



Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Regular Meeting Agenda

Date: February 22, 2022
Time: 9:30 am
Location: Electronic Meeting

Pages

- | | | | |
|------|---|---------------------|---------|
| 1. | CALL TO ORDER | 9:30 AM - 9:35 AM | |
| | "Please note, the order of agenda items may be modified during the meeting. Times are provided for convenience only and are subject to change." | | |
| 2. | APPROVAL OF AGENDA | | |
| 3. | REPORTS | 9:35 AM - 9:50 AM | |
| 3.1. | Trustee Reports | | |
| 3.2. | Chair's Report | | |
| 3.3. | Electoral Area Director's Report | | |
| 4. | TOWN HALL | 9:50 AM - 10:00 AM | |
| 5. | MINUTES | 10:00 AM - 10:05 AM | |
| 5.1. | Local Trust Committee Meeting Minutes dated September 28, 2021 - for adoption | | 3 - 9 |
| 5.2. | Local Trust Committee Special Meeting Minutes dated January 24, 2022 - for adoption | | 10 - 11 |
| 5.3. | Section 26 Resolutions-Without-Meeting Report dated February 15, 2022 | | 12 - 12 |
| 5.4. | Advisory Planning Commission Minutes - none | | |
| 6. | BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES | 10:05 AM - 10:20 AM | |
| 6.1. | Follow-up Action List dated February 15, 2022 | | 13 - 15 |
| 6.2. | Model Fees Bylaw Update - Staff Report | | 16 - 23 |
| 7. | APPLICATIONS AND REFERRALS | 10:20 AM - 10:25 AM | |
| 7.1. | Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee Referral Request for Response regarding Bylaw No. 225 - for decision | | 24 - 26 |

8.	LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE PROJECTS	10:25 AM - 10:45 AM	
	8.1.	Shoreline Project Status Update - Powerpoint	
9.	DELEGATIONS - none		
10.	CORRESPONDENCE - none		
	<i>(Correspondence received concerning current applications or projects is posted to the LTC webpage)</i>		
11.	NEW BUSINESS	10:45 AM - 11:10 AM	
	11.1.	Advisory Planning Commission - Terms Expiring - Staff Report	27 - 31
	11.2.	Shoreline Report - Briefing - for discussion	32 - 84
12.	REPORTS	11:10 AM - 11:20 AM	
	12.1.	Trust Conservancy Report dated November 23, 2021 and January 25, 2022	85 - 90
	12.2.	Applications Report dated February 15, 2022	91 - 91
	12.3.	Trustee and Local Expense Report dated December, 2021	92 - 92
	12.4.	Adopted Policies and Standing Resolutions	93 - 95
	12.5.	Local Trust Committee Webpage	
13.	WORK PROGRAM	11:20 AM - 12:00 PM	
	13.1.	Top Priorities Report dated February 15, 2022	96 - 96
	13.2.	Projects List Report dated February 15, 2022	97 - 100
14.	CLOSED MEETING - none		
15.	UPCOMING MEETINGS		
	15.1.	Next Regular Meeting Scheduled for Tuesday, May 3, 2022 at 9:30 am - location to be determined	
16.	ADJOURNMENT	12:00 PM - 12:00 PM	



Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Minutes of Regular Meeting

Date: September 28, 2021

Location: Electronic Meeting

Members Present: Laura Patrick, Chair
Doug Fenton, Local Trustee
Peter Luckham, Local Trustee

Staff Present: Heather Kauer, Regional Planning Manager (RPM)
Jaime Dubyna, Island Planner
Wil Cottingham, Administrative Assistant
Sarah Shugar, Recorder

Others Present: None

1. CALL TO ORDER

"Please note, the order of agenda items may be modified during the meeting. Times are provided for convenience only and are subject to change."

Chair Patrick called the meeting to order at 9:30 am. She acknowledged that the meeting was being held in territory of the Coast Salish First Nations and acknowledged the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation on September 30, 2021.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The following supplementary item to the agenda was presented for consideration:

3.3 Electoral Area Director's Report

The following additional items to the agenda were presented for consideration:

7.4 Regional Planning Committee Referral regarding a Shoreline Protection Bylaw

11.1 New Fees Bylaw – Request for Decision

11.2 Electronic Meetings Bylaw

By general consent the agenda was adopted as amended.

3. REPORTS

3.1 Trustee Reports

Trustee Fenton presented the following report:

- Expressed gratitude to live and work in Lyackson and Penelakut territory.
- Attended a re-opening ceremony for the Forbes Community Hall.
- Is planning to attend a healing circle event on Thetis Island on September 30, 2021, the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation.
- Attended a meeting with the Trust Policy Committee.

- Attended a meeting with the Islands Trust Conservancy.
- Attended meetings with the Thetis Island Nature Conservancy (ThINC) regarding a community composting initiative and a nature stewardship project.

Trustee Luckham presented the following report:

- Expressed gratitude to live and work in Lyackson and Penelakut territory.
- Acknowledged the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation on September 30, 2021.
- Attended meetings with the Regional Planning Committee regarding a draft Regional Shoreline Model Protection Bylaw.
- Attended meetings with the Trust Programs Committee regarding the Islands Trust Policy Statement update. He expressed appreciation to the community for supporting the work to update the Trust Policy Statement. The Trust Policy Statement is a Federation-wide guiding principles document to support the work of the Islands Trust including First Nations Reconciliation, climate change adaptation and affordable housing.
- Attended meetings with the Financial Planning Committee regarding preparations for the 2022-23 draft budget.
- Attended a meeting with the Trust Council Governance and Management Review Select Committee.
- Attended the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) 2021 Convention including sessions regarding climate change, forestry initiatives and First Nations Reconciliation.
- Attended Trust Council on September 21 - 23, 2021. Trust Council has approved a public engagement plan for the Trust Policy Statement update.
- Trustee Luckham spoke to the impacts of the extremely dry summer months including water supply, fire risk and habitat loss.
- Trustee Luckham expressed appreciation for input from residents of the Local Trust Area.

3.2 Chair's Report

Chair Patrick reported she attended Trust Council on September 21 - 23, 2021. She reported that Trust Council has approved a renewed public engagement plan for the Trust Policy Statement update and noted there will be many opportunities for input to help shape the Trust Policy Statement as the project moves ahead.

3.3 Electoral Area Director's Report

Chair Patrick presented the Electoral Area Director's report dated September 28, 2021.

4. TOWN HALL

There were no speakers in the town hall portion of the meeting. Chair Patrick welcomed members of the public to submit comments and questions to northinfo@islandstrust.bc.ca.

5. MINUTES

5.1 Local Trust Committee Minutes dated August 3, 2021 - for Adoption

By general consent the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee meeting minutes of August 3, 2021 were adopted.

5.2 Section 26 Resolutions-Without-Meeting - none

5.3 Advisory Planning Commission Minutes - none

6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

6.1 Follow-up Action List dated September 21, 2021

Received.

7. APPLICATIONS AND REFERRALS

7.1 Salt Spring Island Trust Area Bylaw Nos. 504 and 505 - Referral Request for Response

A bylaw referral form dated August 5, 2021 regarding Salt Spring Island Trust Area Bylaw Nos. 504 and 505 was presented.

TH-2021-026

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee advise the Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee that its direct interests are unaffected by Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw Nos. 504 and 505.

CARRIED

7.2 Salt Spring Island Trust Area Bylaw Nos. 523 and 524 - Referral Request for Response

A bylaw referral form dated August 5, 2021 regarding Salt Spring Island Trust Area Bylaw Nos. 523 and 524 was presented.

TH-2021-027

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee advise the Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee that its direct interests are unaffected by Salt Spring Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw Nos. 523 and 524.

CARRIED

7.3 Islands Trust Area Bylaw No. TC 183 - Referral Request for Response

A bylaw referral form dated July 22, 2021 regarding Trust Council Bylaw No. 183 was presented.

By general consent, Islands Trust Area Bylaw No. TC 183 - Referral Request for Response was received for information.

7.4 Regional Planning Committee Referral regarding a Shoreline Protection Bylaw

Trustee Luckham spoke to the Regional Planning Committee work on a Regional Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw.

TH-2021-028

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee advise the Regional Planning Committee that they intend to undertake policy or regulatory amendments based on the recommendations in the Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw Report.

CARRIED

8. LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE PROJECTS

8.1 Islands Trust Project Management Framework – Presentation

Regional Planning Manager Kauer presented a PowerPoint presentation regarding Islands Trust Project Management Framework.

In discussion the following comments were noted:

To consider:

- How to manage a multi-phased local project that has significant Federation-wide value over the long term.
- That the word “project” can sometimes present a challenge in public communication.
- The need for indicators and feedback loops.
- The necessity of environmental leadership.
- A broader concept of consultation to include seeking new opportunities to learn and new opportunities of knowing.
- A suggestion to include a “consult, inform and involve” phase into the “5 phases of Islands Trust Project” diagram.

Support was expressed for sharing this Islands Trust Project Management Framework presentation with other Local Trust Committees across the Trust Area.

8.2 Thetis Island Shoreline and Coastal Protection Project - Staff Report

Planner Dubyna presented a staff report dated September 15, 2021 regarding the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Shoreline and Coastal Protection Discussion Paper Project.

In discussion the following comments were noted:

- Include early consultation with First Nations such as a beach walk with Elders and/or a workshop.
- The discussion paper is in the generating ideas stage.

TH-2021-029

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee amend the Thetis Island Shoreline and Coastal Protection Discussion Paper Project Charter, dated September 28, 2021 as follows:

- Replace the second bullet in the In Scope section “First Nations engagement to identify areas of concern” with “First Nations engagement to identify areas of interests and concerns”;
- Add “information and knowledge both local and indigenous using an IAP2 framework” following “Early community engagement and sharing” to the third bullet of the In Scope section;
- Add “Trustee led community engagement” to the In Scope section as a fourth bullet.

CARRIED

TH-2021-030

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to make an application for Community to Community funding in support of the Thetis Island Shoreline Protection project.

CARRIED

9. DELEGATIONS - none

10. CORRESPONDENCE - none

(Correspondence received concerning current applications or projects is posted to the LTC webpage)

11. NEW BUSINESS

11.1 New Fees Bylaw – Request for Decision

A Request for Decision dated September 15, 2021 regarding New Fee Bylaws was presented.

TH-2021-031

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee direct staff to draft a new fees bylaw based on the model bylaw attached to Trust Council Policy “5.6.1 Application Processing Services”.

CARRIED

11.2 Electronic Meetings Bylaw

TH-2021-032

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to bring amendments to the Meetings Bylaws to facilitate future electronic meetings.

CARRIED

12. REPORTS

12.1 Trust Conservancy Report dated July 13, 2021

Received.

12.2 Trust Conservancy Report dated August 24, 2021

Received.

12.2.1 The Heron - Summer 2021

Received.

12.3 Applications Report dated September 21, 2021

Received.

12.4 Trustee and Local Expense Report dated July 2021

Received.

12.5 Adopted Policies and Standing Resolutions

TH-2021-033

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to review Standing Resolution No. TH-2019-026 with respect to current language uses.

CARRIED

TH-2021-034

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to consolidate Standing Resolution Nos. 5 and 7 (TH-2019-020 and TH-2020-001) as follows:

- that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to circulate future meeting agendas to the Electoral Area G Saltair/Gulf Islands Director and provide an invitation to attend the Local Trust Committee meetings or provide written reports to the Local Trust Committee; and
- that the written reports will be posted to the website.

CARRIED

12.6 Local Trust Committee Webpage - None

13. WORK PROGRAM

13.1 Top Priorities Report dated September 21, 2021

Received.

13.2 Projects List Report dated September 21, 2021

Received

TH-2021-035

It was MOVED and SECONDED

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee add "Fence Height" and "Derelict Vehicles" to the Projects List under Item 1 - Amendments to the OCP and LUB.

14. CLOSED MEETING - none

15. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next Regular Meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, November 16, 2021 at 9:30 a.m. at the Thetis Island Community Centre (Forbes Hall), North Cove Road, Thetis Island, BC.

16. ADJOURNMENT

By general consent the meeting was adjourned at 12:15 pm.

Laura Patrick, Chair

Certified Correct:

Sarah Shugar, Recorder



Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Minutes of Special Meeting

Date: January 24, 2022
Location: Electronic Meeting

Members Present: Laura Patrick, Chair
Doug Fenton, Local Trustee
Peter Luckham, Local Trustee

Staff Present: Heather Kauer, Regional Planning Manager
Sarah Shugar, Recorder

1. CALL TO ORDER

"Please note, the order of agenda items may be modified during the meeting. Times are provided for convenience only and are subject to change."

Chair Patrick called the meeting to order at 11:04 a.m. She introduced Trustees and staff and humbly stated gratitude to live and work in Coast Salish First Nations treaty and traditional territory.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

By general consent the agenda was approved as presented.

3. BUSINESS ITEMS

3.1 Meeting Procedure Bylaw No. 111 - for consideration and decision

Regional Planning Manager Kauer presented a staff report dated January 20, 2022 regarding the Meeting Procedures Bylaw.

There was discussion and the following items were noted:

- Support was expressed for additional support for staff to facilitate electronic meetings;
- Support was expressed for policies that ensure meetings are safe and respectful for both staff and attendees;
- There was a suggestion to amend the bylaw by removing the Delegations, Invited Presentations and Public Participation sections (items 18 to 36) to allow the LTC to consider those items during a regular meeting;
- Support was expressed to have a federation wide conversation regarding "how we meet" going forward that includes resources and staff support.

TH-2022-001

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 111, cited as "Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Meeting Procedures, 2022" be read a first time.

CARRIED
Chair Patrick OPPOSED

TH-2022-002

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 111, cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2022” be read a second time.

CARRIED

Chair Patrick OPPOSED

TH-2022-003

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 111, cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2022” be read a third time.

CARRIED

Chair Patrick OPPOSED

TH-2022-004

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 111, cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2022” be forwarded to the Secretary of the Islands Trust for approval by the Executive Committee.

CARRIED

TH-2022-005

It was MOVED and SECONDED,

that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request that the Financial Planning Committee consider allocating resources from the 2022/23 Fiscal year budget to support electronic meetings.

CARRIED

4. ADJOURNMENT

By general consent the meeting was adjourned at 11:29 a.m.

Laura Patrick, Chair

Certified Correct:

Sarah Shugar, Recorder

Resolutions Without Meetings Log

Thetis Island

Resolution Number	Action	Date
2022-002 "Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 111, cited as "Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Meeting Procedure Bylaw, 2022", be adopted".	Carried	07-Feb-2022
2022-001 "That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee hold an electronic Special meeting for the consideration of a new Meeting Procedures bylaw prior to the meeting scheduled for February 22, 2022".	Carried	21-Jan-2022
2021-004 'That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee schedule its regular business meetings on the following dates in 2022: February 22, May 3, July 5, August 30, and November 29'.	Carried	08-Nov-2021
2021-003 "That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee cancel the regular business meeting scheduled for November 16, 2021."	Carried	09-Nov-2021

Follow Up Action Report

Thetis Island

09-Feb-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to coordinate a meeting with BC Ferries, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, the Local Ferry Advisory Committee, the Thetis Island Residents' and Ratepayers' Association, and the Cowichan Valley Regional District to discuss outstanding issues regarding ferry access and parking, wharf entrance congestion and pedestrian and cycling safety on Thetis Island.			In Progress
2 that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request Trustee Luckham and Chair Patrick to write a letter of advocacy to the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development regarding the clean up of an abandoned property on Valdes Island.	Mike Richards Wil Cottingham		In Progress

03-Aug-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Staff to prepare a discussion paper for the Shoreline and Coastal Protection project, inclusive of LTC feedback provided at Aug 3, 2021 business meeting.			In Progress

28-Sep-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
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Follow Up Action Report

Thetis Island

28-Sep-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
1 Advise Regional Planning Committee that the TH LTC intends to undertake policy and regulatory amendments based on the Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw report.			In Progress
2 Amend the Thetis Island Shoreline and Coastal Protection Discussion Paper project charter as follows: ·Replace second In Scope bullet to read "First Nations engagement to identify areas of interest and concern"; ·Add "information and knowledge, both local and indigenous, using an IAP2 framework" following "Early community engagement and sharing" to the third In Scope bullet; ·Add "Trustee led community engagement" as a fourth In Scope bullet.	Jaime Dubyna		Completed
3 Request staff to make an application for Community to Community (C2C forum) funding in support of the Shoreline Protection project.	Jaime Dubyna Mike Richards	Target: 03-Dec-2021	Completed
4 Staff to draft a new fees bylaw based on the model bylaw attached to Trust Council Policy 5.6.1 - Application Processing Services.	Becky McErlean Heather Kauer		In Progress
5 Staff to bring amendments to the Meeting Procedures Bylaws to the LTC to facilitate future electronic meetings.	Becky McErlean Heather Kauer		In Progress
6 Request staff to review Standing Resolution item 6 with respect to current language uses.	Jaime Dubyna Lisa Wilcox		Completed

Follow Up Action Report

Thetis Island

28-Sep-2021

Activity	Responsibility	Dates	Status
7 Request staff consolidate Standing Resolutions 5 and 8 as follows: ·that the TH LTC request staff to circulate future meeting agendas to the Electoral Area G Saltair/ Gulf Islands Director and provide an invitation to attend the LTC meetings or provide written reports to the LTC; and ·that the written reports be posted to the website.	Becky McErlean Jaime Dubyna Penny Hawley		Completed
8 Add to Projects list, Item 1. Amendments to the TH OCP and LUB: regulations, add "Fence height" and "Derelict vehicles" to the list.	Jaime Dubyna		Completed

DATE OF MEETING: February 22, 2022
TO: Thetis Island Local Trust Committee
FROM: Heather Kauer, Regional Planning Manager
Northern Team
SUBJECT: Proposed New Fee Bylaw

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 110, cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Fees Bylaw, 2021”, be given First Reading.
2. That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 110, cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Fees Bylaw, 2021”, be given Second Reading.
3. That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 110 cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Fees Bylaw, 2021”, be given Third Reading.
4. That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Bylaw No. 110, cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Fees Bylaw, 2021”, be forwarded to the Secretary of the Islands Trust for approval by the Executive Committee.

REPORT SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is for the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee (LTC) to consider three readings of Bylaw No. 110 which would replace Bylaw No. 83 (LTC Fees Bylaw) to include:

- An expanded Interpretation section.
- Fee increases for the various applications.
- Fees for applications received though work or activity is already undertaken or in operation.
- Clarification of collection of fees and refunds.
- A new section to address Extraordinary Service Costs (ESC)
- A new section to address Annual Fee Increases.

BACKGROUND

At the September 2021 regular business meeting, the LTC passed the following resolution:

TH-2021-031

It was MOVED and SECONDED

That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request Staff to draft a new Fee Bylaw based on the model fee bylaw attached to Trust Council Policy “5.6.1 Application Processing Services”.

Rationale for Recommendation

At its regular business meeting in June 2021, Trust Council adopted a new Application Processing Services Policy that includes a model Fee Bylaw. At the same meeting, Trust Council recommended that local trust committees adopt new fees bylaws based on the model. In September, the LTC requested staff to draft a new Fee Bylaw based on the model fee bylaw.

Draft Bylaw No. 110 is attached. It is consistent with the model with the exception of the removal of the option for fees for Siting and Use Permits (Denman and Hornby only); and the removal of the option for TUPs for community benefit – this option was in the model to provide for flexibility to allow for reduced temporary use permits fees for community benefits as defined by a local trust committee in its official community plan. The OCP does not include policies for TUPs for community benefit; however, applicants can continue to seek sponsorship of applications from Executive Community for applications that provide a community benefit.

Submitted By:	Heather Kauer Regional Planning Manager	January 31, 2022
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ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Bylaw No. 110

DRAFT

THETIS ISLAND LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEE

BYLAW NO. 110

A bylaw to prescribe fees for amending bylaws, issuing permits, examining applications for subdivision, and examining other referrals and applications.

