salt Spring Island community.</p>

Transportation	
Q 56 Does your local government have policies, plans or programs to support:	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling • Transit Use • Electric Vehicle Use • Other (please specify) 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>NA</p>
Q 57 Does your local government have a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategy (e.g. to reduce single-vehicle occupancy trips, increase travel options, provide incentives to encourage individuals to modify travel behaviour)?	NA
Q 58 Does your local government integrate its transportation and land use planning?	NA

2018 WATER AND WASTEWATER ACTIONS

Water and Wastewater Actions

Managing and reducing water consumption and wastewater is an important aspect of developing a sustainable built environment that supports healthy communities, protects ecological integrity, and reduces GHG emissions.

Q 59 + Q 60 Community-Wide Water and Wastewater Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	During land use planning applications and projects, water reduction and storage are considered when making decisions on land uses.
Q 61 Community-Wide Water and Wastewater Actions Proposed for 2019	
	Subject to funding, undertaking a project to map groundwater aquifers and develop water budgets from them in consideration of impacts of climate change. Initially for the five southern gulf islands, and in future fiscal year expanded to include this work being completed for all islands in the Islands Trust Area.
Q 62 + Q 63 Corporate Water and Wastewater Actions Taken in 2018 + Additional Actions	
	None.
Q 64 Corporate Water and Wastewater Actions Proposed for 2019	
	None.

Water Conservation	
Q 65 Does your local government have water conservation policies, plans or programs?	No

2018 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIONS

This section of the CARIP survey is designed to collect information related to the types of climate impacts local governments are experiencing and how they are being addressed.

Q 66 Please identify the THREE climate impacts that are most relevant to your Local Government.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warmer winter temperatures reducing snowpack • Changes to temperature and precipitation causing seasonal drought • Heatwaves impacting population health • Increased temperatures increasing wildfire activity • Increased temperatures affecting air quality • Changing temperatures influencing species migration and ecosystem shifts • Changing temperatures influencing ecosystem shifts • Extreme weather events contributing to urban and overland flooding • Sea level rise and storms causing coastal flooding and/or erosion 	 ✓ ✓ ✓
Other (please specify):	
Q 67 In 2018 has your local government addressed the impacts of a changing climate using any of the following?	
Risk and Vulnerability Assessments	Yes
Risk Reduction Strategies	No
Emergency Response Planning	No
Asset Management	No
Natural/Eco Asset Management Strategies	Yes
Infrastructure Upgrades (e.g. stormwater system upgrades)	No
Beach Nourishment Projects	No
Economic Diversification Initiatives	No
Strategic and Financial Planning	NO
Cross-Department Working Groups	Yes
Official Community Plan Policy Changes	Yes
Changes to Zoning and other Bylaws and Regulations	Yes
Incentives for Property Owners (e.g. reducing storm water run-off)	Yes
Public Education and Awareness	Yes
Research	Yes
Mapping	Yes
Partnerships	Yes

Other (please specify):

Q 68 Climate Change Adaptation Actions Taken in 2018

Please elaborate on key actions and/or partnerships your local government has engaged in to prepare for, and adapt to a changing climate. Add links to key documents and information where appropriate.

Land use planning amendments all include consideration of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Hornby Island LTC commenced work on a project to address watershed protection and groundwater preservation.

Q 69 Climate Change Adaptation Actions Proposed for 2019

Staff recommended options for local trust committees to address climate change mitigation:

1. **Enact existing Official Community Plan policies** for the mitigation of climate change that are already in the official community plans but have not yet been acted on (Appendix 2 contains a list of these policies).

2. **Update official community plans** to ensure the mandatory GHG reduction targets and policies are relevant and up to date; Galiano Island, Mayne Island, North Pender Island, South Pender Island and Saturna Island local trust committees have targets for GHG reduction set for 2020 with no targets for any future dates, and as such those targets will be out of date next year. The Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee has not adopted any targets or policies for the Piers Island OCP. The Thetis Associated Islands OCP contains objectives and policies but no targets. While the Islands Trust has very limited metrics to measure progress, the requirement to have targets and policies in official community plans is mandatory under s. 473 of the *Local Government Act*. These official community plans should be updated within the next year to ensure they remain compliant with required content for an official community plan, and to address targets and polices for GHG reduction. Other local trust committees should review their targets and policies for relevance to current conditions.

