

**VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA**
TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY JULY 12, 2023, at 6:00 pm
AT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, VILLAGE OFFICE



(1) CALL TO ORDER

We are privileged to acknowledge that this meeting is being held on the traditional territory of the Quatsino First Nations.

(2) ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

THAT the Agenda for the Meeting of the Village of Port Alice for July 12, 2023, be approved; AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence, and other information set to the agenda be received.

(3) DELEGATIONS:

(4) MINUTES:

a.) *THAT the Minutes from the Regular Meeting of June 28, 2023, be approved.*

Pg 3-4

(5) NEW BUSINESS:

(6) COMMUNICATIONS:

a.) B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation
June 2023, Province of BC, Ministry of Emergency Management

Pg 5-32

(7) REPORTS:

a.) Economic Development General Report
July 3, 2023, Report from Ryan Nicholson, Ec Dev Officer

Pg 33-34

b.) Summary of Revenue and Expenses for April to May
July 6, 2023, Report from Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO

Pg 35-42

c.) Accounts Payable Listing for April-May 2023
July 6, 2023, Report from Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO

Pg 43-46

d.) Port Alice Fire Chief's Report – June 2023
June 30, 2023, Report from Gerry Rose, Fire Chief

Pg 47

(8) BYLAWS:

a.) Bylaw 683, Levying of Property Tax Rates for the Year 2023

Pg 49-50

Recommendation: That bylaw No. 683 receive fourth reading and adoption.

b.) Bylaw 684, Official Community Plan

Pg 51-138

Recommendation: That Bylaw No. 684 receive first reading.

(9) QUESTION PERIOD:

(10) RESOLUTION TO PROCEED TO CLOSED MEETING

THAT the meeting be closed to the public to consider matters pursuant to the following sections of the Community Charter:

Section 90 1 (c) labour relations or other employee relations;

Reconvene

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA
TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY JULY 12, 2023, at 6:00 pm
AT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, VILLAGE OFFICE



(11) ADJOURNMENT:

THAT the meeting of the Village of Port Alice Council held June 28, 2023, be adjourned

INFORMATION ITEMS:

- a.) July 4, 2023, Email from PAC Aquaculture Engagement, Extension of Consultation and Engagement process for Open-Net Transition Plan.
- b.) July 4, 2023, Letter from City of Surrey, Impact of the Surrey Police Transition on your city.
- c.) July 5, 2023, News Release from Island Health, re Island Health aims to boost responses to BC CPEAK Survey

**VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
WEDNESDAY JUNE 28, 2023
AT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, VILLAGE OFFICE**



Present
Mayor Kevin Cameron
Councillor Holly Aldis
Councillor Sean Watson
Councillor Russell Murray
Councillor David Stewart

Staff
Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO
Ryan Nicholson, Ec Dev Officer
Tanya Spafford, Admin Assistant

Call to order 6:00 pm

ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

59/23
Adoption of
Agenda

***THAT** the Agenda for the Meeting of the Village of Port Alice for June 28, 2023, be approved;
AND THAT all delegations, reports, correspondence, and other information set to the agenda be received.*

DELEGATION:

60/23
Minutes of
May 24, 2023

MINUTES:

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

***THAT** the Minutes from the Council Meeting of June 14, 2023, be approved.*

NEW BUSINESS:

COMMUNICATIONS:

61/23
Temporary
Permit

Request for Temporary RV parking

June 23, 2023, Request from Shah Sajid

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

***THAT** Shah Sajid be permitted to park and inhabit his RV on his property located at 1091 Marine Drive for a period of two years provided he has a building permit in place.*

REPORTS:

Office Renovations

June 21, 2023, Report from Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

62/23
Office Renos

***THAT** Council approve Village office renovations in the amount of \$27,500 to be funded from North Island Community Forest Money.*

LGMA Conference

June 21, 2023, Report from Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO

2023 UBCM Meetings

June 22, 2023, Report from Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO

Statement of Financial Information

June 2023, Report from Bonnie Danyk, CAO/CFO

63/23 SOFI
Report

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

THAT the 2022 Statement of Financial Information be approved

2023 Annual Report for the Year 2022 – On table and Online

64/23 Annual
Report for
2022

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

THAT the 2022 Annual Report be approved.

BYLAWS:

Bylaw 683 Village of Port Alice Levying of Property Tax Rates for year 2023

65/23
683 Tax
Rates Bylaw

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

That Bylaw No. 683 be given first, second and third reading.

QUESTION PERIOD:

ADJOURNMENT:

Moved, Seconded and CARRIED

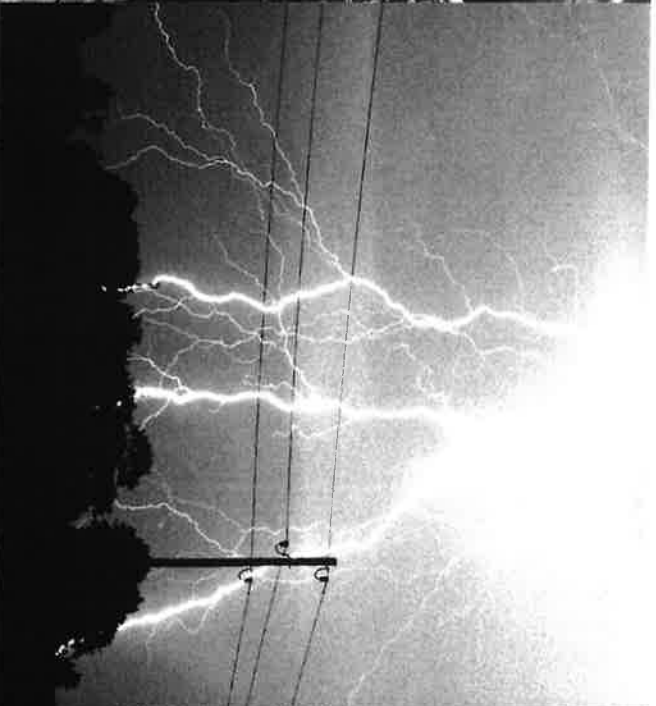
66/23
Adjournment

***THAT** the Regular meeting of the Village of Port Alice held June 28, 2023, be adjourned at 7:00pm.*

I hereby certify the preceding to be a true and correct account of the Regular meeting of the Village of Port Alice Council held June 28, 2023.

Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer



B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation:

A New Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Recovery

Contents

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| Minister's Message..... | 3 | Assessing Risks and Planning for Emergencies | 13 |
| About This Document | 4 | Risk Assessments | 13 |
| Consultation and Co-Development | 5 | Emergency Management Plans | 13 |
| Legislative Design: Highlights | 6 | Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts | 14 |
| Guiding Principles | 6 | Local Authorities | 14 |
| Holistic Framework | 7 | Multijurisdictional Emergency Management Organizations | 14 |
| Four Phases of Emergency Management | 7 | Business Continuity Plans | 15 |
| Co-Management | 7 | Accountability and Transparency | 15 |
| Critical Infrastructure | 7 | Reporting Requirements | 15 |
| Volunteers | 8 | Annual Meetings Regarding Agreements | 16 |
| Compliance and Enforcement | 8 | Five-Year Review | 16 |
| Climate Change | 8 | Preparing for B.C.'s New Emergency Management Legislation | 16 |
| What Constitutes an Emergency | 8 | Phasing-In | 16 |
| Improved Tools for Response and Recovery | 8 | Supports | 17 |
| Response and Recovery Powers | 8 | | |
| States of Emergency | 9 | Appendix 1: Roles in Emergency Management | 18 |
| Recovery Periods | 9 | | |
| Financial Assistance | 9 | Appendix 2: Response and Recovery Powers | 19 |
| Indigenous Governing Bodies and B.C.'s Legislation | 10 | 2.1: Powers Available at Any Time | 19 |
| Recognition of Authority | 10 | 2.2: Powers During Declared State of Emergency or Recovery Period | 20 |
| Agreements | 11 | | |
| Consultation and Cooperation | 12 | | |
| Indigenous Knowledge | 13 | | |

Minister's Message

Climate-related emergencies are impacting our province at an unprecedented rate. In recent years, people in British Columbia have endured some of the most challenging emergency conditions in our lifetimes. In addition to a global COVID-19 pandemic, we faced a catastrophic wildfire season, including a disastrous fire in Lytton and other severe wildfires, a devastating heat dome, and widespread catastrophic flooding due to an atmospheric river event in 2021 alone.

During this time, our government also began working to modernize B.C.'s emergency management legislation with an aim to incorporate key components of emergency management that are absent from the existing Emergency Program Act, such as an acknowledgement of the linkage between climate change and increasing emergencies, all four phases of emergency management, and recognition of the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples. The work formally started in October 2019 with the release of a public discussion paper.

In December 2022, Emergency Management BC, the provincial agency responsible for coordinating the provincial government's approach to emergencies, was transformed to become a new standalone ministry: the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness. This new ministry emphasizes our government's commitment to enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation for effective response. The modernization of B.C.'s emergency management legislation mirrors this commitment.

On behalf of our government, I am pleased to share that our work to design and draft a modernized statute to replace the Emergency Program Act is now complete. This legislation was co-developed with First Nations, making this the first major land-based statute to be co-developed to ensure strong alignment with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act.

Our government plans to introduce this legislation in fall 2023. Prior to that, my ministry will work closely with Indigenous partners, local authorities, and

other vital actors in emergency management to ensure communities across the province are well prepared to operate under this new legislative framework.