WHEREAS Section 462 of the *Local Government Act* provides that a local government may, by bylaw, impose fees related to applications and inspections; Section 41 of the *Liquor Control and Licensing Act* and Section 35 of the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* provides that a local government may, by bylaw, impose fees for referral of a license under that Act;

NOW THEREFORE the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee, being the Local Trust Committee having jurisdiction in respect of the Thetis Island Local Trust Area in the Province of British Columbia pursuant to the *Islands Trust Act*, enacts as follows:

Citation

1.1 This bylaw may be cited as the "Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Fees Bylaw, 2021".

Interpretation

2.1 In this bylaw:

"Applicant" means:

- 2.1.1 the person authorized under the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Development Procedures Bylaw No. 40, 1992 to make an application in respect of a bylaw or permit under the Islands Trust Act or Part 14 or Part 15 of the Local Government Act;
- 2.1.2 an applicant for a license under the Liquor Control and Licensing Act in respect of which the Local Trust Committee is requested or required to provide comments or recommendations;
- 2.1.3 an applicant for a license under the Cannabis Control and Licensing Act in respect of which the Local Trust Committee is requested or required to provide comments or recommendations;
- 2.1.4 an applicant for subdivision review under the *Land Title Act* or the *Strata Property Act*;
- 2.1.5 an applicant for the conversion of a previously occupied building to strata lots under the *Strata Property Act*;
- 2.1.6 an applicant for a soil deposit permit or soil removal permit issued pursuant to a bylaw enacted under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act*; or
- 2.1.7 an applicant to a board of variance established under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act*.

“Application Processing Fee” means the initial amount payable to the Islands Trust in respect of any application under this bylaw.

“Community Benefit” refers to an application that results in provision of an amenity that is of value to the community, and identified in the Official Community Plan as a community amenity

“General Service Cost” includes average hourly cost of each staff position involved in processing the applications multiplied by the average number of hours taken to complete processing of that type of application, and includes administrative overhead costs..

“Estimated Direct Costs” for bylaw amendments listed in Table 1 means the Islands Trust’s estimate of its actual average cost of disbursements associated with the processing of an application, including:

1. newspaper advertising for one community meeting,
2. notifications, postal and delivery costs of statutory notifications for one public hearing,
3. rental of premises for one community meeting meetings and/or one public hearing,
4. contract minute-taker costs recording or preparation of minutes of one community meeting and/or one public hearing and,
5. staff travel expenses for one site visit, one community meeting and one public hearing.

“Estimated Direct Costs” for temporary use permits listed in Table 2 means the Islands Trust’s estimate of its actual average cost of disbursements associated with the processing of an application, including

1. one newspaper advertisement, notifications, postal and delivery costs of statutory notifications for one community meeting,
2. rental of premises for one community meeting,
3. contract minute-taker costs recording or preparation of minutes of one community meeting, and
4. staff travel expenses for one site visit, one community meeting.

“Islands Trust” means the Director of Local Planning Services or their authorized representative.

Application Fees

- 3.1 Prior to the processing of an application listed in Column 1 of Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 or Table 4, the applicant must deliver to Islands Trust the corresponding application processing fee in the amount shown in Column 2 subject to section 4. The application fee includes general service costs and estimated direct costs.

TABLE 1 – Bylaw Amendments (OCP and Zoning Bylaw)	
Column 1: Type of Application	Column 2: Fee
1. Major (e.g. change to density or OCP)	\$7,800
2. Minor (e.g. regulation change without changing density or OCP amendment)	\$4,600

TABLE 2 – Permits	
Column 1: Development Permit in Respect of:	Column 2: Fee
1. Protection of Natural Environment, Ecosystems and Biological Diversity	\$1,000
2. Protection of Development from Hazardous Conditions	\$1,000
3. Protection of Farming	\$1,000
4. Objectives for Form and Character	\$1,700
5. Objectives to Promote Energy Conservation	\$1,000
6. Objectives to Promote Water Conservation	\$1,000
7. Objectives to Promote the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	\$1,000
8. Development Permit Amendment	\$1,000
Type of Development Variance Permit	
9. Development variance permit (commercial, industrial or institutional development)	\$1900
10. Development variance permit (residential development)	\$1900
Type of Temporary Use Permit	
11. Temporary Use Permit (residential/commercial/industrial)	\$2150
12. Temporary Use Permit Renewal	\$700
Other Permits	
13. Heritage Alteration Permit	\$1,700
Combination Applications	
14. Development Permit in respect of a protection area or water and energy conservation in combination with a companion application for a Development Variance Permit	\$2,500
15. Development Permit in respect of form and character in combination with a companion application for a Development Variance Permit	\$3,000

TABLE 3 – Subdivision Referrals	
Column 1	Column 2: Fee
1. Application for Subdivision Review – base fee	\$1,100
2. Application for Subdivision Review – per additional lot created	\$110
3. Application for Subdivision Review – parcel line adjustments only, creating no additional parcels	\$500

TABLE 4 – Other Applications	
Column 1: Type of Application	Column 2: Fee
1. Board of Variance	\$2,200
2. Land Use Contract amendment	\$2,000
3. Liquor & Cannabis Regulation Branch – Retail License Application and Process and referrals requiring local government consultation	\$1,500
4. Liquor & Cannabis Regulation Branch – Temporary License Change	\$500
5. Strata Conversions	\$1,500

4. Fee for After-the-Fact Application

- 4.1 An application for a permit or bylaw amendment to authorize work or an activity already undertaken, or in operation as of the date the application is made, the rate in 3.1 will be subject to a 20% surcharge.

5. Collection and Refund of Application Processing Fee Amounts

- 5.1 The total application processing fee must be received before the processing of the application can begin.
- 5.2 An applicant may withdraw their application at any time through written notice to the Planning Assistant and/or the Planner responsible for processing the application.
- 5.3 If an applicant withdraws an application before staff undertakes any planning work on the application, the Islands Trust must refund to the applicant the Application Fee, less \$100.
- 5.4 For an application in Table 1, or a Temporary Use Permit in Table 2, the applicant will be eligible for: 75% refund if the application is withdrawn once the file has been assigned by the regional planning manager to the planner; 50% refund if the first staff report has been submitted to the LTC; 25% refund once public notice of a public hearing or permit has been sent out, no refund will be provided after a Public Hearing or after consideration of the Permit by the local trust committee.
- 5.5 For applications in Table 2 (except for Temporary use Permit applications), Table 3 and Table 4, the applicant will be eligible for: 75% refund if the application is withdrawn once the file has been assigned to the planner; no refund will be provided if the first staff report has been submitted to the LTC, Board of Variance, or formal referral response submitted to the relevant agency.

6. Extraordinary Service Costs (ESC)

- 6.1 Extraordinary Services Costs will be paid by the Applicant through a cost recovery agreement, entered into with Islands Trust, in addition to the application processing fee.
- 6.2 Where legal work is required for the preparation of covenants, registration of covenant at Land Title Offices, registration of notice of a permit or housing agreement at the Land Title Office or for other purposes related to the application, staff will provide the Applicant with an estimate of the costs. The Applicant will pay a deposit of 150% of this estimate.
- 6.3 Where site visits involving First Nations are required for the processing of an application, staff will provide the Applicant with an estimate of the costs. The Applicant will pay a deposit of 150% of this estimate.
- 6.4 Where there may be need for additional community information meeting or public hearing not covered by the application processing fee, staff will provide the Applicant with an estimate of costs. The Applicant will pay a deposit of 150% of this estimate.
- 6.5 Where other additional costs beyond the general service costs and estimated direct costs not specified above are required for processing of an application, staff will provide the Applicant with an estimate of the costs. The Applicant will pay a deposit of 150% of this estimate.
- 6.6 If the amount paid by Islands Trust in respect of Extraordinary Service Costs is less than the deposit provided to the Islands Trust, the Islands Trust shall provide the Applicant with the amount and the applicant shall pay the amount upon receipt. The local trust committee may withhold the consideration of issuance of any permit or hold the consideration of adoption of any bylaw in abeyance until the amount has been paid.
- 6.7 Islands Trust must refund the unused portion of any Extraordinary Service Costs deposit to the applicant if it is unused for any reason.

7. Annual Fee Increases

- 7.1 Fees in section 3.1 increase by 2% on April 1st of each year following the date of adoption of the bylaw.
- 7.2 The Thetis Island Local Trust Committee will maintain a record of annual 2% increases and make that record available for public inspection.

8. Application Fee Sponsorship

- 8.1 Pursuant to Islands Trust Policy 4.1.13, Guidelines for Executive Committee Sponsored or Local Trust Committee Initiated Development Applications, an applicant may apply to the Executive Committee of Islands Trust for development application fee sponsorship.

9. Severability

- 9.1 In the event a portion of this bylaw is set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion shall be severed and the remainder of the bylaw remains in force and in effect.

10. Repeal

- 10.1 "Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Fees Bylaw No. **83**" is repealed upon adoption of this bylaw.
- 10.2 Any application for which a fee has been fully paid at the time this bylaw comes into force shall be processed to completion in accordance with the fee provisions of the repealed bylaw.

READ A FIRST TIME THIS	_____	DAY OF	_____	, 202X
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	_____	DAY OF	_____	, 202X
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	_____	DAY OF	_____	, 202X

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ISLANDS TRUST THIS	_____	DAY OF	_____	, 202X
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ADOPTED THIS	_____	DAY OF	_____	, 202X
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CHAIR

SECRETARY



Islands Trust

BYLAW REFERRAL FORM

1-500 Lower Ganges Road
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2N8
Ph: (250) 537-9144
ssiinfo@islandstrust.bc.ca
www.islandstrust.bc.ca

Island: Salt Spring Island Trust Area Bylaw No.: 525 Date: November 16, 2021

You are requested to comment on the attached Bylaws for potential effect on your agency's interests. We would appreciate your response within 30 days. If no response is received within that time, it will be assumed that your agency's interests are unaffected. For your information a Public Hearing to consider the Bylaws will be held at a later date.

APPLICANTS NAME / ADDRESS:

Douglas MacAlpine / 2980 Cowichan Valley Highway, Duncan, BC V9L 6A2

PURPOSE OF BYLAW:

To permit a maximum of one boathouse not exceeding 60 square metres in all lands zoned R(p) and establish a 15-metre setback from the natural boundary of the sea.

GENERAL LOCATION:

1351 Mountain Road, Salt Spring Island, BC

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOT 5, OF SECTIONS 33 AND 37, SOUTH SALT SPRING ISLAND, COWICHAN DISTRICT, PLAN 1812

SIZE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED:

24.69-ha / 61-acres

ALR STATUS:

Non-ALR

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN DESIGNATION:

Uplands

OTHER INFORMATION:

To review the staff report or for more information on application SS-RZ-2020.1, go to: <http://www.islandstrust.bc.ca/islands/local-trust-areas/salt-spring/current-applications/current-application-documents/>

Please fill out the Response Summary on the back of this form. If your agency's interests are "Unaffected", no further information is necessary. In all other cases, we would appreciate receiving additional information to substantiate your position and, if necessary, outline any conditions related to your position. Please note any legislation or official government policy which would affect our consideration of this Bylaw.

(Signature)

Name: Kristine Mayes

Title: Planner 1

This referral has been sent to the following agencies:

Federal Agencies

Fisheries & Oceans, Canada - Pacific Region

First Nations

Cowichan Tribes
Halalt First Nation
Lake Cowichan First Nation
Lyackson First Nation
Penelakut Tribe
Stz'uminus First Nation
Malahat First Nation
Pauquachin First Nation
Tsartlip First Nation
Tsawout First Nation
Tseycum First Nation
Semiahmoo First Nation
Tsawwassen First Nation

Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group (for information only)
Te'Mexw Treaty Association (for information only)

Regional Agencies

CRD – All Referrals & K. Campbell (SSI Senior Manager)
CRD – SSI Parks and Recreation
CRD – SSI Building Inspection
CRD – Environmental Eng. Division
CRD – Parks & Community Services
Vancouver Island Health Authority
SSI Advisory Planning Commission

Non-Agency Referrals

BC Ambulance Service
RCMP
SSI Fire-Rescue

Adjacent Local Trust Committees and Municipalities

Galiano Island Local Trust Committee
Mayne Island Local Trust Committee
North Pender Island Local Trust Committee
Thetis Island Local Trust Committee
Cowichan Valley Regional District

Provincial Agencies

BC Assessment Authority

Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure

Ministry of Forest Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural

Development (Archaeology)

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (BC Parks and
Conservation Officer Service Division)

Front Counter BC

**BYLAW REFERRAL FORM
RESPONSE SUMMARY**

- ☐ Approval Recommended for Reasons Outlined Below
- ☐ Approval Recommended Subject to Conditions Outlined Below
- ☐ Interests Unaffected by Bylaw
- ☐ Approval Not Recommended Due to Reason Outlined Below

Salt Spring Island Trust Area
(Island)

(Signature)

(Date)

525
(Bylaw Number)

(Title)

(Agency)



File No.: 3050-20 (APC)

DATE OF MEETING: February 22, 2022
TO: Thetis Island Local Trust Committee
FROM: Heather Kauer, Regional Planning Manager
Northern Team
SUBJECT: Advisory Planning Commission Appointments

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to:
 - a. Send letters to members of the Advisory Planning Commission whose terms expired on February 11, 2022, thanking them for their participation and inviting their expressions of interest for reappointment for another two year term; and
 - b. Advertise for public expressions of interest for new members.

REPORT SUMMARY

The Thetis Island Local Trust Committee (LTC) is asked to consider reappointments for its Thetis Island Advisory Planning Commission because the terms expired on February 11, 2022.

As of the date of this staff report, the Advisory Planning Commission (APC) currently has seven members, which is the maximum number allowed.

ANALYSIS

Islands Trust Policy Statement:

A guiding principle of the Islands Trust Policy Statement is that “*open, consultative public participation is vital to effective decision making for the Trust Area.*” Moreover, Commitments of Trust Council include:

- 5.8.1 Trust Council holds that public participation should be part of the decision-making processes of all levels of government.
- 5.8.2 It is the position of Trust Council that local trust committees and island municipalities should, in establishing their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, provide opportunities for public input.
- 5.8.3 Trust Council holds that island communities within the Trust Area are themselves best able to determine the most effective local government structure to support their local autonomy and specific community needs within the object of the Islands Trust.

LTCs have a responsibility to ensure that members of the public can participate in planning processes, yet they have the freedom to determine the framework best suited to a particular Local Trust Area.

LTC Bylaw No. 158

The authority to establish advisory planning commissions is granted to LTCs through the *Islands Trust Act* and section 461(2) of the *Local Government Act*.

Advisory planning commission

461 (2) A board may, by bylaw, establish an advisory planning commission for one or more electoral areas or portions of an electoral area to advise the board, or a regional district director representing the electoral area, on all matters referred to the commission by the board or by that director respecting land use, the preparation and adoption of an official community plan or a proposed bylaw or permit that may be enacted or issued under this Part.

Notably, such advisory planning commissions are intended to advise LTCs specifically on land use matters including Official Community Plans, and proposed bylaws or permits that may be issued under Part 14 (e.g. zoning bylaw or development permit). Formal citizen representation on advisory planning commissions adds value and transparency to planning processes. It is important that the APC remains in place should a referral be recommended in the future.

Pursuant to section 461, the LTC has adopted Bylaw No. 102 cited as “Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Advisory Planning Commission Bylaw, 2018”, which identifies the planning commission, member composition, terms and roles, and rules for arranging, advertising and conducting commission meetings (Attachment 1).

NEXT STEPS

Should the LTC pass the recommended resolutions (page 1), staff will proceed with sending letters to members of the APC inviting their expressions of interest for reappointment; proceed with advertising; and bring forward expressions of interest to the May 3, 2022 (tentative date) LTC business meeting.

Submitted By:	Heather Kauer, MPA, RPP, MCIP, AICP Regional Planning Manager	January 25, 2022
---------------	--	------------------

ATTACHMENTS

1. Bylaw No. 102

**A BYLAW TO ESTABLISH ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSIONS FOR THE THETIS ISLAND LOCAL TRUST AREA
PURSUANT TO THE *LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT* AND THE *ISLANDS TRUST ACT***

The Thetis Island Trust Committee, being the Local Trust Committee having jurisdiction on and in respect of the Thetis Island Local Trust Area in the Province of British Columbia, pursuant to the *Islands Trust Act*, enacts as follows:

1. Establishment

- a) The Thetis Island Local Trust Committee may appoint one or more Advisory Planning Commissions to advise the Local Trust Committee on all matters referred by the Local Trust Committee respecting land use, the preparation and adoption of an Official Community Plan or a proposed bylaw or permit that may be enacted or issued under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act*.

2. Appointment of Members

- a) The Local Trust Committee may, by resolution, appoint up to seven members to an Advisory Planning Commission (APC) to serve a two-year term, and may reappoint those members for a subsequent two-year term.
- b) At least two thirds of APC members must be residents of the Local Trust Area.
- c) The Local Trust Committee may, by resolution, remove a member of an APC at any time.
- d) If a member is removed or resigns from an APC, the Local Trust Committee may, by resolution, appoint a new member to serve the balance of the term of the appointment.

3. Roles

- a) The APC members must, from among the members, elect a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson and a Secretary, during the first meeting after their appointment.
- b) The Chairperson will:
 - i) Receive referrals from the Local Trust Committee and, in response, determine when and where meetings will be held;
 - ii) Ensure that meetings are conducted in accordance with the requirements of this Bylaw and the *Local Government Act*;
 - iii) Sign meeting minutes to certify that they are true and correct following approval by the APC.
 - iv) Record a member's declaration of conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest, once a member has declared it;
 - v) In the absence of the Secretary, act in the role of Secretary or appoint another member of the APC to act in the role of Secretary.
- c) The Deputy Chairperson will:
 - i) Undertake the duties listed in 3b) above, in the Chairperson's absence.

- d) The Secretary will:
 - i) Assist the Chairperson, as needed, to arrange meetings;
 - ii) Ensure that public notice is posted or public advertisements are placed in advance of APC meetings;
 - iii) Except where the Islands Trust has retained a professional minute taker to support the APC, record and maintain legible minutes of all APC meetings; forward copies of draft minutes to the Islands Trust office; ensure minutes are approved by the APC at a subsequent meeting; and provide copies of adopted minutes to the public upon request;
 - iv) Inform the Local Trust Committee of the resignation of any APC member, within thirty (30) days of the resignation.

4. Referrals

- a) An APC will receive referrals on matters respecting land use, community planning or proposed bylaws and permits under Part 14 of the *Local Government Act*, which are referred directly to the Commission by the Local Trust Committee.
- b) A meeting on any particular referral must be held not more than (40) days after the date of receipt of that referral unless the Local Trust Committee has, by resolution, requested a response by an earlier specified date or authorized the referral to be considered at a later date.
- c) Although the recommendations must be received by the Local Trust Committee, the Local Trust Committee is not bound by the recommendations.

5. Notice of Meeting

- a) The Islands Trust must provide documentation associated with any referral from the Local Trust Committee to all members of the APC.
- b) If the APC has been referred an application, the Islands Trust must ensure that the applicant is notified of the date, time and place of the meeting at which their application will be discussed, at least five (5) calendar days prior to the meeting.
- c) The Secretary must send a notice of meeting including a description of all referrals to be discussed to each member at least five (5) calendar days prior to the meeting.
- d) The Secretary must post the notice of meeting indicating the date, time, and place of any APC meeting at least five (5) calendar days prior to the meeting on a bulletin board that is accessible to the public; such bulletin board to be the same as is used by the Local Trust Committee for the posting of any scheduled Local Trust Committee meeting.

6. Conduct of Meeting

- a) All deliberations of the APC must take place in a meeting, and all meetings must be held in a public facility and must be open to the public.
- b) A quorum is the lessor of three members or 50% of those appointed.
- c) The Chairperson is to convene the meeting and may adjourn the meeting from time to time.
- d) If the APC is considering an amendment to an Official Community Plan or a bylaw, or the issue of a permit, the applicant for the amendment or permit is entitled to attend the meeting and to be heard.
- e) At the request of any APC member, the Chairperson must invite an elected official, Islands Trust staff, or member of the public present at the meeting to comment on the matters before the Commission.
- f) The APC must not receive development proposals or other applications directly from applicants.

BRIEFING

To: Local Trust Committees **For the Meeting of:** TBA

From: David Marlor, Director, Local Planning Services **Date Prepared:** December 15, 2021

SUBJECT: Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw Report

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this briefing is to provide the subject report to each local trust committee.

BACKGROUND:

Trust Council passed a resolution in September, 2021 requesting that Staff forward the Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw Report dated March 2021 to local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality for information.

This report was undertaken by the Regional Planning Committee in accordance with Islands Trust Strategic Plan Item 2.3. "Undertake a review of Local Trust Committee- Bowen Islands Municipality foreshore policies and regulatory bylaws and develop model policy and regulatory bylaws for the protection of the foreshore and nearshore."

This report undertakes a review of official community plan and land use bylaw provisions for shoreline protection in the Islands Trust Area as well as examples from outside the Islands Trust Area, and provides recommendations for local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality to consider when developing new, or updating existing shoreline policies and regulations.