3. **Use the zoning authority under s. 479 of the *Local Government Act* to cluster development** and move away from large lots to small compact "villages". This can be accomplished through OCP policies to require this kind of development, rezoning appropriately by increasing density in appropriate locations and reducing in other locations and density transfer to move density to appropriate areas. Some local trust committees already have some form of this in their OCPs. Salt Spring and Gabriola have density transfer that has seen some significant land use changes. While these were not specifically

created to address climate change mitigation, they can be effective in changing the land use pattern to one that is more sustainable and reduces the need for transportation.

5. **Use the climate change development permit areas to reduce the heating and cooling requirements for buildings.** To improve building energy efficiency, land use planning can require landscaping and orientation of buildings in a way to maximize sun in winter and shade in summer. This would be done through a development permit area (DPA), with the justification and objectives in the Official Community Plan and the guidelines in the Land Use Bylaw. Local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality may use DPAs to reduce GHG emissions and for energy conservation under s. 488 of the *Local Government Act*. Using these DPAs, local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality may establish guidelines around landscaping, siting of buildings and structures, form and exterior design of buildings and structures, machinery, equipment and systems external to buildings or structures. The DPA may also place restrictions on type and placement of trees and other vegetation in proximity to buildings and structures to provide for energy conservation and reduction of GHGs.

Staff recommended options for local trust committees to address climate change adaptation:

1. **Sea Level Rise Adaptation Tools**

The Provincial government has established an expected sea-level rise in the Victoria area of 3.1 cm/50 years.

The Provincial (Subdivision) Approving Officer is currently requiring at time of subdivision a covenant for a 15 metres setback and 1.5 metres above the current high high water mark for any buildings or structures. This approach by the Provincial Approving Officer is a broad-brush approach to adapting to climate change and does not consider site specific conditions. Before initiating adaptation measures local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality should have an understanding of the local situation.

- a) **Undertake mapping of sea-level rise** on the islands to provide information to assist with developing policies and regulations to adapt to sea-level rise.
- b) **Enact zoning regulations under s.479 of the *Local Government Act* and flood level regulations under s. 524 of the *Local Government Act*.** Using these provisions, local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality may enact regulations to require setbacks for buildings and structures from the future anticipated natural boundary of the sea, as well as establish a minimum elevation for buildings and structures above the anticipated future elevation of the sea. Local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality could make exceptions for structures that are designed to be moved (not on permanent foundation). Notwithstanding, the Provincial Approving Officer will continue to have independent authority to establish different requirements.

2. Longer Periods of Drought Adaptation Tools

Islands Trust Staff currently has little information on groundwater such as the effects of climate change on recharge and capacity of the aquifers to provide water. Research and mapping of aquifers would allow local trust committees to develop policies and regulations that reflect the capacity of the aquifers including anticipated climate change effects. Water storage and alternative water supplies could be considered. Means to reduce water consumption includes using development permit areas for water conservation, requiring drought tolerant planting, and requiring features to reduce water use.

- a) **Undertake research and mapping of aquifers, develop water consumption budgets, and identify salt water intrusion risks**, based on expected climate change effects. This work would then inform the land use planning for future development on the islands. This work is already underway for some islands, and staff is working with the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development to undertake a robust salt water intrusion risk assessment and mapping for the Islands Trust area.
- b) **Update policies and regulations to align their development potential** – through land use and density provisions – with the anticipated capacity of the aquifers.
- c) **Use the climate change development permit areas under s. 488 of the *Local Government Act* to promote water conservation.** Local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality could establish goals, objectives and guidelines related to landscaping; siting of buildings and structures; form of exterior design of buildings and structures; specific features in the development; and machinery, equipment and systems external to buildings and structures to promote water conservation. The guidelines may restrict the type and placement of trees and other vegetation in proximity to buildings and structures in order to provide for water conservation.

4. More Intense Storms Adaptation Tools

Climate change is expected to result in more intense storm events, with higher winds and heavier rain than in the past.

- a) **Develop runoff control bylaws** under s. 523 to deal with anticipated flood and runoff from storm events.
- b) **Establish development permit areas for the protection of development from hazard conditions** under s. 488 of the *Local Government Act*. Under this development permit area, local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality could establish areas subject to flooding and require they remain free from development except development may be permitted in accordance with the guidelines. These requirements may vary use and density but only as it relates to health, safety or

protection of property from damage. The legislation also allows the local trust committee and Bowen Island Municipality to require a professional report at the applicant's expense to help with determining appropriate development permit conditions.