B.C. adopted the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2018 and has been taking deliberate steps to learn from and align with this global strategy so that our province can be more prepared and resilient. While the completion of this statute will be a major milestone in our work, there is still considerable work ahead. We will continue co-development and engagement on associated regulations pertaining to planning responsibilities for the provincial and local governments, critical infrastructure, compliance and enforcement, and compensation and financial assistance programs. We also recognize that with the increasing frequency and severity of emergencies in B.C., we'll need to evaluate and revisit this new framework to ensure the statute and regulations meet the needs of all British Columbians. That's why the legislation includes a requirement for a five-year review.

I would like to express deep gratitude to all who have participated in the process of modernizing our emergency management legislation. Whether it was sharing your input in response to the 2019 discussion paper, attending in-person or online engagement sessions, or sharing your time, expertise, and perspective as an Indigenous partner during the co-development of the statute, you have helped build a framework for a more prepared, resilient, and compassionate British Columbia.



The Honourable Bowinn Ma
Minister of Emergency Management and
Climate Readiness B.C.

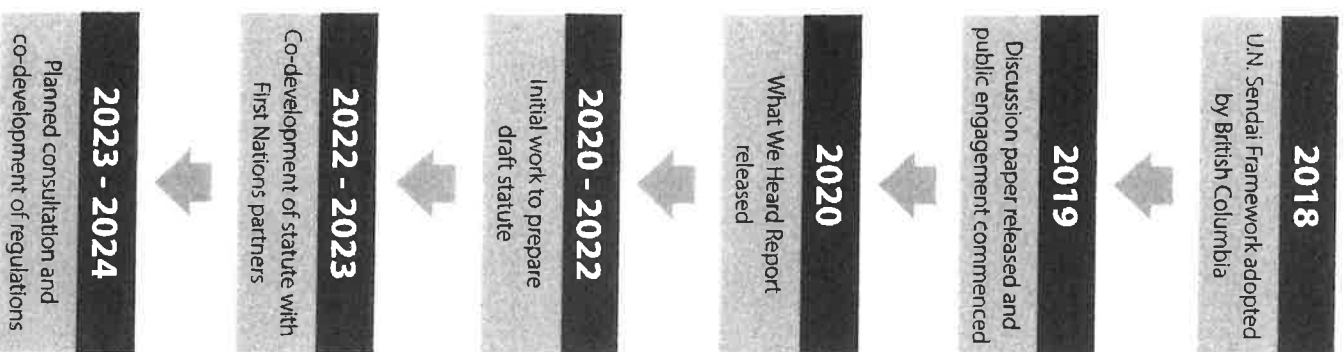
A black and white photograph of a forest. The image shows a path or clearing leading through a dense forest of tall, thin trees. The lighting is dramatic, with strong shadows and highlights on the tree trunks and the ground. The path leads from the foreground into the distance, where it seems to curve slightly to the right. The trees are mostly bare, suggesting a late autumn or winter setting. The overall mood is quiet and somewhat mysterious.

About This Document

Please note: this document, including its appendices, describes proposed legislation. The government plans to introduce the modernized emergency management legislation described in this document in fall 2023. The legislation requires the support of the legislature and royal assent before it becomes law.

While this document is intended to raise awareness of the proposed legislation, it is not a substitute for the legislation.

Consultation and Co-Development



In 2018, B.C. took a significant step towards modernizing emergency management in the province by adopting the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This framework was developed in 2015 and outlines international best practices for managing emergencies. In 2019, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act became law, providing another foundation for the new legislation.

In 2019, the Province committed to a broad public engagement process over multiple phases to ensure partner feedback was considered in drafting new legislation. Throughout 2019, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) held meetings with First Nations, Indigenous organizations, local governments, Crown corporations and agencies, provincial and federal ministries, non-profit groups, and other groups with a role to play in emergency management.

Engagement centered on how best to deliver new legislation that would work well for B.C., and a discussion paper entitled Modernizing B.C.'s Emergency Management Legislation articulated an early vision for that. This included reflecting lessons learned from the unprecedented flood and wildfire seasons in 2017 and 2018 and addressing all four phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery). It also sets out how we aim to move to disaster risk reduction – by understanding risks, preventing disasters where we can and lessening the impacts where we can't.

The discussion paper invited comments and feedback from key partners and any other interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. EMBC conducted some 172 meetings, webinars, and teleconferences with partners and stakeholders, and received 239 written submissions from the public, other ministries and levels of government, communities, First Nations, Indigenous organizations,

businesses and industries, as well as from non-profit and volunteer organizations and emergency management practitioners.

Feedback on the discussion paper informed the What We Heard Report, which was released on Aug. 31, 2020. This report summarized feedback received from our partners and outlined plans for the legislative path forward. To incorporate some additional learnings from the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, partners were invited to respond to the What We Heard Report during a final feedback period which ran to Sept. 30, 2020.

Work to turn these intentions into draft legislation continued during 2021 and, throughout 2022 and 2023, the focus shifted to co-developing the new legislation with First Nations partners. This included frequent discussions with technical teams representing the First Nations Leadership Council and member Nations of the Alliance of BC Modern Treaty Nations, policy consultations with First Nations, Indigenous leadership organizations and service providers, and sharing the draft legislation. Legislative co-development goes beyond traditional consultation. Work to co-develop the modernized emergency management legislation followed the Interim Approach to implement the Requirements of Section 3 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act developed by B.C.'s Declaration Act Secretariat. During this time, we remained engaged with local authorities and other partners.

In anticipation of the new statute being introduced in the fall 2023 legislative session, the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will be reconnecting with partners to discuss plans for regulations to be made under the statute. All regulations will be co-developed using the same distinctions-based approach that guided the design and drafting of the statute.

Législative Design: Highlights

B.C.'s new emergency management legislation will:

- include provisions that address all **four phases** of emergency management: mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery;
- promote **co-management**, where the provincial government, local governments, and Indigenous governing bodies are all decision-makers;
- include roles for **critical infrastructure owners** and **volunteers**;
- outline **guiding principles** for emergency management;
- require assessment of the risks created by **climate change**;
- update the concept of what constitutes an **emergency**;
- provide improved **tools for response and recovery**;

More information on these highlights is provided in the sections that follow.

What is an Indigenous governing body?

The emergency management legislation will adopt the definition used under the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. **Indigenous governing body** means an entity that is authorized to act on behalf of Indigenous Peoples that hold rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Guiding Principles

Emergency management is most successful when the various decision-makers and actors involved in each phase can form effective relationships and common understandings.

With that in mind, B.C.'s modernized legislation will include a series of principles. These include:

- practicing disaster risk reduction;
- acknowledging and respecting the authority of all decision-makers;
- working towards harmonization and coordination;
- collaborating on matters of mutual interest;
- recognizing the importance of investing in measures to reduce risk and promote resiliency;
- recognizing the relationship between climate change and increasing hazards and emergencies;
- promoting cultural safety;
- recognizing that the inherent right of self-government of Indigenous Peoples includes law-making authority in the emergency management sphere; and,
- recognizing the importance of Indigenous advice, input, and stewardship.

Holistic Framework

11

Four Phases of Emergency Management

While B.C.'s current Emergency Program Act is heavily focused on our response to emergencies, emergency management is generally understood to consist of four phases:

- **Mitigation**, which focuses on the identification, removal, or reduction of hazards, to either reduce the likelihood of emergencies or to reduce their potential impacts;
- **Preparation**, which focuses on building knowledge and capacity in anticipation of emergencies;
- **Response**, which focuses on taking measures to respond to an emergency, including to prevent or reduce the impacts of the emergency; and,
- **Recovery**, which focuses on taking measures to restore health, safety, and well-being after an emergency.

The new legislation will include provisions that address each of these phases. For instance:

- the minister will be authorized to order mitigation and preparation measures;
- lead provincial government ministers, local governments, and critical infrastructure owners will be required to:
 - prepare risk assessments for all foreseeable hazards; and,
 - prepare emergency management plans informed by those risk assessments;
- the provincial government and local authorities will have access to response and recovery powers outlined in the legislation;
- for Indigenous governing bodies taking actions to respond to or recover from emergencies, the inherent right of self-government is acknowledged to include law-making authority in relation to emergency management; and,
- a renewable 90-day "recovery period" will be introduced, which will allow for certain powers used during the response phase to be used in aid of recovery after a declared state of emergency ends.

Co-Management

B.C.'s modernized legislation will recognize the concurrent and overlapping roles of decision-makers within the provincial government, local authorities, and Indigenous governing bodies. With the new legislative framework in mind, [Appendix 1](#) outlines the obligations, powers, and roles of various actors in relation to emergency management. The legislation focuses on the government-to-government relationship between the Province and Indigenous governing bodies and does not regulate emergency measures taken by Indigenous governing bodies. For example, while the minister is empowered to cancel states of emergency or recovery periods declared by local governments, the proposed legislation will not authorize the minister to take similar measures in relation to Indigenous governing bodies.

Critical Infrastructure

While the Emergency Program Act does not address critical infrastructure, B.C.'s modernized legislation will require critical infrastructure owners to prepare and maintain risk assessments, emergency management plans, and business continuity plans. Critical infrastructure will be defined in regulations made under the new statute.

Volunteers

Volunteers play important roles in all phases of emergency management. They are also integral to the health, safety, and well-being of British Columbians when it comes to critical incidents involving search and rescue or similar operations.