ATTACHMENT(S):

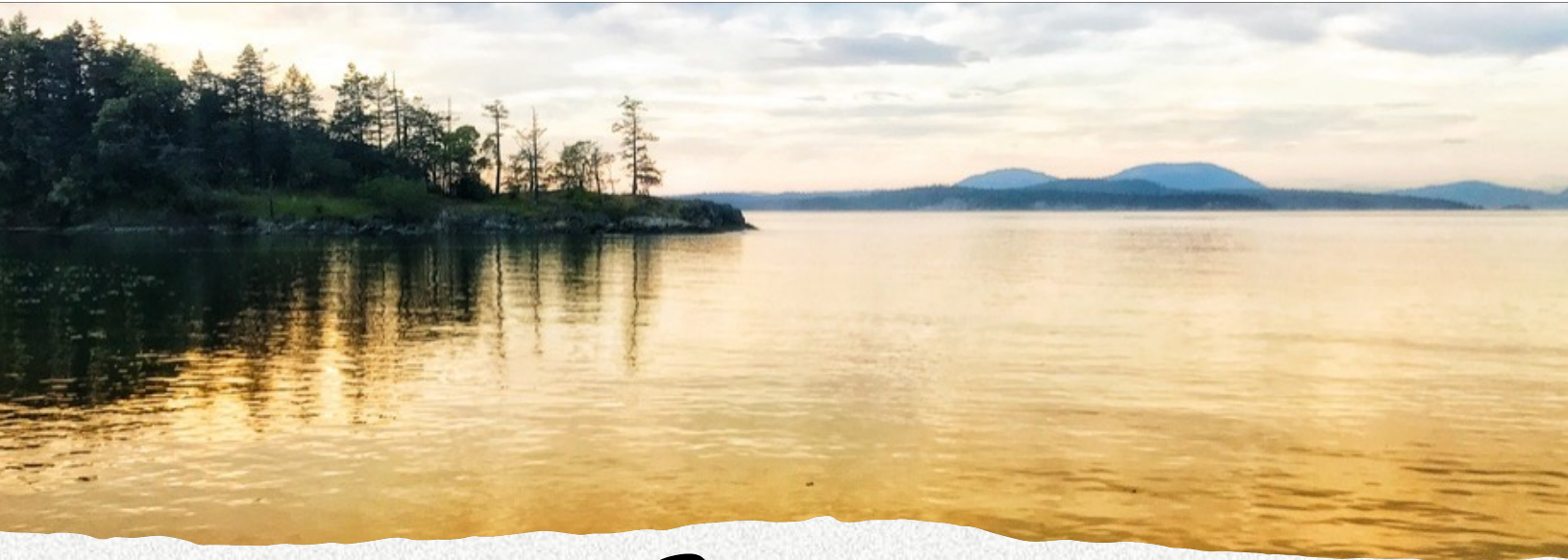
1. Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw Report

FOLLOW-UP:

A requested by the local trust committee. Note that any work on shoreline would be a project of the local trust committee with relevant consideration of staff and budget resources.

Prepared By: David Marlor, Director, Local Trust Committees

Reviewed By/Date:



Islands Trust

Shoreline Protection Model Bylaw Report
March 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Report is possible through the financial support of the Islands Trust.

We would like to thank all those who participated in the Islands Trust Shoreline Review Model Bylaw Project.

Islands Trust

Laura Busheikin
Denman Island Local Trustee
Chair, Islands Trust Council Regional Planning Committee

Islands Trust Staff

David Marlor, MCIP RPP, Director of Local Planning Services
Lisa Wilcox, kwakwemtenaat, Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor
Robert Kojima, Regional Planning Manager, Southern Team
Heather Kauer, RPP, MCIP, AICP, Regional Planning Manager, Northern Team
Sonja Zupanec, RPP, MCIP, Island Planner, Northern Team
Jaime Dubyna, MSc.Pl., Planner 2, Northern Office
Kristine Mayes, Planner 1, Salt Spring Island

Consulting Team

Jean Porteous, MCIP RPP Fraser Simpson Consulting Inc.
Serena Klaver, MCIP Klaver Strategic Planning
Sharon Horsburgh, MCIP RPP Bayshore Planning Inc.

It is a privilege to write this guide and we acknowledge the lands described in this report are within the ancestral territory of the Coast Salish people and as a reminder we are all connected.

We are in a sacred relationship with all things in the natural world – the land, waters, and air, and all of the plants and animals we live with. Respect for the spirit and life in each of these, and the intricate relationships and interconnectedness we are all in together is a key value and principle of our culture.



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OVERVIEW

Located in the islands and waters of the Salish Sea, between the British Columbia mainland and southern Vancouver Island, the Islands Trust encompasses 13 major and more than 450 smaller islands, covering 5,200 square kilometers. The area is home to the highest density of species at risk in Canada and some of the most diverse and sensitive marine ecosystems in the world. The region's rich forests, soils, wetlands, and ocean vegetation act as important carbon sinks, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and buffering communities against the impacts of climate change. The ecological significance and sensitivity of the region, and the need for protective measures, were internationally recognized in 1973.

The Islands Trust Area is located within the Coast Salish territory and is the homeland to over 28,000 Coast Salish Peoples who have called this place home since time immemorial. In 2019, Islands Trust Council passed a Reconciliation Declaration and committed to a Reconciliation Action Plan as per the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action. Islands Trust is committed to building meaningful relationships with First Nations in the Trust Area, protecting cultural heritage, and upholding the principles embodied within the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA); the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action; and the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) Calls for Justice. Islands Trust Council recognizes that the work of reconciliation is key to preserving and protecting this place for generations to come.

The Islands Trust Council adopted a Strategic Plan for the 2018-2022 term. Item six of the Strategic Plan is to: Undertake a review of Local Trust Committees and Bowen Islands Municipality foreshore policies and regulatory bylaws and develop model policy and regulatory bylaws for the protection of the foreshore and nearshore. This is a community planning project that is being advanced by Islands Trust Council Regional Planning Committee. The work will be consolidated into a template of standard bylaws that will be available for local trust committees and Bowen Island Municipality to use when developing policy and regulation along the shoreline.

Project Deliverables:

- Review all 21 existing Official Community Plans and 21 Land Use Bylaws in the Islands Trust Area on foreshore and nearshore policies and regulations, and a selection of other BC coastal jurisdictions and San Juan County. Selection should have relevance to the Trust Area with similar shorelines and upland uses.
- Discussion with Islands Trust Senior Intergovernmental Policy Advisor on consideration of First Nations interests in the options and recommendations.
- Review Provincial guidelines on mitigation and adaptation to sea level rise.
- Review Islands Trust Policy Statement for compliance of any proposed policies and regulations.

- Develop options and make recommendations on model official community plan policy and land use bylaw regulations to protect foreshore and nearshore,

HERITAGE AND CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

Islands Trust Initiatives:

The Islands Trust acknowledges the value of Indigenous traditional knowledge and perspectives as part of its decision-making processes.

Some of the recent Official Community Plans (OCP) reviews included references to Heritage and Archaeological Resources. To guide development the Saturna, South Pender and Thetis Island OCPs include the following objectives:

1. To encourage the identification, protection, and conservation of archaeological sites, buildings and sites associated with early settlement, and natural heritage features.
2. To protect archaeological sites from damage due to development, land alteration or human use.
3. To increase public awareness of the Island's heritage resources.
4. To recognize first nations past and current presence on Thetis Island, its foreshore, and surrounding waters, and to protect archaeological and other cultural heritage resources in cooperation with First Nations.

The Saturna Island OCP also includes a Heritage designation which identifies known heritage sites and areas of historical or cultural significance. The objective is to preserve places of historical or cultural significance from destruction. These places are to be identified and means for their preservation should be sought. Furthermore, the Saturna Island Local Trust Committee

may create a Heritage Commission to study and recommend sites, areas, landmarks, buildings, roads, trails, and other features of historical or cultural significance for inclusion together with sites that are on a registry in a Heritage designation under the Local Government Act and archeological sites protected under section 13 of the Heritage Conservation Act.

The Heritage Commission may:

- a) develop a Community Heritage Registry to identify island heritage buildings or other heritage and archaeological sites and features;
- b) develop heritage conservation areas for inclusion in the plan;
- c) require heritage alteration permits for heritage features identified in the Community Heritage Registry and heritage conservation areas;
- d) require heritage impact assessments for designated heritage features and archaeological sites protected under section 13 of the Heritage Conservation Act.;
- e) encourage heritage conservation covenants to protect heritage features; and
- f) encourage dedication or donation of heritage features for long-term protection.

Furthermore, the Saturna Island Local Trust Committee shall encourage and support creation of a community heritage museum on Saturna Island to maintain and display heritage artifacts originally located within the Area.

South Pender Island heritage cultural resources include the archaeological evidence of First Nations use and buildings

associated with the island's more recent settlement. There are registered archaeological sites on South Pender Island, mostly midden deposits, and these are afforded protection from disturbance under the provisions of the Heritage Conservation Act.

South Pender Island OCP Heritage Cultural Resources Objectives include: a) To increase awareness and appreciation of the island's ancient and recent cultural heritage.

b) To encourage and support measures that identify, inventory, and protect heritage cultural resources.

c) To recognize First Nations presence on South Pender Island and to protect archaeological and other cultural heritage resources in cooperation with First Nations.

Heritage Cultural Resources Policies:

a) The Local Trust Committee is to encourage the formation of a Community Heritage Commission to provide it and the community with advice and assistance regarding:

i) criteria for determining community heritage values, e.g., archeological evidence, historical significance, socio-cultural context, and architectural relevance;

ii) identification, inventory, and information compilation regarding sites, artifacts, structures, buildings, and persons of interest;

iii) measures to increase general awareness and appreciation of the island's cultural heritage; and

iv) methods of securing protection for the island's cultural heritage resources.

b) Roads or portions thereof identified as Scenic/Heritage Road are not to be altered without consultation,

c) All development applications shall be reviewed for the presence of known and recorded archaeological sites. Applicants should modify or revise proposed development plans to avoid archaeological site impacts as the best means of preserving archaeological resources. Alteration of a protected archaeological site requires a Provincial Heritage Alteration Permit prior to land altering activities.

d) The Local Trust Committee should not approve applications that would result in disturbance to an archaeological site unless there are unavoidable conflicts with significant archaeological sites or other known First Nations cultural sites. If this is the case, the LTC should require measures to manage the impacts.

e) Recognizing the inter-relationship of community interests and services between North and South Pender Islands, the Local Trust Committee is to encourage opportunities for mutually beneficial co-operative efforts relating to heritage cultural resources.

f) The Local Trust Committee may consider designation of a Heritage Conservation Area or adoption of Heritage Bylaws to protect heritage cultural resources.

The Salt Spring Island Official Community Plan includes a General Community Objective designed to "identify and protect important components of our island's heritage, including archaeological and First Nations cultural sites, whether they are reminders of past or present lifestyles." (*Source: SSI OCP Volume 1 Section A4 Objective 15*)

Provincial Archaeological Requirements:

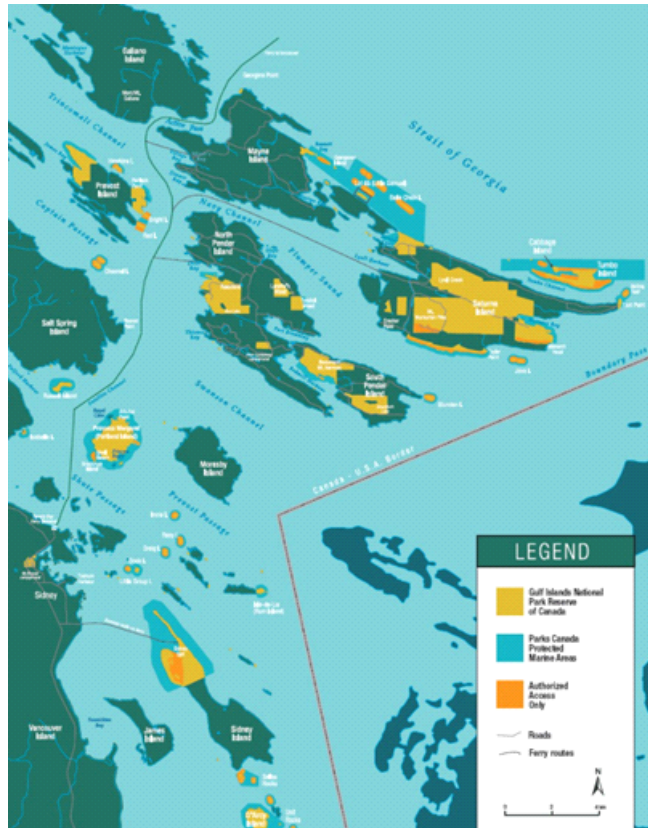
The protection of archaeological and heritage sites afforded under the Heritage Conservation Act is acknowledged by all the Local Trust Committees. The LTC recognizes that there are other buildings and landscapes of heritage value to Island residents and to the First Nations with a long and continuing history of life on the island. <http://www.islandstrust.bc.ca/trust-council/first-nations-reconciliation/>

This recognizes that marine shorelines were well used by First Nations people and as a result it is not uncommon for these areas to contain significant cultural sites and remnants. Any development activity along the marine shoreline must understand that there is a strong potential that these cultural remnants could exist on or below the surface. The BC Heritage Conservation Act governs the processes by which any development activity can occur in and around archeological sites and any indication of archeological artifacts requires adherence to this legislation.

It should be noted that information pertaining to archaeological sites is not available publicly, and Islands Trust planning staff are not authorized to share this information. Individual property owners can petition the BC Archaeology Branch for information regarding archaeological sites on their property, as the Archaeology Branch is responsible for maintaining and distributing archaeological information; however, the Archaeology Branch may not release data that could potentially damage archaeological sites. Property owners are encouraged to contact the Archaeology Branch for more information.

Federal Government Initiatives:

The Federal Government's Gulf Islands National Park Reserve (GINPR) comprises approximately 31 square kilometers of land and intertidal areas scattered over 15 of the southernmost Islands. The following map provides an overview of the national parks in the Gulf Islands.



(Source: [Camping - Gulf Islands National Park Reserve \(pc.gc.ca\)](http://camping.gulfislandsnationalparkreserve.pc.gc.ca))

Parks Canada is responsible for the management of about six square kilometers of marine area located offshore of waterfront portions and around islets of the national park reserve.

The southern Gulf Islands embody a rich human history stretching from thousands of years ago to the present. Coast Salish people have occupied the region since time immemorial and continue to live and use these islands.

These parklands help maintain a deep spiritual connection to the area and traditional use continues today. First Nations

archaeological sites as well as historical features from other groups provide tangible evidence of the history of the region's inhabitants who lived out their lives in this ecologically diverse landscape.

GINPR lies within the Dry Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem—one of Canada's most at risk ecosystems. Although the national park reserve contains examples of many of the various components found within the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem, younger forest ecosystems make up the majority of the reserve, with significantly smaller amounts of mature forest and Garry Oak and associated ecosystems. To protect these ecosystems the Federal Government implemented the legislation to protect Species at Risk.

The Species at Risk Act (SARA) prohibits individuals and applies to species listed. All critical habitat in national parks and national historic sites must be legally protected within 180 days of being identified.

Recovery measures for species at risk will be integrated within the framework of Parks Canada's ongoing ecological integrity and management programs. The species-directed measures outlined in this plan will contribute to maintaining and improving ecological integrity of GINPR by improving the conservation status of native species and their habitat and maintaining biodiversity.

Provincial Initiatives

There are a number of Provincial recovery strategies and plans that complement the GINPR and provide guidance for the recovery of individual species, including strategic directions, recovery objectives, critical habitat, and threats. Multi agency cooperation links strategies and plans for more successful outcomes.

The measures presented in the action plan for GINPR could result in positive impacts on biodiversity and the value individuals place on preserving biodiversity (Federal, Provincial, Territorial Governments of Canada, 2014).

Intergovernmental collaboration and support will benefit park reserve visitors, local residents and Coast Salish groups. Voluntary stewardship opportunities will help build community knowledge which is an important consideration for species at risk management in GINPR. Some activities may create opportunities for local residents to become involved in the recovery of species at risk and for community partnerships to enhance recovery for Species at Risk. Benefits should be relatively evenly distributed across individuals in local communities. These include opportunities to learn about and take part in the recovery of culturally important species at risk, opportunities for integration of Coast Salish traditional knowledge into conservation issues in GINPR, and greater awareness of Coast Salish values and culture among local residents and visitors to the park reserve. Clam food harvesting brings communities together. This activity crosses cultural boundaries and is vital to BC coastal communities to have access to healthy Shell-Fish harvests.

Clam Garden Restoration

First Nations governance and inter-generational knowledge sharing helps to deepen knowledge. The Clam Garden Network is a group of First Nations, academics, researchers, and resource managers from coastal British Columbia, Washington State, and Alaska. Through collaborations across communities and disciplines participants explore the cultural and ecological

importance of traditional clam management practices and features to enhance regeneration of clam gardens.

Eelgrass Restoration

The Sea Change Society based in Brentwood Bay, Victoria, BC initiated coast-wide eelgrass mapping, restoration, and monitoring. Sea Change Society works with First Nations communities on Southern Vancouver Island including the Gulf Islands. Their strategy is to locate and restore sites that historically supported eelgrass. Sea Change transplants between 500 and 1000 eelgrass shoots into a test plot. If restoration is successful, the transplant areas are expanded with additional eelgrass shoots.

Source: [Home - SeaChange Marine Conservation Society \(seachangesociety.com\)](http://seachangesociety.com)



Source: Mapping in the Salish Sea (islandstrustconservancy.ca)

Local organizations such as Green Shores use ecological methods to protect shorelines from erosion and to address the impacts of climate change. The use of Eelgrass mapping as a planning tool is proving to be an effective method to consider erosion control.

GREEN SHORES

Green Shores is a program of the Stewardship Centre for British Columbia that promotes sustainable shoreline ecosystems for commercial, residential, institutional and park properties. It supports a broader vision for Canada's waterfront communities to increase capacity to minimize impacts of shoreline development and climate change while preserving or enhancing shoreline ecology and ecosystem services. Climate change is expected to impact the rate and nature of change across Canada's shorelines and affect its ecosystems. Green Shores incentivizes and provides a guideline for climate change adaptation and incorporates the most recent estimates of sea level rise to increase shoreline resilience for both ecosystems and property developments. The Green Shores guiding principles are to:

1. Preserve the integrity and connectivity of shoreline processes;
2. Maintain and enhance shoreline habitat diversity and function;
3. Minimize and reduce pollutants to the shoreline environment;
4. Reduce and reverse cumulative impacts to shoreline systems.

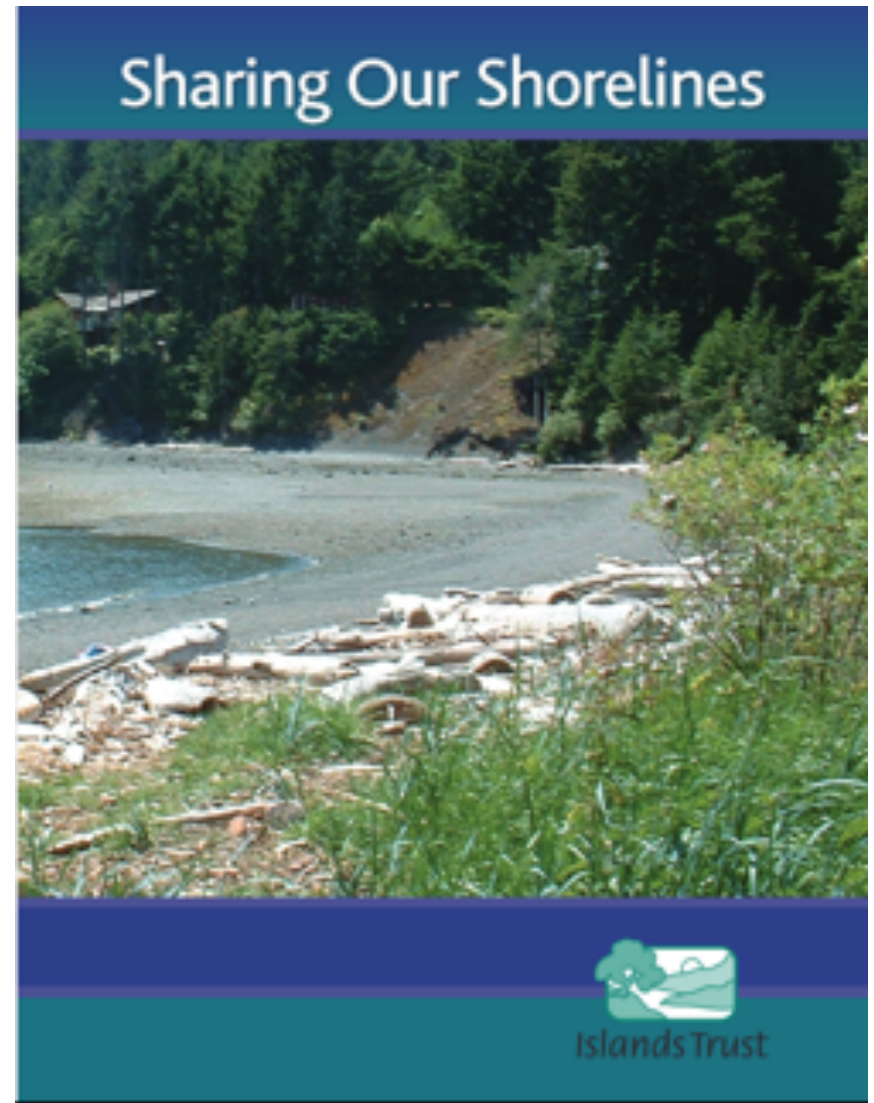
The Islands Trust promotes the Green Shores programs to the development community.