5. Wildfire Adaptation Tools

As climate change results in hotter and longer dryer periods during the summer months, the risk of wildfires on the islands increases. Most islands have a wildfire plan prepared by the fire district or regional district.

- a) **Establish development permit areas for the protection of development from hazard conditions** under s. 488 of the *Local Government Act*. Under this development permit area, local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality could establish areas at risk to wildfires and include requirements respecting the character of development, including landscaping, and the siting, form, exterior design and finish of buildings and other structures, and establish restrictions on the type and placement of trees and other vegetation in proximity to the development. These requirements may vary use and density but only as it relates to health, safety or protection of property from damage. The legislation also allows the local trust committee and Bowen Island Municipality to require a professional report at the applicant's expense to help with determining appropriate development permit conditions.

6. Warmer Summers and Cooler Winters Adaptation Tools

Climate change is expected to lead to our summer becoming warmer and our winters becoming cooler.

Establish development permit areas for energy conservation under s. 488 of the *Local Government Act* to require that the exterior form and design of buildings, and other specific features of the development, reduce the need for energy in summer and winter. Local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality could establish goals, objective and guidelines related to landscaping; siting of buildings and structures; form of exterior design of buildings and structures; specific features in the development; and machinery, equipment and systems external to buildings and structures to promote energy conservation. The guidelines may restrict the type and placement of trees and other vegetation in proximity to buildings and structures in order to provide for energy conservation.

Q 70 For more information please contact

David Marlor, Director Local Planning Services
Julia Mobbs, Director Administrative Services

Q 71. The following are key resources that may be helpful to your local government in identifying climate impacts, as well as, strategies, actions and funding to deal with them. For those resources that you have used, please indicate whether they were useful in advancing your work in climate change adaptation?	
Indicators of Climate Change for British Columbia Plan2Adapt Climate Projections for Metro Vancouver Climate Projections for the Capital Region Climate Projections for the Cowichan Valley Regional District Province of BC's BC Adapts Video Series Preparing for Climate Change: Implementation Guide for Local Governments Public Infrastructure and Engineering Vulnerability Committee's (PIEVC) Sea Level Rise Adaptation Primer BC Regional Adaptation Collaborative Webinars Retooling for Climate Change Water Balance Model Water Conservation Calculator Funding: National Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) Community Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program (MCIP) Climate Adaptation Partner Grants (FCM) Infrastructure Planning Grants (MAH) Federal Gas Tax Fund	Used Not Useful Haven't Used Useful Haven't Used Haven't Used Useful Haven't Used Useful Haven't Used Not Useful Haven't Used Useful Haven't Used Haven't Used Haven't Used Haven't Used Not Useful Haven't Used
Other (please specify)	Islands Trust is not eligible for many grants due to our unique structure and limited jurisdiction.

2018 OTHER CLIMATE ACTIONS

Other Climate Actions

This section provides local governments the opportunity to report other climate actions that are not captured in the categories above.

Q 72 Community-Wide Other Actions Taken in 2018	
	<p>Advocacy that advances the object of the Islands Trust, frequently touches on issues that have climate change element. Some specific advocacy work in 2018 that directly related to climate change included:</p> <p>The Chair of the Islands Trust Council writing in January to the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Operations and Rural Development in regards to a proposal to establish protected areas for Coastal Douglas-fir bioclimatic zone. Also in January, at a meeting with staff, Islands Trust staff encouraged provincial action on the Islands Trust’s 2016 UBCM resolution regarding increased funding for the Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation Partnership.</p> <p>In September, the Islands Trust and the San Juan County Councilors wrote the Prime Minister to outline their opposition to the Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion. This was followed in October and November with written submissions to the National Energy Board’s Trans Mountain Pipeline Reconsideration hearings. One of the central arguments of the Trust’s opposition to the project is concern about the impact on climate change and the need to find alternative energy sources.</p> <p>In December, the Chair wrote to Transport Canada expressing the hope that the Ministry will promote changes that lead to greener, low carbon transportation.</p>
Q 73 Corporate Other Actions Taken in 2018	
	Nothing not reported in other areas of this survey.

Other	
Q 74 Are you familiar with the Community Lifecycle Infrastructure Costing Tool (CLIC) ?	No
Q 75 Is your local government using the CLIC tool?	No

INNOVATION AND PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

Innovation

This section provides the opportunity to showcase an innovative *Corporate and/or Community-Wide* GHG reduction and/or climate change adaptation activity that your local government has undertaken and that has had, or has the potential to have, a significant impact. You are welcome to highlight an action that has already been listed.