The modernized legislation will provide liability protection for volunteers following official guidance. For instance, this includes guidance or direction provided by the provincial government or a local authority in relation to mitigating, preparing for, responding to, or recovering from emergencies or critical incidents.

The legislation will also authorize the provincial government to establish standards, protocols, and procedures for volunteers.

Compliance and Enforcement

Similar to most provincial legislation, including the existing Emergency Program Act, the new legislation will include offence provisions. Another concept carried forward from the Emergency Program Act is the authority to recover costs from persons who, through their acts or omissions, cause, or threaten to cause, an emergency.

A new feature of the modernized legislation will be the inclusion of a framework for administrative monetary penalties. These will be authorized by the new statute but will be given shape in future regulations.

Climate Change

In addition to acknowledging the connection between climate change and emergency management, given increasing hazards and emergencies, B.C.'s modernized legislation will require risk assessments to consider how climate change may affect any given hazard.

In turn, as the emergency management plans of the provincial government, local authorities, and critical infrastructure owners will be informed by risk assessments, this focus on climate risk will be a feature of mitigation and preparation work in B.C.

What Constitutes an Emergency

Like under the Emergency Program Act, the definition of "emergency" will refer to conditions that may be imminent, ongoing, or that have occurred, and that require the prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property. The definition will continue to include events attributable to accidents, fire, explosions, technical failures, or forces of nature.

Additionally, the definition used in the modernized legislation will expressly speak to transmissible diseases and environmental toxins, and be expanded to also include rioting, security threats, and terrorist activity. The definition will also be updated to include impacts to objects or sites of heritage value when those objects or sites require protection from the types of hazardous events described above.

Improved Tools for Response and Recovery

Response and Recovery Powers

Most emergency response powers from the Emergency Program Act are carried forward, and the new legislation includes some common-sense tools that reflect lessons learned from recent emergencies. These include:

- an authority for the minister to order assistance (e.g., to require a municipality to host evacuees from another municipality);
- powers for the minister, Lieutenant Governor in Council, and local authorities to control or prohibit events and business activities; and,
- clear authority for the minister to acquire, hold stocks of, and distribute emergency resources.

Response and Recovery Powers (continued)

31

Certain powers will not be carried forward in the modernized legislation: for example, the power to do “all acts” necessary in the event of an emergency will not be continued for municipalities and regional districts.

A detailed review of the response and recovery powers included in the new legislation—including information on who can exercise them and on when they can be exercised—can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

States of Emergency

Under the current legislation, a state of provincial emergency (declared by the minister or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council) lasts for 14 days before it must be extended. A state of local emergency (declared by a local authority) lasts for seven days before it must be extended.

Under the new legislation, states of emergency can still be extended but there are changes to the default durations. While there is no change to a state of provincial emergency declared by the minister (this remains 14 days), a state of provincial emergency declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council will last for 28 days. Extensions to states of provincial emergency must be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. A state of local emergency lasts for 14 days before it must be extended with the approval of the minister. As under the Emergency Program Act, states of emergency can be cancelled before they automatically expire. Under the new legislation, the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be authorized to cancel a state of provincial emergency, and a state of local emergency declared by a municipality or regional district may be cancelled by either the minister or the local authority that made the declaration. If a Modern Treaty Nation declares a state of local emergency, only the Modern Treaty Nation may cancel the state of emergency.

Recovery Periods

The concept of a “recovery period” will be introduced in the new legislation as a way of recognizing that some of the powers provided under the legislation are still necessary after the response phase of an emergency ends. For example, to facilitate the safe removal of debris that results from an emergency, it may be necessary to prevent people from entering the area where debris-removal operations are underway.

With this change, a renewable 90-day recovery period can be declared at which point a related state of provincial emergency or a state of local emergency will be cancelled. A declaration of a provincial recovery period can be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. When a local authority makes a declaration of a local recovery period (or requests an extension of an existing local recovery period), the written approval of the minister will be required.

Financial Assistance

Like the Emergency Program Act, the new legislation will authorize financial assistance in relation to losses from emergency events. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will be working through 2023 and 2024 to consult broadly on design considerations for a modernized financial assistance program. Until regulations are made to give shape to a modernized program, the existing program parameters that apply for the purposes of the Emergency Program Act will be continued.

Indigenous Governing Bodies and B.C.'s Legislation

Recognition of Authority

The new legislation will recognize that the inherent right of self-government of Indigenous Peoples includes law-making authority in relation to emergency management.

The legislation will include a framework—centered around agreements, consultation and cooperation, and valuing Indigenous knowledges—to promote respect, relationships that work well, and coordination in the approaches that decision-makers, including Indigenous governing bodies, take to emergency management.

Indigenous governing bodies

The new legislation will use the concept of Indigenous governing bodies. This aligns with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act and reflects that Indigenous Peoples have the right of self-determination. Provincial or local governments do not designate, appoint, or have tests to recognize Indigenous governing bodies; rather, the determination as to which entities are Indigenous governing bodies is wholly made by the Indigenous Peoples who authorize them to act on their behalf. For the purposes of this legislation, Indigenous Peoples might authorize existing governmental entities (such as a tribal council, chief and council of an Indian Act Band, the governing entity of a self-governing Nation, or another existing entity) or Indigenous Peoples may choose to authorize new entities for the specific purpose of emergency management.

Modern Treaty Nations

The legislation is also designed to recognize the unique relationship between the provincial government and the Modern Treaty Nations, which are the Nations that have entered into modern final agreements (treaties) with the Province and Canada. Currently these are the Nisga'a Nation, Tsawwassen Nation, Tla'amin Nation and the Maa-nulth Nations (the Huu-ay-aht, Ka'yu:k't'h/Che:k'tles7et'h, Toquaht, Uchucklesaht and Yuulup'ifPath First Nations). Treaties identify treaty lands owned and governed by each Modern Treaty Nation. Modern Treaty Nations have the rights, powers, duties and obligations of local authorities for the purposes of emergency management in respect of their treaty lands.

The new legislation will define Modern Treaty Nations as local authorities in relation to their treaty lands. However, given the unique government-to-government relationship Modern Treaty Nations have with the Province, sections of the legislation that give the Minister the ability to order a local authority to take certain actions, approve extensions of local states of emergency or cancel local emergency orders will not apply. Similarly, the legislation will not require Modern Treaty Nations to complete risk assessments or emergency management plans, but will allow the minister to request that these best practices for emergency management be followed.

Beyond their treaty lands, Modern Treaty Nations will have the same rights as other Indigenous governing bodies. This means that throughout their broader treaty areas (broader areas not limited to their treaty lands) these Nations can approach the Province to enter into agreements and must be consulted on any other agreements being considered.

Traditional territories and treaty areas

The Province understands traditional territory to refer to the geographic area identified by an First Nation as the land they and their ancestors traditionally occupied and used. Geographic descriptions of treaty areas (referenced above) will be included in a regulation made under the new statute.

Traditional territories and treaty areas will be important concepts in the legislation. The consultation and cooperation obligations of government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be determined according to traditional territories and treaty areas.

Agreements with Indigenous governing bodies will also be made on the basis of the traditional territory or treaty area of the First Nations Peoples represented by an Indigenous governing body.

The legislation was designed to accommodate the reality that the traditional territories identified by different First Nations Peoples may overlap, and overlap will not create impediments to the proper functioning of the legislation.

The new legislation will enable different types of agreements with Indigenous governing bodies.

Collaborative emergency management agreements

Currently, B.C. is a party to one tripartite collaborative emergency management agreement (CEMA) with the Tsilhqot'in Nation and the Government of Canada. This agreement will continue, and the modernized legislation will authorize CEMAs for other interested Indigenous governing bodies. While not named specifically in the legislation, CEMAs can be used to create structures for collaboration and to accomplish other objectives, such as promoting cultural safety or formalizing plans to work together to achieve shared goals and objectives.

Coordination agreements

The legislation will authorize coordination agreements to be made between the minister and an Indigenous governing body. Other entities, such as local governments, can also be parties to coordination agreements.

Coordination agreements can be made for the purpose of coordinating the exercise of statutory response and recovery powers held by the Province or by local authorities with the exercise of an Indigenous governing body's rights-based authority. For example, through agreement, the Province may exercise a power differently to make space for the exercise of inherent rights within traditional territories.

An agreement could also be made to promote the harmonization and coordination of plans, policies, and programs related to the response and recovery phases of emergency management.

Provisions of a coordination agreement could affect the statutory response and recovery powers held by the Province or by a local authority by:

- ✱ requiring that a power be exercised or a duty performed;
- ✱ requiring the Province or a local authority to refrain from exercising a power or performing a duty;
- ✱ setting limits or conditions on the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty;
- ✱ imposing requirements for the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty; or,
- ✱ requiring consultation and cooperation to occur in relation to the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty.

For example, a coordination agreement might provide that if a state of emergency has been declared provincially or locally, the Province or the local authority (as applicable) will make orders to prohibit entry by the public onto certain land so that measures can be taken to protect a site of heritage value. Or an Indigenous governing body may intend to take full conduct of emergency management matters for

a group of homes occupied by members of a First Nations community, so an agreement might provide that the Province or the local authority will not make orders that affect those homes or their occupants.