There are two programs –

Green Shores for Development provides a Credit and Ratings Guide for commercial, multi-family residential, subdivision, park, and institutional waterfront development.

Green Shores for Homes Program which is based on the four guiding principles:

1. Preserve or restore physical processes—the natural actions of water and sediment movement that maintain healthy shorelines.



2. Maintain or enhance habitat function and diversity along the shoreline.
3. Prevent or reduce pollutants entering the aquatic environment.
4. Avoid or reduce cumulative impacts—small individual effects that add up to large impacts on shoreline environments. (Source:

Green Shores for Homes - Stewardship Centre for BC (stewardshipcentrebc.ca) and Care for my Shoreline (islandstrust.bc.ca))

Examples of related policies include Salt Spring Island Official Community Plan B.9.2. shoreline conservation designation policy which states: shoreline conservation designation is encouraged to

help owners to implement best practices for shoreline development, such as green shores.

GUIDELINES ON MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO SEA LEVEL RISE

B.C.'s climate is changing, and climate scientists are projecting further changes over the next decades. Climate change mitigation and adaptation involves preparing for these changes and the impacts they will have on natural systems and communities. Communities are experiencing the impacts of climate change including more frequent and intense storms, increasing temperatures, drought, wildfire, sea level rise and flooding.

- Mitigations deal with how we can reduce the greenhouse gases that are the root cause of human caused climate changes.
- Adaptations are behavioral. Physical changes we make in our use of natural resources deal with the results of changing climate.

Mitigations

Mitigations in climate change can be undertaken by the Islands Trust by either reducing carbon dioxide emissions or increasing carbon sequestration (the amount of atmospheric carbon fixed into plants or other solid materials). Energy use is a key issue around reducing emissions. Maintaining forest cover is important for carbon sequestration. Several resources are available to help us with mitigation efforts such as:

- Plug in BC - <https://pluginbc.ca/>
- Climate Action to Go Kits -

<https://www.crd.bc.ca/education/climate-action/at-home/climate-action-to-go-kits>

- Efficiency BC - <https://betterhomesbc.ca/> to carbon sequestration by island, Here's a link <http://www.islandstrust.bc.ca/media/346674/cdf-toolkit-final-web.pdf>

The Islands Trust is committed to becoming a carbon neutral organization with no net increase in greenhouse gas emissions from its operations. Carbon neutrality has been achieved since 2012 through these steps:

- Performing an emissions inventory of our operations.
- Implementing an action plan to reduce emissions;
- Purchasing carbon offsets to counteract emissions that cannot be readily reduced.
- Improving transportation networks that are low carbon such as bike paths or other trail networks or installing EV stations.
- All Local Trust Committee Official Community Plans contain targets and policies related to Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction.

Local Trust Committees have the following tools available for addressing climate change mitigation efforts:

- GHG Reduction Targets- Section 473 of the Local Government Act – required content for official community plans, inclusion of targets and policies with respect to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Zoning Authority – Section 479 of the Local Government Act could cluster development, protect areas for conservation, limit extent of development, establish building size limits, and prohibit uses that contribute the most to GHG production.
- Development Permit Area to Promote Energy Conservation– Section 488(1)(h) of the Local Government Act can be used to reduce heating and cooling requirements through building siting, systems, and landscaping.
- Development Permit Area to Promote the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Section 488(1)(j) of the Local Government Act.
- Off-street Parking and Loading Regulations - Section 525 of the Local Government Act – establish parking requirements, electric vehicle and active transportation parking, surfacing and landscaping of parking areas.
- Impacts of climate change include sea level rise, possible saltwater intrusion into groundwater aquifer, warmer winters and summers, dryer summers, more intense storm events, and wildfire potential. Adaptations to changes resulting from climate warming include a wide variety of options. Such adaptations could be behavioural (e.g., Educating people to reduce food waste and drive less) or structural measures (e.g., Requiring water storage for household and fire suppression use).

The Province of B.C. has developed a Climate Change Secretariat to address climate change adaptations and has begun to produce numerous resources for communities to deal with climate change adaptations. These include:

- The site of climate change resources - <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/climatechang>

e

- The climate action toolkit - <https://www.toolkit.bc.ca/taking-action/community-wide> Local Trust Committees are being supported in understanding potential adaptations through staff reports.

A review of Islands Trust policies revealed a commitment to addressing climate change demonstrated by the islands of North Pender, South Pender, Galiano, Mayne and Saturna that are collaborating on a project to assess groundwater and establish water budgets.

Tools to support Local Trust Committees in understanding possible adaptations include:

- Zoning Authority - Section 479 of the Local Government Act require setback from the sea and water bodies, building location and size, appropriate uses, and density.
- Runoff Control Bylaw - Section 523 of the Local Government Act Regulations to address increased rain events.
- Development Permit Area to Protect Development from Hazardous Conditions – Section 488(1)(b) of the Local Government Act. Flood plain regulations along foreshore, rivers, and lakes. Tree and vegetation retention in areas prone to land slip.
- Development Permit Area to Promote Energy Conservation- Section 488(1)(h) of the Local Government Act. Siting, landscaping, and flooding.

Shoreline Management Plans: Oak Harbour. WA. U.S. Oak Harbour SMP

Shoreline Environment Designations

The basic intent of a shoreline environment designation is to preserve and enhance shoreline ecological functions and to encourage development that will enhance the present or desired future character of the shoreline as described in the

Comprehensive Plan, other adopted plans and the Shoreline Management Plan. To accomplish this, shoreline segments are given an environmental designation based on existing development patterns, biological capabilities and limitations, and community objectives. This Master Program establishes seven shoreline environments for the City of Oak Harbor. These shoreline environments shall include the shorelines of the City of Oak Harbor, including shorelands, surface waters, and bed lands. These environments are derived from and based on policy direction contained in the Oak Harbor Shoreline Inventory and Characterization Report, the Oak Harbor Comprehensive Plan, the Shoreline Management Act, and the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines. The seven Oak Harbor shoreline environment designations are: Maritime, Urban Mixed Use, Residential, Residential - Bluff Conservancy, Urban Public Facility, Conservancy, and Aquatic.



Storm surge flooding, Victoria. Photo: B.C. Ministry of Environment

The Summary List of Recommended Actions [Appendix A: Summary List of Recommended Actions Page 1 \(washington-apa.org\)](#) includes a number of options that LTC could use to outline how protection of marine ecology will be managed.

BC MARINE COASTAL SHORELINES JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction over coastal areas in B.C. is split among federal, provincial, and local governments, depending on the location along the coast and the relationship to the shore.

Within the Islands Trust Communities there are six types of shorelines that are shaped by complex processes that connect the land to the sea.



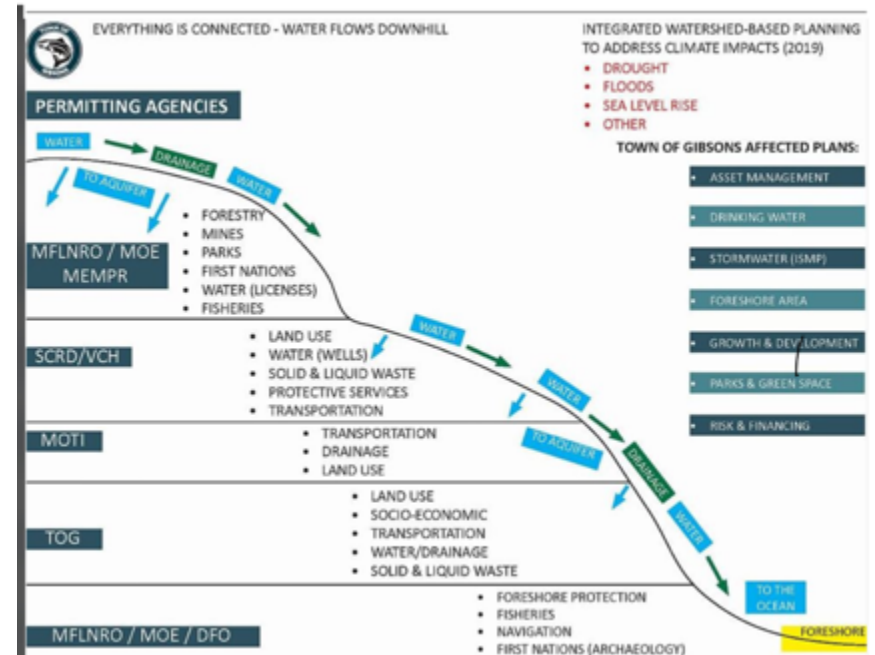
The land and surrounding environment protect the natural processes that form the shoreline. Marine and terrestrial habitat, as well as sensitive habitat and features exist, which are important to support a vibrant marine ecosystem.

The Islands Trust interactive mapping (MapIT) application is available online and provides more information about regulations. Although mapping is informative, it cannot replace observations made by walking the site and surrounding areas, particularly noticing seasonal and other changes over time.

It is important to note that while the following points refer to ownership and jurisdiction, all of B.C.'s coast is subject to aboriginal claims based on traditional use by First Nations and constitutional recognition of Aboriginal Title and Rights.

To highlight the multiple jurisdictions that regulate water the following water model in Figure 1 highlights how watershed planning can help to address climate impacts such as droughts, floods, and sea level rise.

Figure 1: Permitting Agencies | Integrated Watershed Model



Source: [2020-07-28 Gibson's Source to Sea Project.pdf \(civicweb.net\)](#)

The federal government has jurisdiction over offshore waters – from the low water mark out to 12 nautical miles along the outer coast. The Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) is responsible for fisheries protection provisions to prevent serious harm to commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal fisheries under the *Fisheries Act*, including shoreline "riparian" habitats, as well as for maintaining maritime safety through the Coast Guard. Transport Canada is responsible for preserving the public right of navigation under the *Navigation Protection Act* (2014) in waters listed in the schedule to that Act. The public right of navigation

will continue to be recognized in common law for navigable waters not listed in the Act. Port Authorities are also established under federal legislation to manage major harbours and facilities that are federal Crown lands, such as Victoria, Metro Vancouver, Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, and Nanaimo harbours.

On B.C.'s coast, the area between high tide and low tide (the foreshore area) is owned and controlled by the provincial government as well as the beds of inland seas such as the Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca Strait and Johnstone Strait. Foreshore area is never privately owned, though the Province may grant leases and licences for special uses of the foreshore – like gathering oysters or building docks and wharves. [Land Use - Private Moorage - Province of British Columbia \(gov.bc.ca\)](#)

The Land Tenure Branch (under the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development) administers lands in the foreshore area and issues permits, licences or leases for a wide range of uses – private and public moorage, wharves, marinas, aquaculture, and log storage to name a few. Consultation with First Nations is an important consideration with development around the coastal lands. It is part of land and resource decision-making. The following link outlines communications protocols with First Nations.

[Consulting with First Nations - Province of British Columbia \(gov.bc.ca\)](#)

The Province may also establish regional coastal zone or estuary management plans. Use of the foreshore is also subject to local

government land use regulations. *Source: Regulations Affecting BC Marine Coastal Shorelines Green Shores™ Background Report Shoreline Regulations and Permitting Processing BC 2014*

Professional Organizations Engineers have been involved in shoreline ecological restoration for some time. For example, in 2010 Jericho Beach enabled the opportunity to return the shoreline to its natural state and allowed for return of native plant habitat. Dangerous materials, such as creosote treated piles were removed.

The experience in undertaking flood plain restoration shows that a co-ordinated approach is essential and Community buy-in is required. An example of a multidisciplinary team has been the Shoreline Protection for the Town of Comox which commenced in 2011.

(Source: [Waters | Nanwakolas Council](#))

The Team included the K'omox First Nation, an archaeologist, a biologist/fisheries expert, a wave modelling/coastal engineering specialist, and a geotechnical engineer. The Foreshores dynamic nature made the Project extraordinarily complex. In addition, an archaeological site was located. *(Source: Innovation 2018 Engineers and Geoscientists BC). In 2016, the Association of Professional Engineers of BC (APEGBC) released a position paper entitled Human-Induced Climate Change which was followed in 2017 by professional practice guidelines, Flood Mapping in BC.*



1. Low Bank Beach of Jericho Beach, Vancouver, BC



Pictures 3 and 4 depict Low Bank Beaches in Comox, B.C. Rocks and logs are used as a natural approach to slow tidal flows and to prevent erosion.



2. Beach Images: Stanley Park, Vancouver, BC
Rocks placed to slow tidal action



LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR SHORELINE PROTECTION STRATEGIES

An overarching goal of government regulation is to strengthen opportunities for protection of archaeological resources, sensitive ecosystems, shoreline integrity and function, and public access to marine ecosystems.

The Islands Trust has policies that give local island trust committees the ability to amend Official Community plans and Land Use bylaws. Policies to manage development on shorelines through its preserve and protect mandate, is expressed through

the Islands Trust Policy Statement that reflects the values expressed by Island Trust communities.

1. Islands Trust Policy Statement

The Islands Trust policy statement guides land use planning and development through the preserve and protect mandate of the islands trust. It includes goals and policies that reflect the values and concerns for the future of the trust area. Local trust committee official community plans and land use bylaws must comply with the policy statement. There are several policies which speak broadly for shoreline protection, and more specifically for the implementation, regulation and use of foreshore development for policies in the Islands Trust. These are listed in Appendix 1: Policies in the Islands Trust. Note that the Islands Trust Mandate in Section 3.4.4 requires that Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of sensitive coastal areas protection of sensitive marine areas and in Section 3.4.5 requires that Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the planning for and regulation of development in coastal regions to protect natural coastal processes.

2. Official Community Plans

Official Community Plans allow local governments to set objectives and policies to regulate future growth and development in communities. The OCP divides the communities into residential, commercial, agricultural, institutional, industrial, and other land uses. The OCP outlines when these uses are needed and provides policy direction on how, when and where each land use will be located. Designated uses can be outlined on OCP maps.

The Official Community Plans within the Islands Trust area have included the Objectives and Mandate in a variety of ways. The following communities demonstrate how they have amended their OCP's to address shoreline protection.

The Saturna Island Official Community Plan highlights the legality of the Islands Trust Object. Over the years the provincial legislature has reaffirmed the Islands Trust object.

"The object of the trust is to preserve and protect the trust area and its unique amenities and environment for the benefit of the residents of the trust area and of British Columbia generally, in cooperation with municipalities, regional districts, improvement districts, other persons and organizations and the government of British Columbia." (Sec.3 Islands Trust Act).

This legislated objective defines the purpose of providing authority to the Islands Trust for land use regulation. The challenge is how to employ the available planning powers of the Local Government Act to preserve, protect, and effectively maintain the rural nature, health, natural environment, and vitality of the Saturna Island community.

The strength and obligation of the Trust mandate has been more clearly defined by the Court in the Galiano Island vs. McMillan Bloedel case. The BC Court of Appeal found that when a Local Trust Committee exercises its powers "to preserve and protect" an amenity, it is not acting in bad faith, but rather carrying out its assigned duty under the Islands Trust Act. Official Community Plans and Land Use Bylaws can be explicit and either more restrictive or permissive when furthering the objectives than would be acceptable in other local governments in British Columbia. The

Court's decision affirmed the powers and obligation of each Local Trust Committee to further the object of the Islands Trust Act.

The Galiano Island Official Community Plan elaborates on Principles.

- a. This Plan advances the Object of the Islands Trust to "preserve and protect the Trust area and its unique amenities and environment" and supports the limitations the Object presents for the type and scale of development in the Galiano Island Local Trust Area.
- b. Several First Nations have traditional ties and territories on Galiano. The community supports continued and strengthened collaboration and cooperation with First Nations in planning land and resource management and protection of cultural heritage and sites.

One method of regulation is via Development Permits as established in Section 919.1(1)(a) of the Local Government Act for the protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity. An example is Ballenas Winchelsea Official Community Plan, which elaborates on the justification of a Shoreline Development Permit area. The Plan notes that the Object of the Islands Trust to "Preserve and protect the Trust Area and its unique amenities and environment of the Trust Area for the benefit of the residents of the Trust Area, and of British Columbia generally, in cooperation with municipalities, regional districts, improvement districts, other persons and organizations and the government of British Columbia." Provincial legislation in Section 877(1)(d) of the Local Government Act says that an official community plan must include statements and map designations for the area covered by the Plan respecting restrictions on the use of land that is subject to hazardous conditions, or that is environmentally sensitive to development. It is policy of the Islands Trust Council that protection must be given to the natural

processes, habitats, and species of the Trust Area, including those of open coastal grasslands, the vegetation of dry rocky areas, estuaries, tidal flats, saltwater marshes, drift sectors, lagoons, kelp and eel grass beds and that development activity, buildings, or structures should not result in a loss of significant marine or coastal habitat, or interfere with natural coastal processes. It is also policy of the Islands Trust Council that local trust committees shall in their Official Community Plans and regulatory bylaws, address: the protection of sensitive coastal areas; and the planning for and regulation of development in coastal regions to protect natural coastal processes.

Land Use Bylaws also regulate Shoreline uses. North Pender Island, for example has 1 Ecological Zone and 6 Water Zones.

Developments to ensure they meet the policies and objectives of the Official Community Plan (OCP) as well as the regulations of the Zoning Bylaw. The OCP specifies areas that fall under a Development Permit Area (DPA).

Local governments may designate areas of land as development permit areas to be used for one or more purposes. The eligible purposes of a development permit area are:

- Protection of:
 - The natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity
 - Development from hazardous conditions. Protection of development from wildfire, land slide, flooding, erosion, and other hazards
 - Farming
- Revitalization of an area in which a commercial use is permitted
- Establishment of objectives for the form and character of:

- Intensive residential development
- Commercial, industrial, or multi-family residential development
- Development in a resort region
- Promotion of:
 - Energy conservation
 - Water conservation
 - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Designating a Development Permit Area

Local governments may designate a development permit area in an official community plan. The plan must describe the special conditions or objectives that justify the designation.

The local government must also specify guidelines for how proposed development in that area can address the special conditions or objectives. These guidelines may be specified by zoning bylaw.

In the Islands Trust many locations include Development Permit Areas within Official Community Plans to implement Islands Trust Policy Statements to Preserve and Protect mandate.

The promote high quality developments in terms of design, performance, and environmental protection. Most lands within jurisdictions are subject to the provisions of one or more development permit areas. Therefore, prior to commencing subdivision, construction, or the clearing or alteration of land, a development permit may be required for one or more of the following purposes:

The Island Trust Shoreline DPA (DP-3) is an example of a policy that has designated an area for which development approval

information may be required as authorized by Section 484 of the Local Government Act.

Examples of Coastal Development Permit Guidelines are included:

1. northcowichan.ca/assets/MarineWaterfront.pdf
(North Cowichan Development Permit)
2. foreshore-development-permit-area.pdf
(Campbell River)

Development Permit Areas can help local government achieve development objectives by providing guidelines on the design, appearance, and performance of a development. A development permit cannot vary the use or density of land, or a flood plain specification. The only exception is where the permit is essential to health, safety, and protection of development from hazardous conditions.

Keats Island community in conjunction with the Island Trust planners conducted a Shoreline Review Project. This action was taken in response to community concerns related to the general increase in development on Keats, and more specifically to the increase in dock development. The attached report outlines a strategy that encompasses the findings from the consultation and a review of Land Use Policies in the Islands Trust.
[gm-ltc 2020-06-15_keats-shoreline_rpt-discussion-paper-working-group.pdf](http://gm-ltc-2020-06-15_keats-shoreline_rpt-discussion-paper-working-group.pdf) (islandstrust.bc.ca)

Zoning Bylaws and Setbacks

One area of inconsistency is between zoning Bylaws and specifically setback requirements. Zoning bylaws regulate Marine Riparian setbacks, and they may differ across local governments and regional districts.