Projects included here may be featured as success stories on the [B.C. Climate Action Toolkit](#) and/or shared with other local governments to inspire further climate action. Please add links to additional information where possible.

Communities that have conducted innovative initiatives may want to consider making applications to [CEA's Climate and Energy Action Awards](#), [FCM Sustainable Communities Awards](#) or to [FCM's National Measures Report](#).

Q 76 Community-Wide Innovation Action
None.
Q 77 Corporate Innovation Action
None.
Q 78 For more information on actions described above contact
None.

Programs, Partnerships and Funding Opportunities

Local governments often rely on programs, partnerships and funding opportunities to achieve their climate action goals. Please share the names of programs and organizations that have supported your local government's climate actions by listing each entry in the box below separated by a forward slash (e.g. program1/program2).

Mitigation

Q 79 Mitigation Programs, Partnerships and Funding
Island land-owners: Voluntary covenants entered into by island land-owners via the Islands Trust Conservancy supports the work of climate change mitigation by protecting sensitive lands and forests to combat the impact of climate change in the region.

Adaptation

Q 80 Adaptation Programs, Partnerships and Funding
Salt Spring Island Watershed Protection Alliance – is a partnership FLNRORD, CRD, Beddis Water Service Commission, Highland and Fernwood Water Service Commission and Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee to coordinate protection of drinking watersheds on Salt Spring Island.

2018 CARBON NEUTRAL REPORTING

Local governments are required to report on their progress in achieving their carbon neutral goal under the [B.C. Climate Action Charter](#). Working with B.C. local governments, the joint Provincial-UBCM Green Communities Committee (GCC) has established a common approach to determining carbon neutrality for the purposes of the Climate Action Charter, including a Carbon Neutral Framework and supporting guidance for local governments on how to become carbon neutral.

Prior to completing this portion of the survey, please ensure that you are familiar with guidance available on the [B.C. Climate Action Toolkit website](#), especially the [Workbook](#) and [Becoming Carbon Neutral: A Guide for Local Governments in British Columbia](#).

Please note: As a result of the BC Recycling Regulation, local governments are no longer required to account for GHG emissions from vehicles, equipment and machinery required for the collection, transportation and diversion of packaging and printed paper, in their annual Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) reports.

Reporting Emissions

Q 81 Did your local government measure corporate GHG emissions for 2018?	Yes
Q 82 If your local government measured 2018 corporate GHG emissions, please report the number of corporate GHG emissions from services delivered directly by your local government (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	50.34
Q 83 If your local government measured 2018 corporate GHG emissions, please report the number of corporate GHG emissions from contracted services (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	1.89
Q 84 TOTAL A: CORPORATE GHG EMISSIONS FOR 2018 (Direct GHGs + Contracted GHGs)	52.22 tCO₂e

Reporting Reductions and Offsets

To be carbon neutral, a local government must balance their TOTAL corporate GHG emissions generated in 2018 by one or a combination of the following actions:

- undertake GCC-supported Option 1 Project(s)
- undertake GCC-supported Option 2 Project(s)
- purchase carbon offsets from a credible offset provider

For more information about options to balance or offset corporate GHG emissions please refer to [Becoming Carbon Neutral: A Guidebook for Local Governments in British Columbia](#).

If applicable, please report the 2018 GHG emissions reductions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)) being claimed from any of the following Option 1 GHG Reduction Projects:

OPTION 1 PROJECTS	REDUCTIONS
Q 85 Energy Efficient Retrofits (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e))	NA
Q 86 Solar Thermal (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e))	NA
Q 87 Household Organic Waste Composting (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e))	162.5 tCO ₂ e
Q 88 Low Emission Vehicles (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e))	NA
Q 89 Avoided Forest Conversion (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e))	NA
Q 90 TOTAL B: REDUCTIONS FROM ALL OPTION 1 PROJECTS FOR 2018	162.5 tCO₂e

Q 91 If applicable, please report the names and 2018 GHG emissions reductions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)) being claimed from Option 2 GHG Reduction Projects:

Option 2 Project Name	REDUCTIONS
Option 2 GHGs Reduced (tCO ₂ e)	NA
Option 2 Project Name	NA
Option 2 GHGs Reduced (tCO ₂ e)	NA
Option 2 Project Name	NA
Option 2 GHGs Reduced (tCO ₂ e)	NA
Q 92 TOTAL C: REDUCTIONS FROM ALL OPTION 2 PROJECTS FOR 2018	Nil tCO₂e

Offsets

Q 93 If applicable, please report the name of the offset provider, type of project and number of offsets purchased (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)) from an offset provider for the 2018 reporting year:

NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE ANY FUNDS THAT MAY BE SET ASIDE IN A CLIMATE ACTION RESERVE FUND.