Joint and consent-based decision-making agreements

The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act includes agreements for joint and/or consent-based decision making. The new emergency management legislation will authorize these agreements for the purposes of the new emergency management legislation. This means that the minister will, with the approval of Cabinet, be authorized to negotiate and enter into agreements that provide for statutory powers and statutory powers of decision under the emergency management legislation to be exercised either jointly (between the decision-maker named in the legislation and an Indigenous governing body) or on a consent basis (where the consent of an Indigenous governing body is required).

Consultation and Cooperation

Under the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, the government must take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of B.C. are consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In recognition of the rights outlined in UNDRIP, the new emergency management legislation will provide that consultation and cooperation is required in all phases of emergency management.

Consultation and cooperation requirements begin in the early stages of emergency management. Government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector

agencies will be required to consult and cooperate with Indigenous governing bodies when developing or reviewing risk assessments and emergency management plans. For municipalities and regional districts this includes Indigenous governing bodies authorized to act on behalf of First Nations Peoples whose traditional territory or treaty area includes an area within the jurisdiction of a municipality or regional district. As part of consulting, regulated entities will need to consider both any comments received from an Indigenous governing body and the rights of the First Nations Peoples on whose behalf the Indigenous governing body is authorized to act. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness is developing additional supporting guidance on consultation and cooperation.

When the legislation receives royal assent, municipalities and regional districts will be required to contact Indigenous governing bodies and make reasonable efforts to reach agreement on the areas to be described in local authority emergency management plans for the purposes of consultation and cooperation. Through this process, the entities authorized by First Nations Peoples to act on their behalf for the purposes of emergency management can be identified. While the relevant areas and Indigenous governing bodies must be described in local authority emergency management plans, how agreement on these matters is resolved will not be prescribed, but best practice is to confirm agreement in writing.

Municipalities and regional districts may wish to begin these discussions before the legislation is introduced, as early identification of Indigenous governing bodies and agreement concerning areas for consultation and cooperation will position all decision-makers—including Indigenous governing bodies, local authorities, and the Province—in a good position for collaborative and effective emergency management. Local authorities are welcome to contact the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness with questions or requests for assistance with this process. Whenever a local authority reaches agreement with an Indigenous governing body concerning areas for consultation and cooperation, the details of that agreement must be shared with the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness.

There will also be a requirement for the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to make reasonable efforts to reach agreements with Indigenous governing bodies regarding areas for consultation and cooperation. However, if agreements have already been reached between local authorities and Indigenous governing bodies, the parameters in those agreements will apply to consultation and cooperation required of the Province and no further agreements will be necessary. The requirement for the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to seek agreements will be phased in to avoid overlap with efforts to reach agreements at the local level.

For the response and recovery phases, consultation and cooperation will be required when either the Province or a local authority plans to use certain response or recovery powers. Table 2.2 in Appendix 2 includes a list of the response and recovery powers that require consultation and cooperation prior to issuing an order or emergency instrument.

It is expected that there will be areas with overlapping traditional territory, where multiple Indigenous governing bodies will identify an interest in consultation and cooperation. These requirements are not exclusive, and one geographic area can be the subject of agreements with multiple Indigenous governing bodies.

Further guidance and support from the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will assist with the implementation of consultation and cooperation requirements.

Assessing Risks and Planning for Emergencies

Indigenous Knowledge

Indigenous Peoples have stewarded the lands now called British Columbia since time immemorial, including through all types of hazardous events, such as flooding and wildfires. Indigenous knowledge based on these millennia of accumulated experience can provide wisdom and insight into how we manage emergencies now. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has recognized that Indigenous knowledge is a valuable contributor to planning and decision-making in emergency management. B.C.'s new legislation will recognize the value and importance of Indigenous knowledge.

Government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to include any available Indigenous knowledge in risk assessments and emergency management plans. The legislation will include protections for Indigenous knowledge. This means that if Indigenous knowledge is provided in confidence, it must only be disclosed if certain conditions are met.

Risk Assessments

Understanding the risks we face is a key part of being prepared, and it's the first priority of the United Nations Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Under the new legislation, lead ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to prepare and maintain risk assessments. This requirement will be phased in as regulations for each of these types of regulated entities are completed, and regulated entities will be given time to complete this work. Timelines for each will be announced as the regulations are made.

Risk assessments will gauge the degree of risk posed by a hazard, including the likelihood the hazard may lead to an emergency and the potential scope and scale of that emergency. Risk assessments will include a focus on people who may be disproportionately impacted by emergencies. See Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts, below, for more information on this. There will also be special attention paid to animals and places that may be more vulnerable.

To ensure that emergency management is done with a future focus, risk assessments will incorporate expected climate change or extreme weather events.

Risk assessments will also be based on science, available Indigenous and local knowledges, and the results of actions taken to consult with local authorities (see Local Authorities, below) and Indigenous governing bodies (see Consultation and Cooperation, above).

Emergency Management Plans

Lead ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies will be required to have emergency management plans that address all four phases of emergency management. This requirement will be phased in as regulations for each of these types of regulated entities are completed, and regulated entities will be given time to complete this work. Timelines for each will be announced as the regulations are made.

For each phase, plans will describe appropriate measures that may be taken. Plans will also include descriptions of the roles, powers, and duties of key persons, requirements for emergency resources, procedures for engaging emergency systems, and plans for training and exercise programs. As with risk assessments, plans will need to reflect measures to mitigate the effects of emergencies on people, animals, places, and things that are vulnerable or on people who may be disproportionately impacted by emergencies. Measures to promote cultural safety must also be described. See Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts, below, for more information on this.

The plans of municipalities and regional districts will need to include plans for evacuating and caring for people and animals (e.g., pets, livestock, or animals in zoos or rehabilitation facilities). As agreements are reached with Indigenous governing bodies on areas for consultation and cooperation, these details will need to be reflected in municipal and regional district plans; for more information, see [Consultation and Cooperation](#), above.

Plans will be based on completed risk assessments and on the results of actions taken to consult with local authorities (see [Local Authorities](#), below) and Indigenous governing bodies (see [Consultation and Cooperation](#), above).

Cultural Safety and Consideration of Disproportionate Impacts

In developing the legislation, the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness heard about the importance of recognizing the disproportionate impacts of emergencies on different people, places, or things within the province. We also heard the need for emergency management to help combat discrimination, including racism, and to ensure that services are culturally safe.

To respond to this feedback, risk assessments and emergency management plans will need to consider factors such as the physical proximity of people, animals, places, or things to hazards. They will also need to be sensitive to environmental factors such as the types of structures in which people

reside or work, and other considerations like age, disability, socioeconomic status, or susceptibility to discrimination in relation to factors like racialized status, gender identity, or sexual orientation. Emergency management plans will include actions to reduce those disproportionate impacts and promote cultural safety. To do this effectively, local governments will likely want to engage with members of their community.

Cultural safety is an outcome based on respectful engagement that recognizes and strives to address power imbalances inherent in the emergency response system. It results in an environment free of racism and discrimination, where people feel safe when receiving services.

Local Authorities

Municipalities and regional districts will be required to ensure that risk assessments are prepared for all reasonably foreseeable hazards within their jurisdictions. They will also need to ensure that there is at least one emergency management plan for each area within their jurisdiction. Generally, this means that municipalities will need to have a plan that covers municipal boundaries, and regional district plans can exclude areas for which municipal plans exist.

The government intends to make regulations that will limit the minimum required scope of regional district plans to geographic areas for which the making of plans is most critical. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will

be consulting with regional districts on the design of this regulation before local authority planning requirements come into effect.

Municipal authority under the legislation will apply within municipal boundaries. Regional district authority will apply within the boundaries of any electoral areas within a regional district. Modern Treaty Nations may exercise powers within the boundaries of their own treaty lands. If Crown land falls within municipal or regional district boundaries, a municipality or regional district will be authorized to use powers and will be required to perform their duties under the legislation within these Crown lands.

When a lead government minister, municipality, regional district, critical infrastructure owner, or public sector agency is required to prepare or revise a risk assessment or emergency management plan, they will be required to consult and coordinate with municipalities and regional districts according to rules that will be made in future regulations or, in the case of a municipality or regional district, with each municipality or regional district that has jurisdiction over an area adjacent to the municipality or regional district that is preparing or revising their risk assessment or plan.

While the legislation will not impose legal requirements for the Modern Treaty Nations to have risk assessments or emergency management plans, the legislation will authorize the minister to request that they take these steps.

Multijurisdictional Emergency Management Organizations

Hazards and emergencies do not align with jurisdictional boundaries and collaboration can greatly enhance effective planning, response, and recovery. Across the province there are many instances of successful ongoing collaborations between local governments and First Nations. Under the new legislation, requirements such as risk assessments and emergency management planning can be met collaboratively. The creation of a multijurisdictional emergency management organization (MJEMO) will allow for requirements (such as preparing risk assessments and emergency management plans) to be fulfilled as a collective. MJEMOs will also be able to undertake response or recovery actions as a single body. MJEMOs can consist of any combination of local authorities, Indigenous governing bodies, and the provincial government. Further details on the implementation of MJEMOs will be included in the upcoming local authority regulation.

Business Continuity Plans

The legislation will require government ministers, municipalities, regional districts, critical infrastructure owners, and public sector agencies to have business continuity plans. These plans will need to describe ways of ensuring the continued delivery of services during an emergency. Similar plans will be required for the Legislative Assembly, Cabinet, the office of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the courts. This requirement will be phased in as regulations for each of these types of regulated entities are completed, and regulated entities will be given time to complete this work. Timelines for each will be announced as the regulations are made.