Most jurisdictions now require setbacks on lands within 15 metres upland of the highest high tide mark of the ocean, or the top of bank, whichever is the larger. This is consistent with the Provincial Guidelines as part of its strategy to address climate change impacts. When development is proposed within a specified distance from the high tide mark of the ocean, a report is required from a qualified environmental professional, to eliminate or mitigate impacts of the development on all parcels with marine shorelines.

Often a measure that may stabilize one site can lead to instability on other sites in the area, as wave and tidal actions combined with longshore drift energy are redirected in response to human interventions. To minimize the degree to which this may happen it is preferred that natural measures are deployed to protect marine shores wherever possible. Section 524 of the Local Government Act enables local governments to develop flood hazard area bylaws. When adopting these bylaws, local governments are required to consider the Province's "Flood Hazard Area Land Use Management Guidelines" (the Provincial Guidelines).

Amended in 2018, the Provincial Guidelines incorporate sea level rise (SLR) into land use planning and future development and require that local governments adjust setbacks according to the Year 2100 Global SLR prediction of 1.0 metre, with adjustments made for regional uplift and subsidence. Using the Year 2100 SLR prediction of 1.0 metre as the minimum elevation, local governments can regulate flood construction levels (FCL) of buildings and structures, including docks.

The Provincial Guidelines requires a setback of 15 metres from the future estimated natural boundary (NB) of the sea at Year 2100, or landward of the location where the natural ground elevation contour is equivalent to the Year 2100. It is noted that where sea

frontage is protected from natural bedrock formation, setback requirements may be adjusted as recommended by a qualified Professional Engineer experienced in coastal engineering. Conversely, the recommended setback may be increased based on the site-specific conditions, for example in low-lying areas or areas of known erosion hazard. The Islands Trust is no exception as can be seen from the following table.

The Capital Region District (CRD) Flood Inundation Project 2020 provides detailed information for some of the more southern Islands within the Islands Trust regarding future hazards associated with coastal flooding

related to sea level rise and tsunamis. The following map shows information for Ganges and adjacent area on Salt Spring Island. (Source: Task 2 Sea Level Rise Modelling and Mapping Report Map 2)

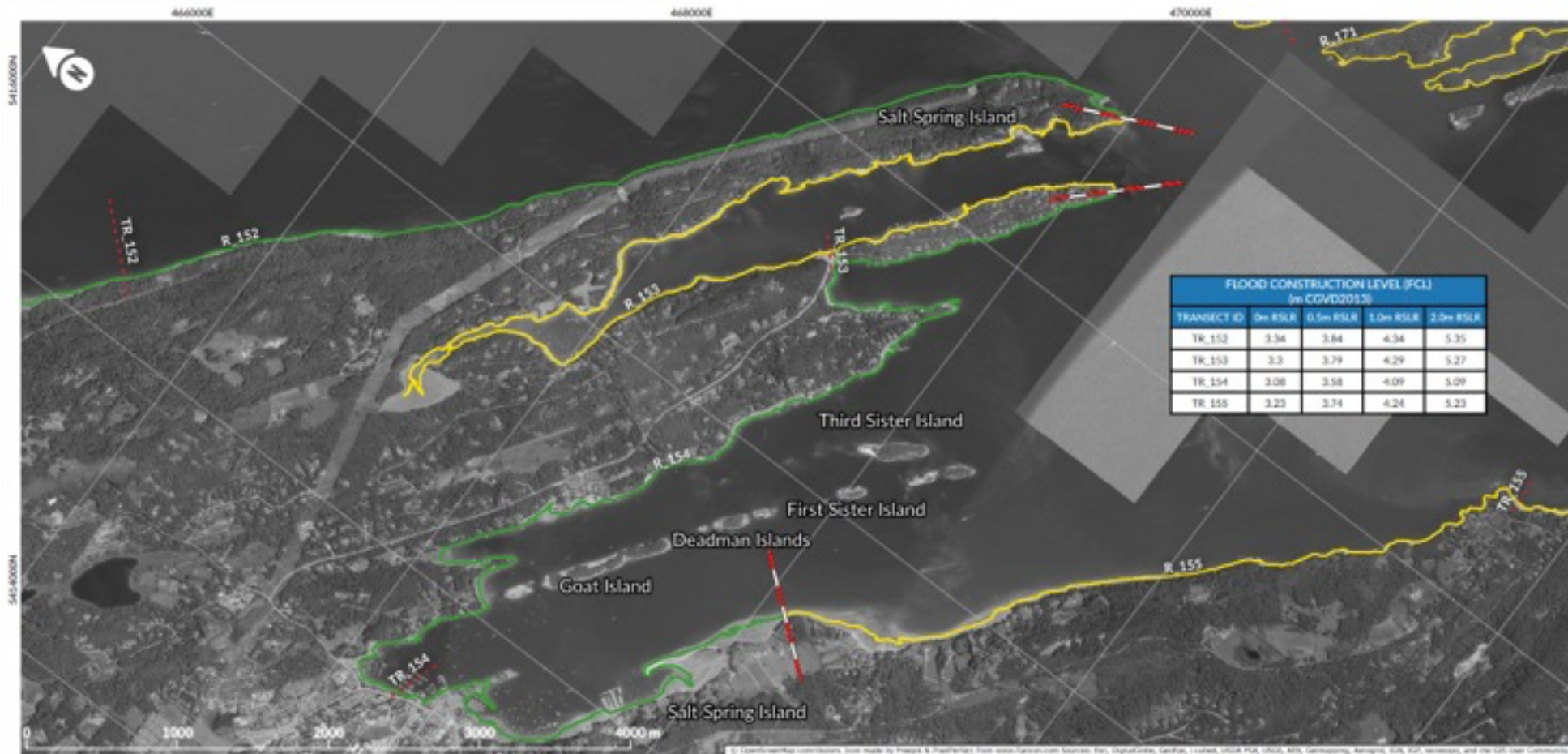


Table 1 Summary of Local Trust Committee (LTC) regulations.

Shoreline Regulation Overview Table	Private Docks permitted (zone specific)	Setback from Natural Boundary of the Sea	Permits Structures in Setback from NB	Exemptions to Setback from NB	Shoreline (or Marine) Development Permit Area
Ballenas-Winchelsea	✓	15 m	-	✓	✓
Bowyer and Passage Islands (Gambier LTA)	✓	7.6 m	Property specific min. setbacks based on historical buildings and structures	✓	-
Denman	✓	15 m	✓	-	-
Gabriola	✓	15 m**	✓	-	✓
Galiano	✓	7.5 m	✓	-	✓
Gambier	✓	15 m	✓	✓	✓
Gambier Associated Islands	✓	7.5 m	✓	-	-
Hornby	-	15 m	-	✓	-
Lasqueti	✓*	15 m**	✓	-	-
Mayne	✓	7.5 m	✓	✓	-
North Pender	✓	15 m	✓	✓	✓
North Pender Associated Islands	✓	15 m	-	-	✓
Salt Spring	✓	15 m**	✓	✓ (zone specific)	✓
Saturna	✓	7.6 m	✓	-	-
South Pender	✓	7.6 m	✓	✓	-
Thetis	✓	7.6 m	✓	✓	-
Thetis Associated Islands	✓	10 m	✓	-	-

*Docks permitted on specific lots only. Rezoning required for additional docks.

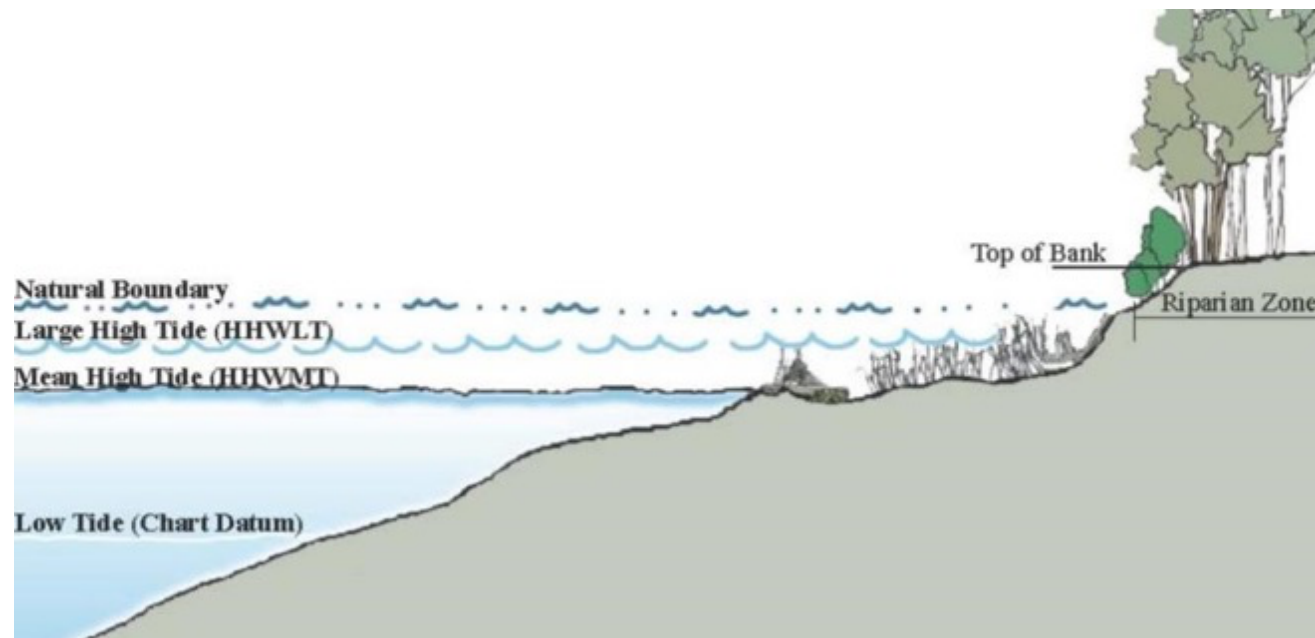
**May be reduced with engineer certification.

Natural Boundary Considerations

One of the key components of Development Permit requirements is establishing setback requirements. With regards to Shoreline protection, the establishment of the Natural Boundary is a key component as it impacts setback distances from hightide.

The 2010 BC Supreme Court case *Lawrence v. British Columbia* (Attorney General) 2010 accepted of the method of determining the natural boundary as shown in the figure below.

The Natural Boundary means the visible high-water mark of the sea, a lake, a stream, or other body of water, where the presence and action of water are so common and usual and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil or rock of the bed of the body of water a character distinct from that of the ban. (The definition is defined in the BC Land Act <https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/91consol15/91consol15/79214#section14.>) and in the case of a lot having a surveyed high-water mark means the high-water mark. LUB should provide the following regulations for siting of buildings and structures in relation to the natural boundary of the sea:



Source: Greenshores Credits and Ratings Guide

The following features may project into a required setback area:

- o steps, eaves gutters, cornices, sills, chimneys, or similar features, provided they do not project more than 1.0 metre

(3 feet) into the required setback area or 0.5 metres (1.5 feet) in the case of a side yard setback area;

- o balconies, decks, and sunshades, provided that they do not project more than 1.0 metre (3 feet) into the required setback area;
- o retaining walls may be located in any required setback area except the setback from the natural boundary of the sea.

Marine/Coastal Policies

- a. Develop and implement a Marine Action Strategy to identify, prioritize and resource local actions for protecting and maximizing waterfront and marine resources as important assets providing valuable ecological services, and social, cultural, and economic benefits.
- b. Continue to build partnerships and collaborate to monitor and protect waterfront and marine areas. Establish a Marine Working Group to coordinate and align efforts of all coastal stakeholders and agencies with jurisdictional authority and interests in the local marine environment.

Objectives

- a. Recognize, value, and promote ecosystem services provided by coastal and marine environments.
- b. Protect, restore, and enhance the ecological features and functions of coastal and near shore areas.
- c. The Islands Trust should continue to work collectively across each of the Gulf Islands to help sustain a healthy marine environment.
- d. Play a proactive leadership role and work with First Nations and senior governments to monitor and address marine issues such as unauthorized mooring, derelict vessels, and ship and non-point source pollution of the coastal environment.
- e. Continue to participate in initiatives and forums to enhance dialogue and collective action among First Nations, local and regional governments, marine stakeholders, and community

organizations to support the health and sustainability of the Gulf Islands.

f. Support participation and benchmarking activities in the provincially led cumulative impacts project for the Gulf Islands. Work with other agencies and groups to inventory and more closely to define environmentally sensitive areas in the marine environment.

g. Plan and design waterfront sites to minimize impacts on the marine environment, in accordance with best management practices, all federal and provincial regulations. Refer to Province's Develop with Care resource, and Island Trust's development permit guidelines. The purpose of a Development Permit Area (DPA) guidelines is to designate for the protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biodiversity. DPA requires applicants to provide information on the anticipated impact of development activities on the natural environment, pursuant to the Development Approvals Information requirements outlined in sec 30 of the Local Government Act.

h. Infill of marine areas to create additional upland developable area beyond the natural boundary is strongly discouraged. Where required for contaminated sites remediation and coastal flood protection, the location and shoreline alignment of structures should wherever possible follow High Water to maintain marine channel area. Wherever possible, apply 'Green Shores' principles in their planning and design for shoreline restorations projects.

i. Ensure foreshore development is undertaken in a manner that secures and enhances public shoreline access without adversely affecting aquatic habitat. Access points should be practical and universally accessible for public use and enjoyment.

j. Support opportunities for coordinated project review with senior governments and First Nations for projects proposed within the marine environment. It is strongly encouraged to contact the Archaeological Branch to prior to development along shorelines

to determine if there could be the presence of culturally significant artifacts.

For Shore line development made to the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development for private docks and floats, these applications will only be accepted by the Islands Trust if the following criteria are met: Adherence to the Integrated Land Management Bureau (ILMB) policies regarding public notification e.g. Local First Nations and is in keeping with best management practises, planning and design standards, e.g. shared access and dock usage whenever possible.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

a. Marine Shoreline guidelines apply to environmentally sensitive areas. These areas are mapped and included in each of the Islands Trust OCPs, and accompanying Development Permit Applications. Shoreline developments within the Islands Trust may lie within multiple development permit areas. It is advised Property owners work with a Qualified Environment Professional to meet the requirements within each DPA. In the case of guidelines for areas designated for the protection of development from hazardous conditions, development proposals which include marine or riparian areas must also be submitted to Fisheries and Oceans (Canada) for authorization and should be subject to any conditions or limitations determined necessary or appropriate by Fisheries and Oceans (Canada).

Objectives and Justification

The objectives of Development Permit Areas are to:

- i. protect areas of highest biodiversity and ecological sensitivity within the Gulf Islands including ground and surface water, shorelines, forests, wildlife habitat features and rare and endangered ecosystems and species.

- ii. ensure that ecosystem protection and enhancement values are elevated and prioritized, and to specify where and how lands are developed in and around environmentally sensitive areas.

- iii. conserve and steward the natural environment, ecosystems, and biodiversity within the community.

- iv. support the movement of various species by connecting ecosystems through undisturbed open space corridors.

- vi. restore, enhance and protect marine ecosystems; Shoreline ecosystems such as stream corridors, slopes, and nearshore beaches to preserve fish habitat, improve water quality for shellfish harvests.

- vii. minimize and mitigate the environmental and visual impacts of development.

- viii. accommodate recreational and complementary land uses, where appropriate that contribute to the above objectives.

- ix. restore and enhance sites previously degraded or denuded of vegetation.

- x. Discourage any new development in within designated ecological reserves.

b. The Islands Trust has some mapping for designated Environmental Review Areas (ERAs) that are based on Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping completed to provincial standards that describe and classify the ecological diversity, type, and extent of vulnerable or rare ecosystem elements in a given area. Islands Trust Conservancy - Sensitive Ecosystems and Land Use Planning. The terrestrial ecosystems can be viewed using the Islands Trust interact mapping application MapIT and PDF versions of the maps can be downloaded.

These areas have rare or restricted distribution, high biodiversity, and habitat values, and are sensitive to disturbance and human

impacts. Within the Gulf Islands, sensitive ecosystems are not limited to Shorelines but include old forest, mature forest, woodlands, riparian areas, wetlands, and sparsely vegetated, estuarine, intertidal, fresh water and ocean areas.

c. Areas of recent disturbance or modification are not considered sensitive, and include urban and rural residential areas, industrial sites, golf course (excluding natural areas within some courses), gravel pits, roads, hydro corridors, dikes, farmland, and recently logged areas. The Gulf Islands has designated some areas as environmentally sensitive and there are several Environmental Review Areas (ERAs) based on Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping completed to Provincial standards that describe and classify the ecological diversity, type, and extent of vulnerable or rare ecosystem elements in a given area.

The Islands Trust has Sensitive Ecosystem Mapping available on the Islands Trust Geographic Information System to identify Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) rankings (Medium or High) based on an ecosystem's sensitivity to disturbance, ecological importance, and provincial rarity according to its BC Conservation Data Centre status. Ecosystems with high percent of recent disturbance are ranked as Low (not highlighted on ESA mapping).

ERAs may not represent all sensitive ecosystems present within a given area or site. The Islands Trust relies on the most updated information, acquired through site-level bio-inventories and assessments as required for Development Permits. As new information becomes available, and buffer areas are determined by Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEPs) to maintain ESAs,

OCP's and Development Permit areas can be amended along with Geographic Information System ESA map layers, which should be referenced for detailed ESA information over time.

d. Development within and adjacent to these sensitive ecosystem areas will be reviewed against and subject to OCP environmental objectives and policies that seek to ensure ecologically sensitive development. Development should be carried out according to permits issued pursuant to these guidelines.

Conclusion:

This discussion paper is intended to identify and document existing policies and regulations related to updating LUB and policies for shoreline in LTC's and to make recommendations as to potential updates to these policies and regulations.

The options presented in this report outline initiatives underway in other communities and jurisdictions. One of the major issues impacting changes in regulations is the impacts of Climate Change on coastal communities specifically sea level rise. The goal of the Islands Trust is to support policies to improve Shoreline Protection and to include Indigenous perspectives in project planning. The report represents some potential regulations that could be enacted that response to specific concerns from the community. It is recommended that Climate Change and Indigenous reconciliation be used as the catalyst to review and update LUB's specifically to introduce Shoreline Development Permit Areas as this regulatory tool as this has the best potential for impacting the areas of concern.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First Nations

1. To recognize areas of cultural significance the Local Trust Committee could consider designation of a Heritage Conservation Areas or adopt Heritage Bylaws to protect heritage cultural resources similar the projects completed on South Pender and Saturna.
2. Through government-to-government meetings, Local Trust Committee may wish to commit to meeting regularly with Indigenous First Nations stakeholders on land use planning issues. Also, the internal referral/advisory role between Islands Trust planning staff and the Intergovernmental Liaison appears to still be in a growth phase as new processes work towards collaboration on meeting the mandate of the Islands Trust.
3. The LTC Policy Statement should be revised to incorporate UNDRIP and DRIPA & the Islands Trust Reconciliation Declaration. The goal is to support more thorough Islands Trust project work to improve Shoreline Protection from an Indigenous perspective.
4. Based on feedback from Islands Trust staff it was mentioned that the Islands Trust Staff Report template could be updated to support a requirement to consult based on the intent of UNDRIP and DRIPA and the Islands Trust Reconciliation Declaration. This would give clear direction for greater consistency in approaches toward reconciling Indigenous Rights. In addition, to the Provincial public notification process the Islands Trust could develop a referral letter and provided to property owners regarding shoreline development for docks.

5. Consider working with First Nations and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) to establish conservation areas to protect shellfish aquaculture, traditional shellfish harvesting, water quality and the protection of the marine environment. Due to the depuration areas such as the Sooke Basin and the closures of fisheries and shellfish harvesting (mandated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, DFO). Applications are no longer accepted for private moorage structures. Private moorage structures are not compatible with Designated Use Areas.

Land Use Planning Documents

6. Consider the establishment of Development Permit Areas (DPA) in Official Community Plans pursuant to the Local Government Act Section 488(1)(a) for the protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and shoreline biological diversity; and Section 488(1)(b) for the protection of development from hazardous conditions. Consider updating Land Use Bylaws to clarify under what circumstances a development permit is triggered. Also revise Zoning Bylaws in regard to regulations to setbacks on Uplands from Shorelines.
7. DP requirements need to be consistent with the intent of Shoreline/Floodplain and the Riparian areas policies. This is required to balance development with protection of the environment. Mayne Island Official Community Plan includes a section on coastal waters and foreshore in which it states the local trust committee may: a) amend its bylaws to allow erosion protection structures to be

regulated through development permits; and b) consider on a case-by-case basis.