Offset Provider Name	OFFSETS
Offsets (tCO2e)	NA
Offset Provider Name	NA
Offsets (tCO2e)	NA
Q 94 TOTAL D: OFFSETS PURCHASED FOR 2018	Nil tCO2e

Q 95 TOTAL REDUCTIONS AND OFFSETS FOR 2018 (Total B+C+D) = 162.5 tCO2e

Corporate GHG Emissions Balance for 2018

Your local government's Corporate GHG Emissions Balance is the difference between total corporate offsettable GHG emissions (direct + contracted emissions) and the GHG emissions reduced through GCC Option 1 and Option 2 projects and/or the purchase of offsets.

Q 96 CORPORATE GHG EMISSIONS BALANCE FOR 2018 = (A – (B+C+D)) = - 110.28 tCO2e

**If your Corporate GHG Emissions Balance is negative or zero,
your local government is carbon neutral.
CONGRATULATIONS!**

Q 97 If your local government was carbon neutral in 2018, please record any emissions reductions you will be carrying over for future years and the source of the reductions, including the year they were earned (e.g. organics diversion, 2018 100 tCO2e)

SOURCE OF CARRY OVER EMISSION REDUCTIONS (and year earned)	REDUCTIONS
Household Organic Waste Composting, 2018	110.28 tCO2e
Household Organic Waste Composting, 2017	33.42 tCO2e
Household Organic Waste Composting, 2016	77.0 tCO2e
Household Organic Waste Composting, 2015	77.53 tCO2e
Q 98 BALANCE OF REDUCTIONS ELIGIBLE FOR CARRY OVER TO NEXT YEAR	298.23 tCO2e

Carbon Neutral Reporting	
Q 99 Does your local government set aside funds in a climate reserve fund or similar?	No

GCC CLIMATE ACTION RECOGNITION PROGRAM

Green Communities Committee Climate Action Recognition Program

The joint Provincial-UBCM Green Communities Committee (GCC) is pleased to be continuing the Climate Action Recognition Program again this year. This multi-level program provides the GCC with an opportunity to review and publicly recognize the progress and achievements of each Climate Action Charter (Charter) signatory.

Recognition is provided on an annual basis to local governments who demonstrate progress on their Charter commitments, according to the following:

Level 1 – Demonstrating Progress on Charter Commitments: For local governments who demonstrate progress on fulfilling one or more of their Charter commitments.

Level 2 – Measuring GHG Emissions: For local governments that achieve Level 1, and who have measured their Corporate GHG Emissions for the reporting year and demonstrate that they are familiar with their community’s energy and emissions inventory (i.e. CEEI)

Level 3 – Accelerating Progress on Charter Commitments: For those local governments who have achieved Level 1 and 2 and have demonstrated undertaking significant action (corporately or community wide) to reduce GHG emissions in the reporting year (e.g. through undertaking a GHG reduction project, purchasing offsets, establishing a reserve fund).

Level 4 - Achievement of Carbon Neutrality: For local governments who achieve carbon neutrality in the reporting year.

Q 100 Based on your local government's 2018 CARIP Climate Action/Carbon Neutral Progress Survey, please check the GCC Climate Action Recognition Program level that best applies:

	Level 1 – Demonstrating Progress on Charter Commitments	
	Level 2 – Measuring GHG Emissions	
	Level 3 – Accelerating Progress on Charter Commitments	
	Level 4 - Achievement of Carbon Neutrality	✓
	Not Sure	

Q 101 Related to Level 3 recognition, if applicable, please identify any new or ongoing corporate or community wide GHG reduction projects (other than an Option 1 or Option 2 project) undertaken by your local government that reflects a significant investment of time and/or financial resources and is intended to result in significant GHG reductions:

PROJECT NAME:
<p>Victoria office renovation has provided new technology and space to facilitate well-connected and productive electronic meetings. Training on the new technology and way of conducting official meetings via electronic means will hopefully lead to less travel/emissions required to complete corporate and mandated work.</p>