Accountability and Transparency

This legislation is important: It helps shape our collective efforts to promote safety and well-being through the four phases of emergency management, it includes a range of powers that can temporarily suspend our normal way of life in times of crisis, and it repositions the relationships of the Province, local governments, and critical infrastructure owners with Indigenous governing bodies. When legislation is capable of doing these things, it makes sense that it should include features to ensure accountability and transparency.

Reporting Requirements

The legislation will include a variety of new reporting requirements:

- ✦ Annually, the **minister** must provide the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with a report on expenditures made using the statutory appropriation. This report will outline any spending that occurs outside of the base budget allocated to the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness.
- ✦ As and when required by the minister, **local governments** must prepare a report on any matter and provide that report to the provincial administrator.¹
- ✦ Within five business days of the Province exercising a response or recovery power under the legislation, the **minister** must provide a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Further, if consultation and cooperation was required in relation to the power exercised, but due to an imminent risk of loss of life or risk of injury to individuals or animals, or risk of significant loss or damage to property, the Province exercised the power without consulting relevant Indigenous governing bodies, the report must provide reasons for that decision.
- ✦ Within 120 days of the expiry or cancellation of a state of provincial emergency or provincial recovery period, the **provincial administrator** must prepare a report describing the nature of the emergency and the response or recovery powers exercised. Within five business days of receiving the report, the **minister** must provide a copy to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- ✦ Within 120 days of the expiry or cancellation of a state of local emergency or local recovery period, a **local government** must prepare a report describing the nature of the emergency and the response or recovery powers exercised, and provide that report to the provincial administrator. Further, if consultation and cooperation was required in relation to the power exercised, but due to an imminent risk of loss of life or risk of injury to individuals or animals, or risk of significant loss or damage to property, the local government exercised the power without consulting relevant Indigenous governing bodies, the report must provide reasons for that decision. The minister may request a report on a state of local emergency or local recovery period, comparable to the reports required from local governments, from a Modern Treaty Nation.

¹ The provincial administrator will be a person within the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness designated by the minister to administer B.C.'s emergency management legislation.

Annual Meetings Regarding Agreements

The provincial administrator will be required to invite Indigenous governing bodies that are parties to agreements made under the legislation to meet with the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness at least once per calendar year to discuss the effectiveness of the agreements.

These meetings will also provide opportunities to build and maintain relationships and to discuss how other features of the legislation, such as consultation and cooperation, have been working.

Five-Year Review

This legislation will introduce some significant changes to the way emergency management is practiced in B.C. It has been built on the strength of several years of engagement with partners and stakeholders and reflects some intensive co-development work to ensure that it aligns with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and is responsive to the valuable input we received from Indigenous organizations and First Nations.

With the degree of change introduced by this legislation, it will be important to take stock of what worked well and what may need improvement in the future. For this reason, the legislation will include a requirement for the minister to initiate a review of the Act and regulations within five years of the Act receiving royal assent. The review must involve local governments and be done in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous governing bodies, including the Modern Treaty Nations. It must also consider the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

When the review is completed, the minister must issue a public report.

Preparing for B.C.'s New Emergency Management Legislation

Phasing-In

Implementation of the new emergency management legislation will take place over time. Different requirements will be effective at different times, with some becoming effective when new regulations are made. Most of the legislation will become effective when it receives royal assent. This phasing is designed to make new tools available early in the transition while providing more time before new requirements must be met.

The legislation will also include transitional provisions to help ensure the move from the Emergency Program Act to the new legislation is smooth. For example, there will be transitional provisions to provide certainty around any states of local or provincial emergency that may be in place when the new legislation becomes effective.

Key things that will become effective when the legislation receives royal assent include:

- Definitions and guiding principles
- The role of the provincial emergency management organization (i.e., the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness)
- Authority to enter into agreements with Indigenous governing bodies
- Requirements for local authorities to begin work to reach agreement with Indigenous governing bodies for the purposes of consultation and cooperation during the response and recovery phases, and to consult and cooperate accordingly
- Increased timelines for states of emergency
- Authority to declare recovery periods
- All response and recovery powers that are available during a declared state of emergency or recovery period
- Annual and post-emergency reporting requirements

The government intends to focus on six core subject areas for regulations over the next two years, with new regulations targeted for fall 2023 and mid-2024. The Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will be conducting further engagement and co-development to draft the new regulations.

These subject areas include:

1. **General:** A collection of smaller concepts required to supplement the legislation (e.g., establishing definitions or rules for parts of the legislation that contemplate regulations for this purpose).
2. **Provincial government ministries:** Regulations will include the assignment of hazards to provincial ministries. Requirements for lead ministers to complete risk assessments and emergency management plans will become effective through this regulation. Once these requirements are in force, additional time will be provided to meet the new requirements.
3. **Local authorities:** Regulations will supplement and complete rules from the statute as they pertain to the roles and responsibilities of local authorities. The regulation will also finalize the framework for multi-jurisdictional emergency management organizations. Requirements for local authorities to complete risk assessments and emergency management plans will become effective through this regulation. Once these requirements are in force, additional time will be provided to meet the new requirements.
4. **Critical infrastructure:** Regulations will define critical infrastructure and will supplement and complete rules from the statute as they pertain to the roles and responsibilities of critical infrastructure owners. Requirements for critical infrastructure owners to complete risk assessments and emergency management plans will become effective through this regulation. Once these requirements are in force, additional time will be provided to meet the new requirements.
5. **Compensation and financial assistance:** Regulations will set out parameters for the payment of compensation and financial assistance. Until new compensation and financial assistance regulations become effective, disaster financial assistance will continue to be administered under the Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation made under the Emergency Program Act.
6. **Compliance and enforcement:** Regulations will supplement and complete compliance and enforcement rules from the statute, such as those pertaining to cost recovery and administrative monetary penalties.

Supports

11

The release of this technical paper is just one of many actions planned by the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to help prepare B.C.'s emergency management community for the modernized legislation.

Additional support will be made available over the summer and early fall. Watch our website for up-to-date information on supports and upcoming engagement and co-development activities:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-management/emergency-management/legislation-and-regulations/modernizing-epa>

You can subscribe to the page to be notified of updates.

If you have questions about the legislation, you can email ModernizeEM@gov.bc.ca.

B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation:

A New Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Recovery

Appendix 1: Roles in Emergency Management

Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness

- Provide oversight, leadership, and coordination of activities
- Prepare, maintain, and implement the comprehensive emergency management plan (CEMP)
- Make information public on potential emergencies
- Can exercise statutory response and recovery powers, and must report accordingly

Provincial Ministries

- Prepare risk assessments for hazards
- Prepare and maintain emergency management plans
- Take measures outlined in the CEMP
- Prepare a business continuity plan

Municipalities and Regional Districts

- Prepare risk assessments for hazards within their jurisdiction
- Prepare, maintain, and implement emergency management plans
- Prepare a business continuity plan
- Can exercise statutory response and recovery powers, and must report accordingly

First Nations Peoples

- Have inherent authority to make laws relating to emergency management
- Take actions, in reliance on this inherent authority, in their traditional territories
- Authority is respected by other partners
- Through Indigenous governing bodies, may enter into agreements

Nisga'a Nation / Modern Treaty Nations

- May choose to prepare risk assessments and emergency management plans
- Can exercise statutory response and recovery powers
- As Indigenous governing bodies, may enter into agreements

Critical Infrastructure Owners

- Prepare risk assessments for the hazards that may affect critical infrastructure
- Prepare, maintain, and implement emergency management plans
- Prepare a business continuity plan

Volunteer Organizations

- May apply to be authorized as public safety providers
- Volunteers may then be deployed by the Province

B.C.'s Modernized Emergency Management Legislation:

A New Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Response, and Recovery

Appendix 2: Response and Recovery Powers

The following tables:

- ☞ summarize the powers that will be available under the modernized legislation for emergency response and recovery;
- ☞ describe who will be authorized to exercise the powers;
- ☞ describe when the powers can be exercised; and,
- ☞ indicate when consultation and cooperation is required.

Unless otherwise indicated in **Table 2.2**, powers held by a provincial decision-maker (the minister, the provincial administrator, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council) require a provincially-declared state of emergency or recovery period, as applicable, to be in place. Powers held by a non-provincial decision-maker (a municipality, regional district, or Modern Treaty Nation) require a locally-declared state of emergency or recovery period, as applicable, to be in place.

Note that the term "local authority," used under the Emergency Program Act, will also be used in B.C.'s modernized emergency management legislation. One difference is that the Modern Treaty Nations will be distinct forms of local authorities for the purposes of the new legislation. Under the new legislation, while municipalities, regional districts, and Modern Treaty Nations are all local authorities, the powers available to each differ in some cases. For simplicity, the tables below refer to each of these entities separately, rather than using the collective term "local authority."