8. Shoreline Development Permit Area could be added to Land Use Bylaws. Islands Trust Staff have suggested that all surrounding islets also be included in the DP area.
9. Consider Implementation of a Shoreline Bylaw to strengthen the Land Use Bylaws and Official Community Plans. Develop LUB using shoreline mapping for all islands and highlight unique characteristics of the shoreline within the six beach types. For example, many Islands have flat beaches, cliff bluffs, rock, clay or marsh till. This will help to focus on more site-specific regulations and better protect marine ecology and support salmon spawning grounds, eel grass, and shellfish fishery. Problem areas for habitat protection and erosion of cliffs affecting setbacks should be identified as this could be a precursor to development of bylaws. Exemptions may be necessary if a specific issue does not exist. Shoreline mapping is available on MapIT and can be leveraged for shoreline protective bylaws.

Definitions:

10. Have a consistent definition for “shoreline” and “development” on the shoreline in all Islands Trust documents in accordance with the BC Land Act definition.

Setbacks are the primary tool for regulating where buildings locate. Need to define consistent setbacks for marine shoreline s. Implement consistent requirements for measuring Natural Boundary and have surveyor confirm exact High-Water Mark. Need to define “natural boundary” and “natural grade” in relation to “shoreline” and Sea Level Rise (SLR). The table

highlights LUB setback requirements from the natural boundary of the sea for buildings and structures and requires amendments to be consistent with the Provincial Guideline of 15metres.

Rather than amending the LUB to update the setback measurement, one option would be to amend the LUB to refer to the flood protection bylaw for setbacks from the natural boundary of the sea. This would align with the existing Provincial Guidelines, and with any future amendments to the setbacks to the sea as required by the Province.

Climate Change

11. Washington State requires all local governments to develop Shoreline Management Plans: Oak Harbour. WA. U.S. Appendix A: Summary List of Recommended Actions Page 1 (washington-apa.org) is an example we have included. This may be an option for LTC. to outline how protection of marine ecology will be managed and provide Climate Change Policy Recommendations: Undertake study of sea-level rise, and floodplain regulations. The Province of BC has provided Coastal floodplain maps to identify coastal flood hazards, such as sea level rise, and to provide guidance to coastal communities in land use planning, bylaw development and sea level rise adaptation strategies. [Microsoft Word - TEXT-20110627.doc \(gov.bc.ca\)](#) These maps will help to shape future policies with regards Flood Construction Levels and Sea Level Rise.
12. The Islands Trust mapping for the 21 Islands, supplemented by BC and CRD Mapping continue to be used to provide an evidence-based approach for identification and appraisal of options for future bylaws

that deal with Sea Level Rise Management management for in the Islands Trust communities. In particular, the analysis provides the types of land use, key assets, services and indicative economic values that exist in areas at inundation risk and this evidence will help to develop the objectives for and assess the impacts of different management options.

13. The Islands Trust should continue to conduct assessments of areas where Sea Level Rise risks exist and communicate these risks to Island Trust Committees and the community. The methods and mapping data sets used should be standardized so it can be applied to all Trust Communities. It is essential to consider the value in assessing inundation risk that could occur from flooding of drainage and other water systems. Data generated from this project could be used to create maps to show where such non-connected low-lying areas are located.

Best Practices – Islands Trust

16. There has been considerable work undertaken by Island planners and with the knowledge, and thorough

research and policy analysis of work it makes the most sense to utilize this project work for proposed Development Permit Areas. There are valuable best practices and details included in the shoreline projects for Keats Island and Lasqueti which is applicable to other islands. While there are differences for each of the islands, therefore these differences such as size, transportation needs, the purpose and function of docks will vary. [gm-ltc_2020-06-15_keats-shoreline_rpt-discussion-paper-working-group.pdf](#) (islandstrust.bc.ca)

17. Recognizing the organizational structure and directives guided by the LTCs, perhaps it is worthwhile conducting a feasibility study to determine which LTCs are interested in building off of the extensive work carried out over a 2+ year span of time for the Lasqueti Shoreline Protection project and again recently for the Keats Shoreline Protection project?

APPENDICES

REGULATIONS – ISLANDS TRUST AND OTHER EXAMPLES

Across the Islands Trust, each Local Trust Area has adopted individual Official Community Plans (OCP) and Land Use (Zoning) bylaws.

Bowen Island Municipality

Marine Resources/Foreshore: The sea provides visual, auditory, recreational, and other tangible and intangible values that can be experienced from island and off island locations, as well as providing habitat for marine life and birds. Pollution of the foreshore can preclude its use by people and by all or some forms of wildlife. Excessive building and tree clearing on the shoreline can destroy fragile plant communities and the views for residents and the boating public. Objectives are to protect the natural and scenic values of the coastline that provide the rural maritime atmosphere of the island; to protect coastline habitat areas for marine life and to identify, protect and preserve sensitive coastal vegetation. The Land Use Bylaw will set out detailed provisions related to siting, setbacks, size, configuration, width, materials, and projections for private moorage. The importance of the marine environment as a recreational resource for island residents and visitors will be affirmed through the continued maintenance of existing beach and shoreline access and establishment of new beach and shoreline access where such access does not detrimentally affect the marine environment and associated wildlife.

Denman Island Local Trust Area

A guiding objective is to protect the foreshore, coastal waters, and native marine life and to retain sufficient natural habitat to ensure the preservation of native species...The foreshore (or intertidal) area is defined as the land located between highest and lowest tides.

Gabriola Island Local Trust Area

The objectives include to manage coastal marine resources in keeping with the Islands Trust preserve and protect mandate; To preserve and protect unique, rare, or representative marine plant and animal communities in their natural habitats; To protect the natural and scenic values of the coastline; To provide opportunities for the commercial uses of the foreshore and coastal waters; To recognize the importance of the existing log storage areas in the; To promote the recreational and commercial use of the area's aquaculture resources; and To encourage the sharing of docks and wharves. Within Development Permit Areas there are policies regarding no alteration or disturbance causing a negative impact to the foreshore habitat or erosion in upland areas.

Mudge Island

Since there is no ferry service, large or bulky items such as vehicles and building materials are transported by boat or barge to and from the island. Barges use either Moonshine Cove's beach or the deeper foreshore nearby at a public access point. Davidson Bay is also used for launching and retrieving boats. Objectives are to minimize disturbance and pollution of the foreshore and the surrounding waters and conflicts between marine and foreshore users and uses.

DeCourcy Island

The Official Community Plan notes that the foreshore and the ocean are fragile and valuable components of human and marine life habitat. Interference with the natural systems and their appearance should therefore be kept to a minimum. 1) Moorage space for residents and owners should be centralized at one or more locations. 2) Private floats and docks serving only individual lots should be discouraged. 3) Houseboats should not be permitted. Water General (W-1) Zone (i) Boat and seaplane moorage associated with single family uses located on adjacent upland.

Gambier Island Local Trust Area

Marine and Foreshore Areas Policy states that zoning should allow: cooperatively owned or operated docks to provide marine access to residential areas as a means of minimizing the need for upland road links between residential communities and to limit the need for multiple dock development along the shoreline. Also, property owners are encouraged to retain natural vegetation on any land sloping towards the shoreline. The Local Trust Committee may issue development permits to protect the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity for Marine and Foreshore designated areas considered to have potential fishery resource values.

Keats Island

The Official Community Plan states that the integrity of foreshore features, shoreline features, and intertidal processes should be maintained by: a) discouraging uses that disrupt natural features and processes, and encouraging owners of shoreline properties to retain, wherever possible, natural vegetation and natural features on areas sloping towards the foreshore; b) supporting the prohibition of filling, deposit, excavation, or removal of foreshore and seabed materials, except for maintenance of navigational channels and existing wharfage areas; c) land use regulations should provide for waterfront developments to be setback sufficiently to allow for natural erosion and accretion processes, without endangering structures; d) where land use regulations provide for private docks, the use of communal or shared docks is encouraged, where feasible, to limit the need for multiple dock development along the shoreline. The location of new buildings and structures should be regulated so as to protect public access to, from and along the marine shoreline and to minimize negative impacts on sensitive coastal environments.

Gambier Associated Islands

Policies in the Official Community Plan state that the LTC should identify and consider protecting ecologically sensitive marine areas. The

LTC should permit and encourage the construction and use of common, community, or communal docks where feasible but permit individual private docks accessory to residential uses where required for access. The LTC should use bylaw provisions to protect public access to, from, and along the marine shoreline. The LTC should, through zoning, the use of setbacks and, where there is supporting mapping, the use of development permit areas: (a) protect the integrity of the foreshore, shoreline, and natural coastal and intertidal processes; (b) discourage uses that disrupt natural features and processes; (c) allow for natural erosion and accretion processes, without endangering structures; (d) encourage owners of shoreline properties to retain, wherever possible, natural vegetation and natural features on areas adjacent to the foreshore; and (e) discourage filling, deposit, excavation, or removal of foreshore and seabed materials, except for maintenance of navigational channels and existing facilities. Modification of the shoreline, such as seawalls, where it can be demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect a permitted or existing use or structure. Preference should be given to shoreline structures that have a lesser impact or enhance ecological functions, including vegetation enhancement, drainage control, beach enhancement, anchor trees, and gravel placement. Shoreline stabilization should not interrupt natural processes solely to reduce erosion of undeveloped land. Vegetation which helps stabilise banks, reduce erosion and provide habitat should be retained or enhanced.

Galiano Island Local Trust Area

The Official Community Plan explains the complex geography and geology of Galiano Island and surrounding islands and waters have produced a tremendous diversity of coastal and marine habitats. Unique relationships exist between terrestrial, fresh water and marine areas; as a result, coastal ecosystems are the most diverse and productive of all ecosystems. Significant recreational, commercial, industrial, and residential activities occur within the shoreline area and this sensitive area is under intense pressure from development and human activity. The Shoreline and Marine designation incorporate as all waters beyond high tide line up to the full boundary of the Galiano Island Local Trust Area. The objectives are: 1) to protect shoreline and marine ecosystems in the local trust area, 2) to ensure public access to the foreshore, and 3) to encourage safe and considerate use of the marine environment. There is a Shoreline and Marine Development Permit Area. Shorelines within the Galiano Island Local Trust Area have high ecological function and values and may be subject to shoreline erosion in some locations. Due to their physical and biological characteristics and situation they need to be carefully managed to avoid potential negative impacts of development. Development and associated shoreline improvements or protection measures can threaten the ecological and physical integrity of the foreshore and upland. The Objectives of the development permit area are:

1. To plan and regulate new development in a manner that preserves and protects the long-term physical integrity and ecological values of shorelines and associated foreshore and upland areas.
2. To manage development to minimize disruption of natural features and processes and to retain, wherever possible, natural vegetation and natural features.
3. To balance development opportunities with the ecological conservation of the shoreline environment.
4. To maintain the public's use and access to these important recreation areas in a way that does not compromise the ecological integrity of the shoreline or put users at undue risk.

5. To adapt to the anticipated effects of climate change.
6. To protect development from hazardous conditions resulting from shoreline erosion.
7. To ensure the form and character of marina development is compatible with the rural environment and minimizes impact to the aquatic environment.

The DPA includes Guidelines and provides information on Shoreline Protection Measures, Guidelines for specific Shoreline Types, Guidelines for Subdivision, Guidelines for Shore Protection Measures Design, Guidelines for Beach Nourishment and Fill, and Guidelines for Shore Access and Parking. There is also a Sensitive Ecosystem Development Permit area with some policies for shorelines.

Hornby Island Local Trust Area

The objectives of the Official Community Plan include, to promote the conservation, preservation or restoration of shoreline, foreshore, and the Island's surrounding marine ecosystem. Policies include 6.7.2.1 All uses of the waters within 1000 metres of the shoreline should be regulated by zoning.

Lasqueti Island Local Trust Area

Objectives include the support conservation-based subdivision layout that protects sensitive ecosystems, heritage resources and reduces parcelization of the natural boundary of the sea and limitation of the density of waterfront parcels.

Mayne Island Local Trust Area

Official Community Plan Objectives include: to retain the public accesses to shoreline and beach areas. The coastal waters within the Mayne Island Trust Area include the surface of the water extending from the shoreline of Mayne Island out to the middle of the Georgia Strait, except where the jurisdictional boundary overlaps with another Local Trust Area when the boundary becomes a line mid-channel. The objectives of this section are to limit the impact of foreshore uses on adjacent uses and on the visual appearance of the shoreline. Private floats, docks or wharves shall be permitted by zoning only for owners of land adjacent to the shoreline of the water area subject to the zone.

North Pender Island Local Trust Area

Sensitive Ecosystem Development Permit Areas are included in the Official Community Plan. Stipulations include: Shoreline structural modifications should be limited in number and extent and should be necessary to support or protect a permitted or existing use or structure. Preference should be given to shoreline structures that have a lesser impact or enhance ecological functions, including vegetation enhancement, drainage control, beach enhancement, anchor trees, gravel placement. Harder construction measures should be avoided where possible. Shoreline stabilization should not interrupt natural processes solely to reduce erosion of undeveloped land, except for agriculture. Vegetation which helps stabilise banks, reduce erosion and provides habitat should be retained or enhanced.

Salt Spring Island

The Official Community Plan objectives include: To give particular attention to the streams, wetlands, and shorelines. The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and other responsible agencies are encouraged to support efforts to create a harbour shoreline that offers access to the harbour and opportunities for walking and traditional recreational activities. Shoreline and Aquatic Use Objectives and Policies are: To protect our marine and freshwater shorelines. To protect the most significant ecological and physical processes of marine and freshwater shorelines; To identify those shoreline areas that are most uniquely suited to or traditionally used for specific purposes such as conservation, First Nations sites, public recreation, boat moorage, aquaculture, industry or transportation; To avoid conflicts between shoreline uses and uses allowed on the adjacent upland; To avoid shoreline uses that impede public access to and along the shoreline; Shoreline identified as uniquely suited to or traditionally used for a specific purpose is designated for that use. Other parts of the shoreline and areas of water are designated Marine; The Local Trust Committee could undertake an integrated coastal area management (ICAM) planning process to identify other appropriate areas where specific designations should be placed. Such planning should take place in consultation with the community, First Nations, and other levels of government; The Local Trust Committee may consider shoreline rezoning applications adjacent to marine dependent general employment zoning which may make upland uses economically viable without detriment to the shoreline/riparian habitat. Shoreline Conservation Designation Objectives are: To protect the island's most environmentally sensitive shoreline areas such as tidal flats, fish and wildlife habitat, sensitive lake ecosystems, estuaries and wetlands that is not suitable for intensive development. and Policies include: Zones created in this Designation should not result in negative impacts to sensitive natural habitat areas. The Local Trust Committee will not consider rezoning applications that would locate large new developments in or next to this Designation. Zoning should recognize the existing aquaculture operation in Walker Hook. However, zoning changes to allow expansion of the operation will not be made, unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no impacts on the area's sensitive environment or First Nation's interests. The Local Trust Committee should support the efforts of other agencies to maintain existing public accesses to the Shoreline Conservation Designation. However, if the adjacent upland is being subdivided, the Subdivision Approving Officer is encouraged to ensure that any new public accesses provide viewing areas rather than direct physical access to sensitive habitat areas. In providing referral responses to Integrated Land Management Bureau, Islands Trust staff will identify any known and identified environmentally sensitive areas or habitat that may be impacted by the proposed use.

Saturna Island Local Trust Area

The Harbours section within the Official Community Plan states that Permanent private moorage facilities, including docks, ramps, floats, and breakwaters, should be as small as practicable given the particular conditions, including shoreline topography, depth of navigable water, exposure to weather and other navigational considerations. These facilities shall be designed to facilitate public access along the foreshore.

The DPA for Lyall Creek states that i) In general, development of the foreshore should be limited, should minimize negative impacts on the ecological health of the immediate area, and should not impede public access. ii) Shoreline protection measures should be limited to those necessary to prevent damage to existing structures or established uses on the adjacent upland. Softer shore protection measures should be considered first, and only if all options to locate and design without the need for shore protection works have been demonstrated to have been exhausted should such works be considered.

South Pender Island Local Trust Area

Marine Use Objectives in the Official Community Plan are a) To allow dock and wharf development for access to and from the foreshore in locations appropriate for public transportation, commercial, park, and residential purposes. b) To allow for access to beaches suitable for recreation and maintain them free from development.

c) To retain areas of foreshore in an undeveloped state. d) To protect against impacts of mariculture operations, marine shipping, or marine based activities. e) To protect the marine areas subject to this OCP from use and development that would detract from present marine, and upland uses or conflict with existing marine life. f) To protect and maintain important foreshore and marine features and habitats. g) To provide for and support foreshore and marine waters use in a manner that does not significantly alter important natural features and habitat. Policies include: The Local Trust Committee may regulate the size and location of docks and other shoreline developments. Coastal Environment Objectives include: To preserve the aesthetic quality of the natural shoreline as viewed from the water and adjacent lands and related policies: Where development is allowed along shorelines, it shall be designed to conform to, rather than conceal, the natural contours of the land that borders the shoreline.

Thetis Island

Official Community Plan includes the entire Island and the seaward area from the shoreline of Thetis Island as identified by the natural boundary of the sea and encompasses all other islands, islets, reefs, the seabed, surface water, and air space. Policies include: Public access to the Crown land foreshore should remain unobstructed and the right to pass around shoreline structures. The integrity of foreshore features, shoreline features, and intertidal processes may be maintained by a) Discouraging uses that disrupt natural features and processes and encouraging owners of shoreline properties to retain, wherever possible, natural vegetation and natural features on areas sloping towards the foreshore. b) Supporting the prohibition of filling, deposit, excavation, or removal of foreshore and seabed materials, except for maintenance of navigational channels and existing wharfage areas. c) Land use regulations should provide for upland waterfront developments to be setback sufficiently to allow for natural erosion and accretion processes, without endangering structures. d) Where land use regulations provide for private docks, the use of communal docks is to be encouraged where feasible and breakwaters are to be prohibited.

Thetis Associated Islands (Ruxton, Reid, Pylades, Hudson, Scott, Dayman, Tree, and Whaleboat)

Official Community Plan Policy: considers the location of future land uses so that their appearance and impact are compatible with and do not degrade or otherwise negatively impact the natural environment, community resources, and the character of existing land uses; the protection of sensitive ecosystems, ecological values and wildlife and fisheries habitats, especially in inter-tidal, estuarine, stream and riparian areas, in accordance with the current published guidelines as expressed in the Forest Practices Code, the Fish Protection Act and other guidelines published by the provincial and federal governments.

Ballenas and Winchelsea

Official Community Plan Policies include: LTC should identify and consider protecting ecologically sensitive marine areas; Zoning should permit shellfish aquaculture within existing tenures; LTC may consider rezoning applications for new leases for aquaculture, other than finfish farms; LTC should recognize and support the marine dependent nature of land uses; LTC should permit one dock adjacent to each private island in order to limit the need for multiple private dock development along the shoreline; LTC should only consider individual private docks accessory to residential uses where necessary for access. These docks should be regulated by zoning; LTC should not permit commercial marinas; LTC should use bylaw provisions to protect public access to, from and along the marine shoreline; use bylaw provisions

to limit structures within the setback from the sea to those related to permitted marine uses and those necessary for access to the foreshore; through zoning, the use of setbacks, and the use of development permit areas: (a) protect the integrity of the foreshore, shoreline, and natural coastal and intertidal processes; (b) discourage uses that disrupt natural features and processes; (c) allow for natural erosion and accretion processes; (d) encourage owners of shoreline properties to retain natural vegetation and natural features on areas adjacent to the foreshore; and (e) discourage filling, deposit, excavation, or removal of foreshore and seabed materials. The LTC should not permit the hardening of the shoreline. LTC should not support ocean disposal applications within the Plan area. LTC should not support the creation of artificial reefs within the Plan area.