Table 2.1: Powers Available at Any Time

| Description of Power | Power Available To | Power Available at Any Time ² |
|---|--------------------|--|
| 1 Require a public sector agency, municipality, regional district, or critical infrastructure owner to take one or more of the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ provide information ☑ consult and coordinate ☞ take one or more emergency measures ☞ provide resources or the use of land ☞ comply with directions | Minister | ☑ |
| 2 In circumstances where a person who is authorized to exercise response or recovery powers is unable to adequately respond or recover, require a municipality or regional district to take one of the following actions either within its own jurisdiction or within another jurisdiction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ take one or more emergency measures ☞ provide resources or the use of land ☞ comply with directions | Minister | ☑ |

² Not Restricted to Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (1/8)

Consultation and
Cooperation Required
Before Making
Order or Emergency
Instrument

Power Available During:

Declared State of
Emergency

Declared Recovery
Period

Power
Available To

Description of Power

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 3 | Do all acts and implement all procedures necessary to respond to an emergency | Minister | ✓ | | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | | |
| 4 | Require a person to provide information | Minister | ✓ | | |
| | | Minister | ✓ | | |
| 5 | Identify essential goods, services, property, or facilities and, in relation to those things, do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish price controls ration or provide for their distribution or use provide for their restoration | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 6 | Identify essential goods, services, property, or facilities and, in relation to those things, prohibit or limit seizures or evictions | Minister | ✓ | | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | | |
| | | Minister | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Authorize a qualified person to provide a service or give assistance | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (2/8)

| Description of Power | | Power Available To | Declared State of Emergency | Declared Recovery Period | Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 8 | Require a qualified person to provide a service or give assistance | Minister | ✓ | | |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | | |
| | | Minister | ✓ | | |
| 9 | Provide for the provision and maintenance of necessities | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Minister | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 10 | Appropriate, use, or control the use of goods | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Minister | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 11 | Use or control the use of land | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Minister | ✓ | | ✓ |

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (3/8)

| | Description of Power | Power Available To | Power Available During: | | | Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Declared State of Emergency | Declared Recovery Period | | |
| 12 | Authorize entry into structures or onto land to take emergency measures | Minister | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 13 | Prohibit entry into structures or onto land so that emergency measures can be taken | Minister | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 14 | Authorize or require alterations, removal, or demolition of trees, crops, structures, or landscapes | Minister | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | | |

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (4/8)

| Description of Power | Power Available During: | | | Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Power Available To | Declared State of Emergency | Declared Recovery Period | |
| 15 Authorize or require the construction, alteration, removal, or demolition of works | Minister | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Minister | ✓ | | |
| 16 Require structures to be assessed for damage | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | |
| | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Minister ³ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 17 Require the evacuation of persons or authorize the evacuation of persons or animals | Provincial administrator (with respect to areas not in the jurisdiction of a local authority) | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | | |
| | | | | |

³ Unless the minister directs otherwise, powers 17 and 18 can also be exercised by the provincial administrator for areas not within the jurisdiction of a local authority.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (5/8)

| | Description of Power | Power Available To | Power Available During: | | Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument |
|----|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Declared State of Emergency | Declared Recovery Period | |
| 18 | Authorize the removal of goods | Minister ³ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Provincial administrator (with respect to areas not in the jurisdiction of a local authority) | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Control or prohibit travel | Minister | ✓ | | ✓ |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 20 | Control or prohibit business activities | Minister | ✓ | | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | |
| | | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | |

³ Unless the minister directs otherwise, powers 17 and 18 can also be exercised by the provincial administrator for areas not within the jurisdiction of a local authority.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (6/8)

| Description of Power | Power Available To | Power Available During: | | | Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | Declared State of Emergency | Declared Recovery Period | | |
| 21 Control or prohibit events | Minister | ✓ | | | |
| | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | | |
| | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 22 Require a person to stop doing an activity, or put limits or conditions on doing an activity | Minister | ✓ | | | |
| | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | | |
| | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| | Modern Treaty Nations | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 23 Assume control over one or more fire services and designate the fire commissioner to exercise authority over those services | Minister responsible for the Fire Services Act | ✓ | | | |
| 24 Modify requirements under enactments ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 25 Establish limits on how enactments apply ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | | |

⁴ A regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during a state of provincial or local emergency may continue to have effect into a recovery period. However, regulations authorized by powers 24 through 31 must be made during a state of emergency; they cannot be made during a recovery period.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (7/8)

Consultation and
Cooperation Required
Before Making
Order or Emergency
Instrument

Power Available During:

Declared State of
Emergency

Power
Available To

Description of Power

Declared Recovery
Period

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|---|--|
| 26 | Establish limits on how enactments apply ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 27 | Establish powers or duties that replace or add to those in an enactment ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 28 | Establish terms and conditions in relation to things done using powers 24 through 27 ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 29 | Authorize issuers of licences, permits, or other authorizations made under enactments to modify, add, or remove limits or conditions, or the term, of the licences, permits, or other authorizations ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 30 | Suspend or change (without shortening) time periods under enactments ⁴ | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |

⁴ A regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during a state of provincial or local emergency may continue to have effect into a recovery period. However, regulations authorized by powers 24 through 31 must be made during a state of emergency: they cannot be made during a recovery period.

Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (8/8)

| Table 2.2: Powers Available During Declared State of Emergency or Declared Recovery Period (8/8) | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Description of Power | Power Available To | Power Available During: | | |
| | | Declared State of Emergency | Declared Recovery Period | Consultation and Cooperation Required Before Making Order or Emergency Instrument |
| 31 | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of provincial emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Lieutenant Governor in Council (during state of local emergency) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 32 | Lieutenant Governor in Council | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Municipalities and Regional Districts | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Modern Treaty Nations | | ✓ | |
| 33 | Municipalities and Regional Districts | ✓ | ✓ | |

⁴ A regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council during a state of provincial or local emergency may continue to have effect into a recovery period. However, regulations authorized by powers 24 through 31 must be made during a state of emergency: they cannot be made during a recovery period.



VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Mayor & Council
From: Ryan Nicholson, Economic Development Officer
Date: July 3, 2023
Subject: General report

Kayak Launch:

There was an issue with several of the floats on the kayak dock developing cracks. Modifications have been completed to stop the floats from contacting the ground. The cracks have been filled, and new floats have been ordered to replace the cracked ones. There have been requests to lengthen this dock to allow usage at lower tides. While this should be possible, I recommend waiting until the breakwater repairs are complete before proceeding with this. Extending the kayak dock currently would put the dock at risk of contacting the logs straying from the breakwater.

Community Centre repairs:

The replacement of rotten trim with new cedar donated by Richard Watson at the community centre has begun by KCC. The new trim looks beautiful, and we are looking forward to how our community centre will look when complete. Once several pieces of the rotten trim were removed, it was revealed there would need to be a significant increase in cuts needed on the new trim to fit under the flashing. KCC is working with us through staffing shortages and expect the project to be underway again shortly.

Bike Trails:

We recently received a quick update from Brad McRae with WFP telling us the land use agreement is working its way through WFP's legal department. I am meeting with contractors about the construction of 4 trailhead signs.

Destination Development Fund:

Village staff is currently working on a grant application for the Destination Development Fund for work at the marina. We were originally told this grant had been oversubscribed too, however we have now been granted the opportunity to apply. Some of the projects considered for this grant are the breakwater repairs, boat ramp improvements, parking expansion, signage, dredging, public seating, power & lighting to the docks, marina wifi, bear resistant recycling containers, and bike racks to name a few. I have received letters of support from the Yacht Club, 4VI, VINT, Rumble Beach charters, Sea Otter Eco Tours, McWilkies, and Frigon Paddling.

Recommendation: That the Village of Port Alice apply to the Destination Development Fund for funding to repair and update the Port Alice Municipal Marina

Water Wheel from Mill Site:

The water wheel from the mill site has been removed from the main demolition area. PWC has graciously offered to load the water wheel onto a vehicle. The village would need to make arrangements for the vehicle to move the water wheel, and unload in our desired location. There are still various pieces of metal attached to the water wheel that would need to be removed before any restoration work or public display could begin.

Mill Site Contractors Thank you:

The above-mentioned water wheel is just one example of the tremendous community support our village has received from PWC along with many of the other companies working at the former mill site. From firefighting equipment, hydroseeding and watering Lions Park, sending crews to investigate possible forest fires, various donations, and the continued support of our local organizations and businesses. A special thank you to Lucas Matsuda with PWC.

Arena Ideas:

Several months ago, council asked me to investigate ideas for using our arena building. I included this idea into several of my presentations to various organizations this year, but have not had any ideas come back. Perhaps the village could do an RFP that could be advertised on our website, along with our local newspapers?

Respectfully submitted,



Ryan Nicholson
Economic Development Officer

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
SUMMARY OF REVENUE & EXPENSES FOR APRIL to MAY 2023

Attached is the detailed report of Revenue and Expenditures for April to May 2023. The following summary is an analysis relating to specific general ledger accounts for Council's information & questions:

- 1 The ideal amount of revenue received and expenditures paid from April to May is:

42%

- 2 Actual year to date (surplus)/deficit is as follows:

| Fund | Revenues | Expenditures | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| General | \$ (937,827.97) | \$ 867,714.51 | \$ (70,113.46) |
| Water | \$ (30,513.16) | \$ 28,927.85 | \$ (1,585.31) |
| Sewer | \$ (72,373.70) | \$ 59,421.72 | \$ (12,951.98) |
| (Surplus)/deficit | \$ (1,040,714.83) | \$ 956,064.08 | \$ (84,650.75) |

| 3 | Wages | G.L. Code | Budget | year to date | % Spent |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| [a] | Office | 112 120 0101 | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 125,964.97 | 42% |
| [b] | P.W. General | 112 120 0101 | \$ 210,500.00 | \$ 90,295.07 | |
| | P.W. Transfer Stn | 112 130 0101 | \$ 33,500.00 | \$ 13,287.23 | |
| | Recycling Depot Wages | 112 130 0106 | \$ 34,000.00 | \$ 13,312.91 | |
| | P.W. Cemetery | 112 140 0101 | \$ 1,500.00 | \$ - | |
| | P.W. Boulevards | 112 150 0101 | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 6,880.71 | |
| | P.W. Dykes | 112 150 0102 | \$ 1,000.00 | \$ - | |
| | P.W. Water | 212 120 0101 | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 5,017.34 | |
| | P.W. Sewer T.P. | 312 120 0101 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 13,706.01 | |
| | P.W. Sewer Dist. | 312 120 0102 | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 2,347.71 | |
| | Sub Total | | \$ 360,500.00 | \$ 144,846.98 | 40% |
| [c] | Recreation | 112 160 0101 | \$ 100,000.00 | \$ 48,213.76 | |
| [d] | Arena | 112 170 0101 | \$ - | \$ - | |
| [e] | Com. Centre | 112 180 0101 | \$ 34,500.00 | \$ 12,399.43 | |
| | | | \$ 134,500.00 | \$ 60,613.19 | 45% |

Respectfully submitted


 Bonnie Danyk, Finance Officer

For All Revenue, Expense Accounts
Zero Balance Accounts NOT Included

Transactions Entered From 01/01/2023
To 31/05/2023

| Account | Description | Period Actual | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | Remaining In \$ |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| REAL PROPERTY TAXES | | | | | |
| 1110000100 | GENERAL TAXATION | 0.00 | 0.00 | 723,300.00- | 723,300.00- |
| 1110000101 | UTILITY TAX | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15,000.00- | 15,000.00- |
| 1110000102 | GRANT-IN-PLACE OF TAXES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,000.00- | 6,000.00- |
| | TOTAL REAL PROPERTY TAXES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 744,300.00- | 744,300.00- |
| SALES OF SERVICE & GOODS | | | | | |
| 1111000100 | GARBAGE RATES & PENALTIES | 0.00 | 41,152.15- | 88,000.00- | 46,847.85- |
| | TOTAL SALES OF SERVICE & GOODS: | 0.00 | 41,152.15- | 88,000.00- | 46,847.85- |
| RECREATION SUPPLIES & SERVICES | | | | | |
| 1111000210 | RUMBLE SHEET REVENUE | 8.00- | 324.00- | 1,000.00- | 676.00- |
| 1111000213 | WEIGHT ROOM PASSES & LOCKER RENTALS | 389.00- | 3,245.00- | 4,000.00- | 755.00- |
| 1111000215 | RECREATION DEPT. SWEAT/T SHIRT REVEN | 32.42- | 254.73- | 1,000.00- | 745.27- |
| 1111000219 | RECREATION PROGRAMS, EVENTS & CLASSE | 200.00- | 2,699.75- | 3,500.00- | 800.25- |
| | TOTAL RECREATION SUPPLIES & SERVICE | 629.42- | 6,523.48- | 9,500.00- | 2,976.52- |
| RECREATION FACILITIES RENTAL REVENUE | | | | | |
| 1111000320 | COMMUNITY CENTRE REVENUE | 1,936.73- | 7,117.76- | 19,000.00- | 11,882.24- |
| 1111000321 | CC CONCESSION REVENUE | 355.00- | 1,792.00- | 4,000.00- | 2,208.00- |
| 1111000330 | SEA VIEW ACTIVITY CENTER | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,000.00- | 3,000.00- |
| | TOTAL REC. FACILITIES RENTAL REVENUE | 2,291.73- | 8,909.76- | 26,000.00- | 17,090.24- |
| OTHER REVENUE FROM OWN SOURCES | | | | | |
| LICENCES & PERMITS | | | | | |
| 1111100105 | CANS AND BOTTLES REVENUE | 866.75- | 2,244.52- | 4,000.00- | 1,755.48- |
| 1111100110 | BUSINESS LICENCE FEE REVENUE | 200.00 | 4,272.50- | 5,000.00- | 727.50- |
| 1111100120 | DOG LICENSES/FINES | 0.00 | 480.00- | 500.00- | 20.00- |
| 1111100130 | PERMITS:BUILDING/BURNING | 15.00- | 60.00- | 4,000.00- | 3,940.00- |
| | TOTAL LICENCES & PERMITS | 681.75- | 7,057.02- | 13,500.00- | 6,442.98- |
| OTHER REVENUE | | | | | |
| 1111100220 | SCHOOL TAX ADMINISTRATION FEE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,500.00- | 2,500.00- |
| 1111100230 | INTEREST M.F.A. INVESTMENTS | 0.00 | 24,539.99- | 50,000.00- | 25,460.01- |
| 1111100231 | BANK BALANCE INTEREST | 0.00 | 7,132.38- | 0.00 | 7,132.38- |
| 1111100232 | SCOTIABANK INVESTMENT ACCT INTEREST | 0.00 | 13,698.46- | 0.00 | 13,698.46- |
| 1111100240 | TAX PENALTIES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,500.00- | 4,500.00- |
| 1111100241 | TAX ARREARS INTEREST | 29.00- | 281.19- | 4,500.00- | 4,218.81- |
| 1111100243 | TAX CERTIFICATES - Com.Charter - Sec | 60.00- | 180.00- | 500.00- | 320.00- |
| 1111100246 | RECYCLING REVENUE | 0.00 | 1,477.55- | 5,000.00- | 3,522.45- |
| 1111100250 | MISCELL. REVENUE | 2,134.82- | 6,061.58- | 500.00- | 5,561.58- |
| 1111100253 | LAMINATING, FAX & PHOTOCOPY SERVICES | 22.75- | 182.00- | 500.00- | 318.00- |
| 1111100255 | RUMBLE BEACH MARINA PARKING FEES | 934.68- | 4,243.78- | 12,000.00- | 7,756.22- |
| 1111100256 | RUMBLE BEACH MARINA RECREATION MOORA | 337.94- | 905.82- | 7,000.00- | 6,094.18- |
| 1111100257 | BACKROAD MAPBOOK ADVERTISING REVENUE | 19.95- | 19.95- | 0.00 | 19.95- |
| 1111100258 | RUMBLE BEACH MARINA COMMERCIAL MOORA | 0.00 | 942.86- | 1,000.00- | 57.14- |
| 1111100259 | MARINA LAUNDRY AND SHOWERS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,500.00- | 1,500.00- |
| | TOTAL OTHER REVENUE | 3,539.14- | 59,665.56- | 89,500.00- | 29,834.44- |
| TRANSFER FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS | | | | | |
| PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT & OTHER GRANTS | | | | | |
| 1111200110 | SMALL COMMUNITY GRANT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 430,000.00- | 430,000.00- |
| 1111200111 | RDMW - AHART FUNDING | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,000.00- | 5,000.00- |
| 1111200120 | CARIP-Carbon Tax 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 44,082.00- | 44,082.00- |
| 1111200122 | CANADA SUMMER JOBS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,000.00- | 7,000.00- |
| 1111200123 | ICE-T: GRANT PROJECTS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50,000.00- | 50,000.00- |
| 1111200125 | NEW DEAL - GAS REVENUE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 85,000.00- | 85,000.00- |
| 1111200131 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 302,000.00- | 302,000.00- |
| 1111200134 | UBCM ESS GRANT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16,000.00- | 16,000.00- |
| 1111200137 | UBCM FIRE DEPARTMENT GRANT | 0.00 | 8,000.00- | 16,000.00- | 8,000.00- |
| 1111200138 | GROWING COMMUNITIES FUND GRANT | 0.00 | 783,000.00- | 783,000.00- | 0.00 |
| 1111200139 | COMMUNITY WELLNESS GRANT | 0.00 | 15,000.00- | 15,000.00- | 0.00 |
| 1111200142 | PACIFICAN SIDEWALK GRANT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 97,500.00- | 97,500.00- |
| 1111200143 | BIKE TRAILS GRANT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8,000.00- | 8,000.00- |
| 1111200144 | ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION GRANT | 0.00 | 7,200.00- | 15,000.00- | 7,800.00- |
| 1111200145 | UBCM FIRESMART GRANT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50,000.00- | 50,000.00- |
| | TOTAL PROVINCIAL GRANTS | 0.00 | 813,200.00- | 1,923,582.00- | 1,110,382.00- |

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
REVENUE AND EXPENSE (HEADER - DETAIL - TOTALS) WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE
For Fiscal Year 2023, Period 4 to 5 and Budget Cycle Provisional and Prd 1 to 5 Actuals