Review other Examples

- Oak Harbour SMP

Shoreline Environment Designations

The basic intent of a shoreline environment designation is to preserve and enhance shoreline ecological functions and to encourage development that will enhance the present or desired future character of the shoreline as described in the Comprehensive Plan, other adopted plans and this SMP. To accomplish this, shoreline segments are given an environment designation based on existing development patterns, biological capabilities and limitations, and community objectives. This Master Program establishes seven shoreline environments for the City of Oak Harbor. These shoreline environments include shorelands, surface waters, and bed lands. These environments are derived from and build on policy direction contained in the Oak Harbor Shoreline Inventory and Characterization Report, the Oak Harbor Comprehensive Plan, the Shoreline Management Act, and the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines. The seven Oak Harbor shoreline environment designations are: Maritime, Urban Mixed Use, Residential, Residential - Bluff Conservancy, Urban Public Facility, Conservancy, and Aquatic.

- Natural Resources Canada, Land Use Planning Tools 2012

This publication describes a variety of planning tools being used across Canada to help communities prepare for climate change, increase adaptive capacity, and build resilience. It is directed to individuals and groups interested in climate change adaptation at the local level, including planners and other local government staff, elected officials, community organizations, local residents and business leaders.

Climate Change Land use planning tools for local adaptation to climate change describes seven of the most prominent land use planning tools in use across Canada and explains how communities can use them to more effectively adapt to climate change.

The land use planning processes and instruments employed to manage the use of land and the physical development of a community for the common interest includes a variety of statutory and other measures – bylaws, incentives, information and guidance, spending

programs – may be applied to control how land is used. [Land use planning tools for local adaptation to climate change \(publications.gc.ca\)](http://publications.gc.ca)

- Rural Comox Valley OCP 2014

Natural Environment: Objectives

(4) To protect, restore and enhance coastal shorelines, streams, wetlands, and the marine environment.

Climate change – policies (adaptation)

14. (1) Develop strategies to reduce the environmental, social, and economic impact of sea level rise and increasing extreme storm surge events in coastal areas through development permit area designations and conditions and submission of development approval information in accordance with policies included within this OCP.

14. (2) Work with stakeholders to complete an assessment of risk and susceptibility of the coastal areas to increasing sea level and extreme storm surge impacts.

Rural settlement areas – policies (industrial) (d) public access to the coastal waterfront, where applicable.

Coastal areas

68. Coastal areas are those lands that run parallel to the full waterfront of the CVRD, generally extending from the present natural boundary to the 30-metre bathymetric contour as illustrated on map 3. Activities are typically environmental protection, aquaculture, marine industry, and recreation. This plan seeks to protect such uses while discouraging activities both on the water and the abutting upland areas that could compromise the environmental integrity of the aquatic environment.

Coastal area - objectives

69. (1) To minimize any negative impacts of settlement on the coastal areas. (2) To steward these areas for their environmental and economic benefits. (3) To encourage appreciation of the marine environment, by providing for public access to, and enjoyment of, the shoreline and foreshore in ways that avoid negative impacts to natural systems and processes. (4) To ensure that coastal shoreline development does not alter sediment supply to the coastal environment or sediment transport within the coastal environment. (5) To reduce lighting impacts on species and ecosystems within the coastal area.

Coastal areas - policies

70. The following policies apply to the lands designated as “coastal areas” Rural Comox Valley Official Community Plan 2014 Bylaw No. 337 – Schedule ‘A’ (1) Permit industrial marine and aquaculture uses in the coastal area designation, except for areas within the K’ómoks Estuary where they are prohibited. (2) Notwithstanding above sub-section (1) sustainability and productivity of the K’ómoks Estuary is recognized as being critical for harvesting of aquaculture to K’ómoks First Nation, and it is recognized that the KFN may choose to proceed with aquaculture activities within the estuary at any time. (3) Protect coastal areas per the provisions stated in the natural environment sections of this OCP. (4) Respect the Islands Trust area of jurisdiction that includes the ocean area to the high-water mark of the eastern coast of Vancouver Island from Mud Bay to Comox Point and ensure development within the buffer

extending from the high-water mark to the 30-metre bathymetric contour considers the Islands Trust policy statement. (5) Support dock-side sales and limited on-site sales of aquaculture products that meet legislative requirements to promote economic activities. (6) Work with aquaculture industry stakeholders and small-scale aquaculture operations to support water flow into fish-bearing river systems of the Comox Valley. (7) Apply environmental best practices to all uses within the coastal designation (8) Recognize and support the need of the aquaculture industry to effectively grow seed to replenish existing oyster beds and support in principle the use of power supplies from wharfs for the growing of seed for the aquaculture industry, providing legislative requirements are met. (9) Generally, prohibit hardening of the coastal shoreline through the use of rip rap, concrete embankments and revetment walls, and other similar structural interventions that alter the ecological function and service of the coastal shoreline, disturb natural vegetation, disrupt natural coastal processes, redirect wave energy to adjacent properties, and/or destroy coastal shore habitat, including forage and spawning areas. If a qualified professional has submitted development approval information that concludes that shoreline hardening is required to protect life or a principal building on the property and that the impacts of the proposed hardening can be mitigated, the board may consider issuance of a shoreline protection device development permit. (10) Require preparation of a shore access plan by a qualified environmental professional for development proposals that include shore access and require rezoning or a development permit process to protect against sensitive environmental features and processes being disturbed. (11) Regulate by the development permit process to reduce light trespass (i.e., light that crosses property lines including the present natural boundary) and light glare (i.e., excessive illumination applied to a single area) within the coastal area to avoid disruption of natural activity patterns of coastal and marine species. (12) Assess proposed land uses or development within the K'ómoks Estuary in accordance with a completed and finalized K'ómoks Estuary management plan that has been endorsed by all affected jurisdictions.

Shoreline protection devices

Guidelines where an applicant proposes the installation, replacement, or repair of a shoreline protection device under these guidelines, the design of the device shall contribute to shoreline resiliency by following soft shore (e.g., “Green shore”) principles:

- Conserve or restore natural coastal or riparian processes (e.g., sediment transfer).
- Maintain habitat function and diversity.
- Prevent pollutants from entering the aquatic or riparian environment.
- Avoid or reduce cumulative impacts on the shoreline environment, including coastal or riparian processes. All proposals shall incorporate design elements that contribute to coastal resiliency by protecting or restoring natural coastal processes and habitat. Except when a hardened shoreline is proposed (i.e., based on the findings of a qualified professional that shoreline hardening is required to protect life and/or a principal building), shoreline protection device development permits can be approved under delegated authority. Proposals to harden a shoreline, including replacement and/or maintenance of an existing hard shoreline with similar hard design elements shall require board approval of the development permit.

- Campbell River Sustainable OCP n/a
- Sydney OCP – n/a
- Ucluelet OCP (2011)

3.4 Small Craft Harbour, Marine

The water areas of Ucluelet are generally designated as either: Small Craft Harbour (three water lots); Water Lot (majority of water lots); or Managed Water (remaining water areas not in registered water lots) In addition to these three designations, several water lots are designated in conjunction with the adjacent land-based designation (e.g. Village Square or Residential) Each registered water lot is inextricably linked to various adjacent land uses; hence the relationship between land and water requires careful consideration, which could include parking needs, water and sewer servicing and visual impacts. In conjunction with the sustainability objectives noted in the OCP, the District should consider protecting environmentally sensitive areas and shoreline habitat.

The District shall work with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to: i. Identify environmentally sensitive areas; ii. Support marine ecology and marine education facilities within the Harbour; iii. Consider alternate long-term uses, such as residential, including a private marina, for the former BC Packers Plant; iv. Consider enhancing public access to the District owned water lot at the foot of Alder Street; v. Support transient boat moorage provided adequate sanitation facilities are located nearby; vi. Require all water lot uses to properly treat and dispose sanitary sewer waste and connect into the District's sewer collection system and access District potable water; vii. Require all structures to apply for and obtain a Building Permit, which addresses health and safety regulations; and viii. Explore ways and means of generating revenue to fund Harbour infrastructure.

2. iii. Managed Water All water areas located between the shoreline and the District boundaries, excluding all registered water lots, are designated as "Managed Water". Managed Water Policies: A comprehensive review of the area within the Managed Water designation will be carried out by the District. Until this time, no uses are permitted within the area, including boat or houseboat moorage.

+ Policies for Development Permit Areas

- Victoria OCP –

SHORELINE ECOSYSTEMS 10.9 Protect and enhance shoreline and marine habitat by: 10.9.1 Considering the establishment of Development Permit Area guidelines that consider best practices such as appropriate building setbacks, guidance for enhancing habitat values and the integration of climate change adaptation planning; 10.9.2 Establishing a Development Permit Area for the east side of the Upper Selkirk Waters to protect the unique natural features of this area; 10.9.3 Investigating the acquisition and designation of shoreline ecosystems through a Parks Acquisition Strategy; 10.9.4 Integrating restoration of natural shoreline features into the development of the Harbour Pathway, where appropriate; 10.9.5 Enhancing the Dallas Road Bluffs through the development of management zones and restoration targets; and, 10.9.6 Developing management strategies and initiatives for shoreline parklands that maintain and enhance coastal sediment processes. 10.10 Work in partnership with the Capital Regional District, the Township

of Esquimalt, the Town of View Royal, the District of Saanich, and other partners to increase coordination in the protection and restoration of Victoria Harbour and the Gorge Waterway. 10.11 Work with partners to assess the projected impacts of sea level rise on marine and shoreline ecosystems and respond to changing conditions through management strategies and development of a Climate and Energy Resiliency Plan [SEE ALSO SECTION 12 – CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY].

- Powell River OCP 2014

5.5 Tidal / Saltwater Riparian Areas. The City is bounded on the west and south by Malaspina Strait. Due to exposure, topography, and historic private/industry ownership of much of the waterfront, direct community interaction, enjoyment, and exposure to the tidal water edge is limited. Increased public access to the waterfront and protection of the environmental quality of that waterfront is a priority for Powell River residents. Upland improvements to support expansion of harbour or any waterfront development must include environmentally sustainable measures.

5.5.1 Tidal/Saltwater Riparian Areas Objectives (a) Protect the shoreline along Malaspina Strait through the use of measures that take natural processes into consideration and do not detrimentally impact adjacent properties. (b) Plan for long-term climate change including sea level rise and associated storm impacts.

5.5.2 Tidal/Saltwater Riparian Areas Policies

(a) All development along the shoreline of Malaspina Strait must plan for a sea level rise of 1.0 metre and associated storm surge and coastal erosion.

(b) Except for shoreline protection measures and marine based structures such as ferry terminals, aquaculture facilities, breakwaters and moorage facilities, new buildings must be located a minimum of 15 metres from the natural boundary.

(c) Minimize the degradation of natural systems through steps such as protecting the foreshore from erosion, by retaining embankment vegetation and through construction that does not require vertical sea walls.

(d) All shoreline protection measures should include environmentally sustainable practices such as the retention and restoration of natural shoreline vegetation, and landscaping strategies that require little or no revetment and minimize erosion but augment bank stabilization, in conformance with the guidelines contained in the 2003 Federal/Provincial publication entitled Coastal Shore Stewardship: A Guide for Planners, Builders and Developers.

(e) Parking lots at or near the water's edge should consider permeable surfaces (e.g., grass, gravel, or open interlocking paving systems) to ensure bio-filtration of hydrocarbons and heavy metals from the undercarriage of vehicles from surface water drainage.

(f) It is recognized that the coastal shoreline undergoes a natural progression of accretion and erosion gradually over the long term or suddenly in severe storm events. The City shall endeavour to map and track this process as it relates to the shoreline for the purposes of land use planning.

(g) The City supports ensuring that storm water runoff from buildings and land is managed through a stormwater management system or other natural bio-filtration system where possible.

REFERENCES

General:

www.islandstrust.bc.ca/islands/island-ecosystems/caring-for-my-shoreline/greenshores-approach-your-marine-waterfront-canadian-edition-final-web-version.pdf (islandstrust.bc.ca)

[Islands Trust Conservancy](#)

[Microsoft Word - GS Jurisdiction Issue Sheet ver4 Oct09Final2.doc](#) (islandstrust.bc.ca)

[Greening Our Shores Workshop Presentations.pdf](#) (islandstrust.bc.ca)

[Critical Areas and Shoreline Monitoring & Adaptive Management Workshops](#) (washington-apa.org)

www.crd.ba.ca/docs/default-source/climate-action--pdf/sea-level-rise-planning-approaches-project-report.pdf?sfvtsn=d29757ca_0

Sea Level Rise:

[coastal-flood-inundation-mapping-project-summary.pdf](#) (crd.bc.ca)

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/climate-change/adaptation/resources/slr-primer.pdf>

[Coastal Floodplain Maps - Province of British Columbia](#) (gov.bc.ca)

City of Delta Sea Level Rise Strategy (2015): [119360](#) (civicweb.net)

[Sea Level - Environmental Reporting BC](#) (gov.bc.ca)

Island Ecosystems:

[Marsh Fine Sediment](#) (islandstrust.bc.ca)

Planning Tools | OCP + Development Permit Areas

District of Squamish OCP (2018): Development Permit Area guidelines: page 170

Specific Projects:

Bowen Island: [PowerPoint Presentation - Slide 1 \(civicweb.net\)](#)

] [June 2017 Attachment 2 Draft DPA Marine Shoreline Protection \[48138](#)

Lasqueti: [Shoreline Protection Project \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)June 2017 Attachment 1 Shoreline Protection OCP LUB.pdf](#)
[aug-2017-la-shoreline-mailout.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

[Sharing Our Shorelines Presentation.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

North Pender:

(brochure): [shorelinesmatterbrochure.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

Thetis:

[Thetis-Shoreline-Data-Compilation-for-workshop.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

[Summary-Report-Shoreline-Scenarios-workshop.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

[LPS Staff Report \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

[Microsoft Word - 1214420001-001-R-Rev0-Thetis Island Shoreline 24MAY 13.docx \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

Mapping:

Bowen Island: [Bowen Island Shoreline Maps - Briefing for BIM.pdf \(civicweb.net\)](#)

Lasqueti: [lasquetishorelinemapping.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

North Pender: [Map NPShorelineFeatures1.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

Forage Fish: [foragefishreport.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

South Pender: [Map.ShorelineFeatures.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

Thetis: [Review of Thetis Island Shoreline Classification and Recommendations for Shoreline Development - March 31, 2010, Archipelago](#)
[Marine Research Ltd. \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

Other:

[Landowners-Guide-September-draft-revised.pdf \(islandstrust.bc.ca\)](#)

[Local Updates \(caorda.com\)](#)

[Hul'qumi'num Heritage Law Case Study Report](#)

[KFN Marine Plan 2012.pdf \(komoks.ca\)](#)

[squamish.ca/assets/OCP_Coastal_marine_planning](#)

Policy Compliance Checklist

Policies for Ecosystem Preservation and Protection

CONSISTENT	NO.	DIRECTIVE POLICY
	3.1	Ecosystems
	3.1.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification and protection of the environmentally sensitive areas and significant natural sites, features and landforms in their planning area.
	3.1.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the planning, establishment, and maintenance of a network of protected areas that preserve the representative ecosystems of their planning area and maintain their ecological integrity.
	3.1.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the regulation of land use and development to restrict emissions to land, air and water to levels not harmful to humans or other species.
	3.2	Forest Ecosystems
	3.2.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of unfragmented forest ecosystems within their local planning areas from potentially adverse impacts of growth, development, and land-use.
	3.3	Freshwater and Wetland Ecosystems and Riparian Zones
	3.3.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address means to prevent further loss or degradation of freshwater bodies or watercourses, wetlands and riparian zones and to protect aquatic wildlife.
	3.4	Coastal and Marine Ecosystems
	3.4.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of sensitive coastal areas.

	3.4.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the planning for and regulation of development in coastal regions to protect natural coastal processes.
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PART IV: Policies for the Stewardship of Resources

CONSISTENT	NO.	DIRECTIVE POLICY
	4.1	Agricultural Land
	4.1.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification and preservation of agricultural land for current and future use.
	4.1.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the preservation, protection, and encouragement of farming, the sustainability of farming, and the relationship of farming to other land uses.
	4.1.6	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the use of adjacent properties to minimize any adverse affects on agricultural land.
CONSISTENT	NO.	DIRECTIVE POLICY
	4.1.7	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the design of road systems and servicing corridors to avoid agricultural lands unless the need for roads outweighs agricultural considerations, in which case appropriate mitigation measures shall be required to derive a net benefit to agriculture
	4.1.8	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address land uses and activities that support the economic viability of farms without compromising the agriculture capability of agricultural land.
	4.1.9	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the use of Crown lands for agricultural leases.
	4.2	Forests
	4.2.6	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the need to protect the ecological integrity on a scale of forest stands and landscapes.

	4.2.7	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the retention of large land holdings and parcel sizes for sustainable forestry use, and the location and construction of roads, and utility and communication corridors to minimize the fragmentation of forests.
	4.2.8	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the designation of forest ecosystem reserves where no extraction will take place to ensure the preservation of native biological diversity.
	4.3	Wildlife and Vegetation
	4.4	Freshwater Resources
	4.4.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address measures that ensure neither the density nor intensity of land use is increased in areas which are known to have a problem with the quality or quantity of the supply of freshwater, water quality is maintained, and existing, anticipated, and seasonal demands for water are considered and allowed for.
	4.4.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address measures that ensure water use is not to the detriment of in-stream uses
	4.5	Coastal Areas and Marine Shorelands
	4.5.8	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the needs and locations for marine dependent land uses.
	4.5.9	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the compatibility of the location, size and nature of marinas with the ecosystems and character of their local planning areas.
	4.5.10	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the location of buildings and structures so as to protect public access to, from and along the marine shoreline and minimize impacts on sensitive coastal environments.
	4.5.11	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address opportunities for the sharing of facilities such as docks, wharves, floats, jetties, boat houses, board walks and causeways.
	4.6	Soils and Other Resources

	4.6.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of productive soils.
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PART V: Policies for Sustainable Communities

CONSISTENT	NO.	DIRECTIVE POLICY
	5.1	Aesthetic Qualities
	5.1.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the protection of views, scenic areas and distinctive features contributing to the overall visual quality and scenic value of the Trust Area.
	5.2	Growth and Development
	5.2.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address policies related to the aesthetic, environmental and social impacts of development.
	5.2.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address any potential growth rate and strategies for growth management that ensure that land use is compatible with preservation and protection of the environment, natural amenities, resources and community character.
	5.2.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address means for achieving efficient use of the land base without exceeding any density limits defined in their official community plans.
	5.2.6	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification of areas hazardous to development, including areas subject to flooding, erosion or slope instability, and strategies to direct development away from such hazards.
	5.3	Transportation and Utilities
	5.3.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the development of a classification system of rural roadways, including scenic or heritage road designations, in recognition of the object of the Islands Trust.

	5.3.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the impacts of road location, design, construction and systems.
	5.3.6	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the designation of areas for the landing of emergency helicopters.
	5.3.7	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the development of land use patterns that encourage establishment of bicycle paths and other local and inter-community transportation systems that reduce dependency on private automobile use.
	5.4	Disposal of Waste
	5.4.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification of acceptable locations for the disposal of solid waste.

CONSISTENT	NO.	DIRECTIVE POLICY
	5.5	Recreation
	5.5.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the prohibition of destination gaming facilities such as casinos and commercial bingo halls.
	5.5.4	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the location and type of recreational facilities so as not to degrade environmentally sensitive areas, and the designation of locations for marinas, boat launches, docks and anchorages so as not to degrade sensitive marine or coastal areas.
	5.5.5	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification of sites providing safe public access to beaches, the identification and designation of areas of recreational significance, and the designation of locations for community and public boat launches, docks and anchorages.

	5.5.6	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification and designation of areas for low impact recreational activities and discourage facilities and opportunities for high impact recreational activities.
	5.5.7	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the planning for bicycle, pedestrian and equestrian trail systems.
	5.6	Cultural and Natural Heritage
	5.6.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the identification, protection, preservation and enhancement of local heritage.
	5.6.3	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address the preservation and protection of the heritage value and character of historic coastal settlement patterns and remains.
	5.7	Economic Opportunities
	5.7.2	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address economic opportunities that are compatible with conservation of resources and protection of community character.
	5.8	Health and Well-being
	5.8.6	Local Trust Committees and Island Municipalities shall, in their official community plans and regulatory bylaws, address their community's current and projected housing requirements and the long-term needs for educational, institutional, community and health-related facilities and services, as well as the cultural and recreational facilities and services.

POLICY STATEMENT COMPLIANCE	
	COMPLIANCE WITH TRUST POLICY
	NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH TRUST POLICY for the following reasons:



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEES AND BOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

HIGHLIGHTS OF ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY NOVEMBER 23, 2021 BOARD SPECIAL MEETING (OPEN PORTION)

NOTE: For more detail on Conservancy meetings, including meeting minutes, please visit
<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/whats-happening/meetings-and-events/>

1. ORGANIZATION UPDATES/TEAM

- The Islands Trust Conservancy (ITC) Manager welcomed Carmen Smith as the new acting Communications Specialist, noting she was not able to make this meeting, but will be introduced at the January 25, 2022 meeting.

2. STRATEGIC PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION

- The ITC Ecosystem Protection Specialist presented the revised Climate Change project charter. Board members discussed contributions, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, criteria for projects, costs, and staff time. Purpose statement for the program was revised to: *'To conduct a pilot analysis of climate change impacts, including the opportunities for ITC properties to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation where possible, for 2—3 ITC Nature Reserves, as a first step in adapting ITC's work to best protect local species and ecosystems through climate futures.'*
- The Species at Risk Project Coordinator presented the Species at Risk project charter which was approved as is.
- The ITC Manager provided an overview to Board members of current staff workloads, and changes over the last three years, and commented that there have been several changes in Islands Trust and ITC administrative systems. ITC staff plan to bring suggestions to the Board in January on how to prioritize work items and manage staff workload, to prevent staff burnout and best meet the goals of the ITC Board.
- ITC Meeting Procedure and Bylaw Amendment decision request was deferred to the January 25, 2022 ITC Board Meeting.
- The Islands Trust Conservancy Board (ITCB) directed staff to schedule the 2022 ITCB meeting dates of March 15th, May 24th, October 4th, and November 22nd, 2022 as electronic meetings, and list the Victoria office boardroom as the public meeting location.
- The ITCB approved the attendance for Trustees Fast, Fenton, Stamford and Smith to attend the Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference, and allocated up to \$200 for registration.



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEES AND BOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

3. COVENANT AND PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

- The Ecosystems Protection Specialist reported both the Moss Mountain (Salt Spring) Pare-Baile (North Pender) NAPTEP covenants were successfully signed and registered in October and the tax exemption certificates were issued.
- The Ecosystem Protection Specialist presented a conservation proposal to expand the Nighthawk Hill NAPTEP covenant (North Pender) to Board members; noted this was an extension of the current covenant.

4. COVENANT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

- The ITC Property Management Specialist presented the 2021 Nature Reserves monitoring report to the board. Report was accepted as is.
- The ITC Covenant Management and Outreach Specialist presented the 2021 Covenant monitoring report to the board. The report was accepted as is, and staff were directed to address issues identified in the report.
- The ITC Manager presented a development variance permit (DVP) referral for a Hornby DVP application adjacent to an ITC conservation covenant. The Board moved that ITC staff respond to the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee recommending that the development variance permit be declined because of insufficient setback distance from the ITC Covenant and the protected prairie oak (Garry oak) habitat and that the landowner be encouraged to cancel their plans for the construction of a pool in Garry oak habitat. The Board also recommended actions to protect the covenant should the Hornby Island Local Trust Committee approve the application.

5. COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

- The Ecosystem Protection Specialist briefed board members on bull kelp mapping for the Islands Trust area. Board members suggested making the mapping public and available to researchers, and keeping track of data requests.
- The ITCB accepted the Public Acquisitions Report and the Public Covenants Report (for information)
- Correspondence was received from Margaret Taylor, a Gabriola Island resident. Her letter raised concerns of development on Gabriola. The ITC Board directed staff to forward the letter to the Gabriola Island Local Trust Committee and requested that the Chair respond to Ms. Taylor.

6. FUNDRAISING AND CONSERVANCY SUPPORT

- The ITC Manager provided the 2022-23 budget request to the Board for information, including the updated business case for a Strategic Fundraising position. The budget request was approved at the October ITCB meeting.



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEES AND BOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

To find out more about Islands Trust Conservancy and our current goals, to donate to our Opportunity Fund, or to subscribe to email updates, visit our website: <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/>

Shortcuts of interest:

- **Goals:** <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/conservation-planning/>
- **Opportunity Fund:** (context) <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/supporting-local-conservancies/opportunity-fund-grants/> ; (to donate online) <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/donate-to-conservancy/>
- **Request key updates via email:** <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/subscribe/> (NB: by scrolling down, you may also add your home address for a free hardcopy of the Heron newsletter, published three times per year)



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEES AND BOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

HIGHLIGHTS OF ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY JANUARY 25, 2022 BOARD SPECIAL MEETING (OPEN PORTION)

*NOTE: For more detail on Conservancy meetings, including meeting minutes, please visit
<https://islandstrust.bc.ca/whats-happening/meetings-and-events/>*

1. ORGANIZATION UPDATES/TEAM

- Chair and Vice chair elections were held. Trustee Stamford was acclaimed as Chair of the ITCB. Trustee Fast was acclaimed as Vice-Chair of ITCB.

2. STRATEGIC PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION

- The ITC Manager presented the Board with a 2022-23 ITC Work Planning package and request for decision. The ITC has a small team that is working to meet existing commitments with respect to current conservation proposals and land management projects. Woven through all its work, the ITCB has committed to strengthening relationships with First Nations. The ITC is also working on a new Climate Change Project to prepare for effects of climate change on lands that are managed by the ITC, and a new Species at Risk Program aimed at species threatened by extinction in the islands. To enable creation of work programs that can successfully meet these commitments, the ITCB directed staff to focus on these new program areas in 2022. ITC will continue to act on high priority conservation opportunities, but will hold other less urgent work until the spring of 2023.
- The ITCB had three readings of Islands Trust Conservancy Bylaw No. 3, cited as “Islands Trust Conservancy Meeting Procedures Bylaw, 2019, Amendment Bylaw No. 1, 2022.” The bylaw will allow the ITC board members to attend meetings electronically.
- The ITCB approved the attendance for Trustees Fast, Fenton, Stamford and Smith to attend the Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference
- The ITCB approved attendance at e-Summit of the Pan Canadian Parks and Protected Areas Research Network for Trustees Stamford and Smith.



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEES AND BOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

3. COVENANT AND PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

- The ITBC noted for the public in the 'rise and report' of the in camera meeting, that it has approved signing of a conservation covenant on Lasqueti Island that is the subject of a Natural Area Protection Tax Exemption Proposal application.
- The Ecosystems Protection Specialist presented a conservation proposal to donate a 2.45 ha NAPTEP covenant on Salt Spring Island, to protect mature forests, wetlands, and connectivity to other protected areas. Decision was made to approve the proposal but defer this securement project until late 2022/early 2023 due to staff capacity constraints.
- The Public Acquisitions and Covenants reports were presented to and accepted by the ITCB.

4. COVENANT AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

- The ITC Property Management Specialist presented the Moore Hill Management Plan. Board discussed the cultural significance and public opinion regarding closure of public access and relationship building with First Nations and approved the management plan.
- The ITC Covenant Management & Outreach Specialist provided a slide presentation to Board members, highlighting the top six projects completed in 2021. The ITCB commented this was a great learning experience and requested that these presentations be communicated more broadly to the public.
- The ITC Property Management Specialist presented a slide presentation to Board members highlighting the top restoration projects completed in 2021, noting partners, local conservancies and volunteers have been instrumental in doing this work.

5. COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

- The ITC Manager advised that an outreach letter had been sent to Gabriola landholders in January in collaboration with the Gabriola Land and Trails Trust. The Gabriola Island Local Trust Committee was notified.
- The ITCB received a letter from Sheila Harrington regarding a book she is developing about land trusts in the islands.
- The ITCB received a building permit referral for information for a greenhouse on a covenanted property on North Pender Island. As the greenhouse is well distanced from the covenant boundary, the ITC Manager advised that staff did not have concerns.

6. FUNDRAISING AND CONSERVANCY SUPPORT

- Trustee Smith provided a verbal update noting that Galiano Island recently completed the new Cable Bay conservation area, including 25 hectares, linking to other conservation areas, totalling 500 hectares of Coastal Douglas-fir forests, and wetlands. There will be a celebration in the spring. The ITCB provided an Opportunity Fund Grant to kick start the project in 2019.



ISLANDS TRUST CONSERVANCY REPORT TO LOCAL TRUST COMMITTEES AND BOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY

- The Budget Report was presented and accepted by the ITCB.
- Trustee Fenton advised that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee is trying to pull together a program to bring community engagement, stewardship and education. Thetis is working towards community composting.
- Trustee Adams advised she signed up for Land Trust Alliance of BC Indigenous Engagement session and will provide an update.

To find out more about Islands Trust Conservancy and our current goals, to donate to our Opportunity Fund, or to subscribe to email updates, visit our website: <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/>

Shortcuts of interest:

- **Goals:** <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/conservation-planning/>
- **Opportunity Fund:** (context) <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/conservancy/supporting-local-conservancies/opportunity-fund-grants/> ; (to donate online) <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/donate-to-conservancy/>
- **Request key updates via email:** <https://islandstrust.bc.ca/subscribe/> (NB: by scrolling down, you may also add your home address for a free hardcopy of the Heron newsletter, published three times per year)



Development Variance Permit

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
TH-DVP-2021.1	McGuinness, Michael	15-Oct-2021	PID: 003-857-352 Bring existing structures into compliance. Civic address: Lot 59 Ruxton Island, BC.

Planner: Margot Thomaidis

Planning Status

Status Date: 11-Jan-2022

File reassigned.

Status Date: 20-Dec-2021

Copy of MOTI Setback Permit received.

Status Date: 10-Nov-2021

File opened & assigned. Waiting for etransfer.

Subdivision

File Number	Applicant Name	Date Received	Purpose
TH-SUB-1998.1	TRAX DEVELOPMENT LTD C/O WRIGHT FOCUS ENGINEERING LTD	25-Sep-1998	Phased Strata Subdivision 'Meadow Valley Propreties' phased strata to create 21 strata lots from 4 parent parcels

Planner: Heather Kauer

Planning Status

Status Date: 19-Jan-2022

No change in status.

Status Date: 25-Oct-2021

File transferred from Planner Cox to Planner Eggen.

Status Date: 12-Oct-2021

No change in status.

Islands Trust
LTC EXP SUMMARY REPORT F2022
Invoices posted to Month ending December 2021

670 Thetis	Invoices posted to Month ending December 2021	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Spent</u>	<u>Balance</u>
65000-670	LTC "Trustee Expenses"	115.00	3.19	111.81
LTC Local				
65200-670	LTC - Local Exp - LTC Meeting Expenses	867.00	946.75	-79.75
65210-670	LTC - Local Exp - APC Meeting Expenses	370.00	0.00	370.00
65220-670	LTC - Local Exp - Communications	250.00	0.00	250.00
65230-670	LTC - Local Exp - Special Projects	294.00	0.00	294.00
TOTAL LTC Local Expense		<u>1,781.00</u>	<u>946.75</u>	<u>834.25</u>
Projects				
73001-670-3008	Thetis RAR	<u>2,700.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2,700.00</u>
TOTAL Project Expenses		<u>2,700.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2,700.00</u>

Thetis Island Local Trust Committee Policies & Standing Resolutions

No.	Meeting Date	Resolution No.	Issue	Policy
1.	July 3, 2012	TH-2012-003	Professional Minute taker for APC meetings	It was MOVED and SECONDED that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee authorizes the payment of funds from its local expense account to pay for a minute taker for Advisory Planning Commission meetings.
2.	August 28, 2018	TH-2018-036	Suspension of enforcement action regarding unlawful non-tourist accommodation at 49 Harbour Road	It was MOVED and SECONDED that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee adopt the following standing resolution: 1. That whereas the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee intends to facilitate a community process to consider allowing Temporary Use Permits (TUP) to permit temporary non-tourist accommodation use, staff are directed to take no enforcement action against properties where temporary accommodations used for non-tourist accommodation exist. In particular, staff are directed to suspend enforcement action regarding unlawful non-tourist accommodation at 49 Harbour Road, Strata Lot B, District Lot 1, Thetis Island, Cowichan District, Strata Plan EPS644; together with an interest in the Common Property shown in proportion to the unit entitlement to the Strata Lot show on Form V. PID 028-987-691. 2. That nothing in this enforcement policy should be interpreted as giving permission to any party to violate Thetis Island Land Use Bylaw No. 89 and the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee may change this policy at any time and may give direction to commence enforcement activities with respect to the identified properties at any time without notice. That unless the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee extends the effective period, this enforcement policy expires on July 30, 2019, or when the temporary use permit review project is complete, whichever is the sooner.
3.	August 28, 2018	TH-2018-041	Non-medical cannabis retail applications	It was MOVED and SECONDED that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee adopt the following standing resolution with respect to the processing of non-medical cannabis retail license applications: • Proposed or amended licenses for non-medical cannabis retail establishments require an application to the Local Trust Committee. • The application process shall comprise a public consultation component, which includes at least one notification to neighbours, one public meeting, posting of public notices and one advertisement in a local periodical.

No.	Meeting Date	Resolution No.	Issue	Policy
				- The public consultation process shall be determined by the Local Trust Committee after initial review of the proposal. - However, as a minimum, the local trust committee will mail or otherwise deliver a notice to all owners and residents of properties within a 500 metre radius of the subject property where the establishment is proposed at least 10 days before adoption of a resolution providing comment on the application. The required notice shall include the following information: - Name of the applicant and a description of the proposal in general terms - The location of the proposed establishment and the subject site - The place where, date and time when, both a public meeting will be held and a resolution of the Local Trust Committee considered. - The name and contact information of the Islands Trust planning staff member who can provide copies of the proposed or amended license application - How public comments may be submitted to the Local Trust Committee.
4.	December 12, 2018	TH-2018-053	Cannabis License Applications	It was MOVED and SECONDED that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee adopt the following standing resolution: that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee requests that Notices of Intention to Apply for a Federal Cannabis License be forwarded to the Local Trust Committee upon receipt by the Islands Trust.
5.	February 22, 2019	TH-2019-020	Electoral Area Director	See Item 9 below.
6.	April 23, 2019 Updated September 28, 2021	TH-2019-026 TH-2021-033	LTC to engage in Reconciliation with local First Nations, governments and the island community	It was MOVED and SECONDED that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee adopt the following standing resolution: Whereas the Local Trust Committee seeks to engage in Reconciliation with local First Nations, governments and the island community by honouring the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Draft Principles that Guide the Province of British Columbia's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples, and Islands Trust First Nations Engagement Principles, the Local Trust Committee endeavours to:

No.	Meeting Date	Resolution No.	Issue	Policy
				a) Annually, write a letter to First Nations, (re)introducing trustees and staff and provide a schedule of known Local Trust Committee meetings for the upcoming year, as well as, provide an update of current projects and advocacy activities; b) For various Local Trust Committee meetings, invite elders from local First Nations to attend and provide a traditional welcome to the territory; c) Work with First Nation governments on cooperative initiatives, including and not limited to, language, place names, territorial acknowledgements, and community education on Coast Salish and local First Nations' cultural heritage and history; d) Work with First Nation governments on engagement principles for inclusive land use, marine use, and climate change planning; advocacy, protection and stewardship; and knowledge and information sharing protocols; e) Establish and maintain government to government dialogue with First Nations, now and into the future, in recognition of First Nations rights and title, treaty, and territorial lands and waters within the Islands Trust Area.
7.	February 11, 2020	TH-2020-001	Electoral Area Director Reports	See Item 9 below.
8.	September 28, 2021	TH-2021-033	Review TH-2019-026 and update wording	**See TH-2021-033 pertaining to Item 6 above That the Thetis Island LTC request staff to review standing resolution no. TH-2019-026 with respect to current language.
9.	September 28, 2021	TH-2021-034	Electoral Area Director Reports	It was MOVED and SECONDED, that the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee request staff to consolidate Standing Resolution Nos. 5 and 7 (TH-2019-020 and TH-2020-001) as follows: - that the Thetis Island Local trust Committee request staff to circulate future meeting agendas to the Electoral Area G Saltair/Gulf Islands Director and provide an invitation to attend the Local Trust Committee meetings or provide written reports to the Local Trust Committee; and - that the written reports will be posted to the website.

Top Priorities Report

Thetis Island

1. Riparian Areas Regulation Implementation

Ensure protection of freshwater ecosystems in the Ralston Creek watershed through implementation of a development permit area.

Responsible

Marnie Eggen

Dates

Rec'd: 07-Sep-2011
Target: 15-Nov-2014

2. Shoreline and Coastal Protection Strategy

LTC to review the Coastal Douglas Fir and Associated Islands Toolkit and CVRD's Bylaw 2500, Section 20.3 Ocean Shoreline Protection Development Permit Area.

Responsible

Jaime Dubyna

Dates

Rec'd: 19-Nov-2019

3. Relationship Building with First Nations

Potential topics to explore:
Bylaw referrals; Land & marine use on & around Lyackson Island; Shared Narrative of Place; Co-governance/co-management; follow up from Associated OCP/LUB review: land use considerations for clam gardens; explore private docks as a permitted use; potential impacts of ocean geothermal loops; switchback fencing in setback to the sea.

Responsible

Dates

Rec'd: 27-Feb-2018



Projects Report

Thetis Island

1. *Amendments to the Thetis Island OCP and LUB*

Responsible

Date Received

- research short-term vacation rentals of principle dwellings in the R-2 zone
 - rainwater storage requirements
 - support the construction of a storage building prior to construction of a principal dwelling
- Update 29-Sept-2020: Added from Projects List items 7 and 9:
- consider ocean loop geothermal exchange systems
 - explore measures to address impacts of wharf related structures
 - (housekeeping) 4.3(d) amend to say: In addition to s.4.3(a), (b), and (c)...
 - (housekeeping) objectives and policies re: sea level rise (was resolution to include in draft but did not make it into adopted OCP)
 - Review TUPs to include non-tourist accommodation (to be advanced at earliest convenience
- Updated Sept. 28/21:
- "Fence Height" and "Derelict Vehicles" regulations

07-Sep-2011

2. *Island-wide watershed protection*

Responsible

Date Received

TBD

21-Nov-2012

3. *Pilkey Point/Marina Drive Slough Support for Habitat Restoration*

Responsible

Date Received

Include research potential for riparian area inclusion.

20-Nov-2013



Projects Report

Thetis Island

4. *Sensitive Ecosystems Education and Engagement*

Responsible

Date Received

Environmental education and engagement efforts, in particular with owners on the Associated Islands, to explore ways to protect sensitive ecosystems in the Area.

19-Mar-2014

5. *Associated Islands OCP and LUB*

Responsible

Date Received

Develop new OCP and LUB to replace CVRD Bylaw 110, and to include other islands with no zoning. Scope does not include Valdes Island, but includes establishing a Memo of Understanding with the Stzuminus Nation for a stakeholder process regarding Bute and Dunsmuir Islands.

07-Sep-2011

6. *Letter of Understanding between the Thetis LTC and the Cowichan Valley Regional District*

Responsible

Date Received

Planning staff to begin drafting once project progresses to Priorities.

24-Nov-2015

7. *Thetis Associated Islands Land Use Bylaw Amendment, Ruxton Island Community Dock Review Project*

Responsible

Date Received

Reference Ruxton Island Private Moorage Structures project for preliminary consultation.

22-May-2018

8. *Incorporation of the Regional Conservation Plan into Thetis LTA OCPs and LUBs*

Responsible

Date Received

Investigate and provide recommendations on how to incorporate the plan elements into Thetis, Valdes, and Associated Islands OCPs and LUBs.

28-Aug-2018



Projects Report

Thetis Island

9. *Cannabis Production and Retail Sales*

Responsible

Date Received

Consideration of regulations to guide cannabis production and retail sales activities.

11-Dec-2018

10. *Affordable Housing Strategy*

Responsible

Date Received

Housing for young families, workers and seniors; community engagement

11-Dec-2018

11. *Model Consultation Process for Antenna Systems*

Responsible

Date Received

To amend the Model Consultation Process for Antenna Systems (from the "Model Strategy for Antenna Systems") to include APC recommendations from January 23, 2020 APC meeting and LTC resolutions from February 11, 2020 LTC meeting.

11-Feb-2020

12. *Plan to Improve Community Engagement Policy and Practice and to include First Nations*

Responsible

Date Received

Reference: "Proposal for a Thetis Island Official Community Plan Engagement Strategy" discussed at February 11, 2020 LTC meeting.

11-Feb-2020

13. *Explore zoning the unzoned area of water between the Associated Islands Official Community Plan and the Thetis Island Official Community Plan adjacent to Scott Island and Dayman Island*

Responsible

Date Received

21-Jul-2020

14. *Development of Soil Removal and Deposit Bylaw*

Responsible

Date Received

Projects Report

Thetis Island

Include consideration of Salt Spring and North Pender islands Soil Removal and Deposit
Bylaws; on-island composting facilities; reduction of invasive species from off-island soil.

03-Aug-2021