Date: 05/07/2023
Time: 15:41:22

For All Revenue, Expense Accounts
Zero Balance Accounts NOT Included

Transactions Entered From 01/01/2023
To 31/05/2023

| Account | Description | Period Actual | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | Remaining In \$ |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| 1111200210 | CELEBRATE CANADA DAY - GRANT | | | | |
| | TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS | 1,320.00- | 1,320.00- | 1,100.00- | 220.00 |
| | TRANSFER FROM SURPLUS & TEMP. BORROWING | 1,320.00- | 1,320.00- | 1,100.00- | 220.00 |
| 1111300009 | APPROPRIATION FROM NICF RESERVE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15,000.00- | 15,000.00- |
| 1111300013 | APPROP.FROM GAS TAX RESERVE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 792,000.00- | 792,000.00- |
| 1111300014 | APPROP. FROM DEFERRED REV. BCWIP | 0.00 | 0.00 | 190,900.00- | 190,900.00- |
| | TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM SURPLUS & TEMP. BORROWING: | 0.00 | 0.00 | 997,900.00- | 997,900.00- |
| | GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE | 8,462.04- | 937,827.97- | 3,893,382.00- | 2,955,554.03- |
| | GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: | 8,462.04- | 937,827.97- | 3,893,382.00- | 2,955,554.03- |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| 1120000100 | COUNCIL INDEMNITY | 3,612.47 | 18,344.11 | 45,000.00 | 26,655.89 |
| 1120000101 | OFFICE STAFF SALARIES & BENEFITS | 24,979.94 | 125,964.97 | 300,000.00 | 174,035.03 |
| 1120000102 | OFFICE STAFF MEDICAL REFERRAL | 0.00 | 100.00 | 500.00 | 400.00 |
| 1120000103 | WAGE NEGOTIATIONS & STAFF RECRUITMEN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 1120000104 | EDUCATION, TRAINING & SAFETY EXPENSE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| 1120000105 | AUDIT FEES AND EXPENSES | 24,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 19,000.00 | 5,000.00- |
| 1120000107 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| 1120000109 | CONTRACTOR FEES | 0.00 | 152.99 | 0.00 | 152.99- |
| | TOTAL ADMINISTRATION | 52,592.41 | 168,562.07 | 374,000.00 | 205,437.93 |
| OTHER EXPENSES | | | | | |
| 1120000201 | OFFICE INSURANCE | 0.00 | 2,861.81 | 3,000.00 | 138.19 |
| 1120000202 | OFFICE TELEPHONE/FAX | 0.00 | 540.97 | 3,500.00 | 2,959.03 |
| 1120000203 | OFFICE HYDRO | 545.66 | 1,479.86 | 3,000.00 | 1,520.14 |
| 1120000204 | OFFICE OPERATING SUPPLIES, MAINT. & | 0.00 | 652.86 | 3,000.00 | 2,347.14 |
| 1120000205 | OFFICE JANITORIAL CONTRACT | 960.00 | 2,400.00 | 7,200.00 | 4,800.00 |
| 1120000206 | LEGAL FEES | 0.00 | 5,922.26 | 15,000.00 | 9,077.74 |
| 1120000207 | IT EXPENSES | 0.00 | 13,513.49 | 20,000.00 | 6,486.51 |
| 1120000208 | COMPUTERS & OFFICE EQUIPMENT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| 1120000209 | ASSOCIATION DUES/MEMBERSHIPS | 0.00 | 2,289.00 | 2,000.00 | 289.00- |
| 1120000301 | OFFICE POSTAGE | 0.00 | 92.00 | 2,000.00 | 1,908.00 |
| 1120000302 | OFFICE COURIER/FREIGHT CHARGES | 0.00 | 204.57 | 100.00 | 104.57- |
| 1120000303 | OFFICE STATIONERY | 0.00 | 17.25 | 2,000.00 | 1,982.75 |
| 1120000304 | COMPUTER FORMS & SUPPLIES | 677.31 | 677.31 | 1,000.00 | 322.69 |
| 1120000305 | XEROX LEASE/ADVERTISING | 0.00 | 581.95 | 3,500.00 | 2,918.05 |
| 1120000306 | OFFICE ALARM MONITORING | 0.00 | 263.45 | 300.00 | 36.55 |
| 1120000308 | CANON LEASE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 1120000309 | CANON LEASE PAYMENTS | 174.41 | 947.48 | 0.00 | 947.48- |
| 1120000401 | CONVENTIONS, DELEGATIONS & TRAVEL EX | 69.12 | 6,349.80 | 20,000.00 | 13,650.20 |
| 1120000402 | TOURISM | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| 1120000403 | HERITAGE | 340.00 | 1,126.24 | 2,500.00 | 1,373.76 |
| 1120000404 | INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 1120000405 | GRANTS & DONATIONS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 1120000407 | MISCELLANEOUS | 0.00 | 620.10 | 500.00 | 120.10- |
| 1120000408 | WOOD STOVE EXCHANGE PROGRAM | 400.00 | 400.00 | 0.00 | 400.00- |
| 1120000410 | TAX SALE REDEMPTION, FILING & SERVIC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| 1120000418 | VTN PILOT PROJECT | 0.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 0.00 |
| 1120000500 | HERITAGE/TOURISM/OFFICE STORAGE EXPE | 816.08 | 1,242.85 | 1,000.00 | 242.85- |
| | TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES | 3,982.58 | 50,183.25 | 113,300.00 | 63,116.75 |
| | TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT | 56,574.99 | 218,745.32 | 487,300.00 | 268,554.68 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICES | | | | | |
| FIRE DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| 1121000101 | FIRE FIGHTERS MEMBERS PAY | 875.00 | 3,970.00 | 10,700.00 | 6,730.00 |
| 1121000103 | FIRE DEPT WORK SAFE BC PREMIUMS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 1121000104 | FIRE DEPT TRAINING | 626.96 | 626.96 | 10,000.00 | 9,373.04 |
| 1121000201 | FIRE DEPT INSURANCE | 0.00 | 4,382.49 | 7,000.00 | 2,617.51 |
| 1121000202 | FIRE HALL PHONE | 0.00 | 133.92 | 1,000.00 | 866.08 |
| 1121000204 | FIRE HALL HEAT & LIGHT | 2,110.23 | 3,195.21 | 6,000.00 | 2,804.79 |
| 1121000205 | FIRE HALL MAINT. & FURNISHINGS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| 1121000206 | FIRE TRUCK REPAIR & MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |

For All Revenue, Expense Accounts
Zero Balance Accounts NOT Included

Transactions Entered From 01/01/2023
To 31/05/2023

| Account | Description | Period Actual | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | Remaining In \$ |
|--|--|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1121000207 | FIRE DEPT OPERATING SUPPLIES | 1,613.55 | 2,527.05 | 18,300.00 | 15,772.95 |
| 1121000209 | FIRE DEPT. DUES, LICENSE & PERMIT FE | 0.00 | 1,064.70 | 1,500.00 | 435.30 |
| 1121000211 | FIRE DEPT PROMO | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 1121000213 | UBCM GRANT EQUIPMENT/TRAINING | 0.00 | 6,607.25 | 16,000.00 | 9,392.75 |
| | TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES | 5,225.74 | 22,507.58 | 85,000.00 | 62,492.42 |
| MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY PROGRAM | | | | | |
| 1121100101 | EMERGENCY COORD HONORARIUM & WBC PRE | 1,037.28 | 1,037.28 | 3,000.00 | 1,962.72 |
| 1121100102 | EMERGENCY PROGRAM SUPPLIES | 0.00 | 329.70 | 1,500.00 | 1,170.30 |
| 1121100104 | EMERGENCY PROGRAM TRAINING | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| 1121100202 | EMERGENCY TELEPHONE | 0.00 | 134.04 | 2,000.00 | 1,865.96 |
| 1121100204 | M.E.P. EMERGENCY PROGRAM: - ESS TRAI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 1121100205 | M.E.P. EMERGENCY PROGRAM: ESS SUPPLI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| | TOTAL MUNICIPAL EMER. PRO. EXP.: | 1,037.28 | 1,501.02 | 9,000.00 | 7,498.98 |
| | TOTAL PROTECTIVE SERVICES | 6,263.02 | 24,008.60 | 94,000.00 | 69,991.40 |
| TRANSPORTATION SERVICES | | | | | |
| PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| 1121200101 | PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. WAGES & BENEFITS | 14,701.70 | 90,295.07 | 210,500.00 | 120,204.93 |
| 1121200102 | PUBLIC WORKS MEDICAL REFERRAL | 0.00 | 165.00 | 1,000.00 | 835.00 |
| 1121200103 | P.W. COVERALLS & WORKBOOTS | 294.52 | 884.99 | 3,000.00 | 2,115.01 |
| 1121200104 | P.W. CONFERENCE, EDUCATION & SAFETY | 0.00 | 1,749.65 | 4,500.00 | 2,750.35 |
| | TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS WAGES & BENEFITS | 14,996.22 | 93,094.71 | 219,000.00 | 125,905.29 |
| P.W. YARD & STORES | | | | | |
| 1121200201 | P.W. INSURANCE | 0.00 | 2,444.18 | 6,500.00 | 4,055.82 |
| 1121200202 | P.W. YARD & STORES - PHONE | 0.00 | 195.05 | 1,500.00 | 1,304.95 |
| 1121200203 | P.W. YARD & STORES - HYDRO | 2,280.48 | 3,393.33 | 7,000.00 | 3,606.67 |
| 1121200204 | P.W. YARD & SHOP: SUPPLIES & FEES | 50.29 | 6,154.10 | 9,000.00 | 2,845.90 |
| 1121200205 | P.W. MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP | 0.00 | 161.17 | 1,500.00 | 1,338.83 |
| 1121200206 | DOG CONTROL SUPPLIES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| | TOTAL P.W. YARD & STORES | 2,330.77 | 12,347.83 | 25,800.00 | 13,452.17 |
| REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE, RENTALS & TOOLS | | | | | |
| 1121200301 | DITCHES, DRAINS AND STORMSEWERS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| 1121200302 | P.W. EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT | 2,244.15 | 14,473.67 | 40,000.00 | 25,526.33 |
| 1121200305 | ANGUS DAWSON MEMORIAL BALLFIELD EXPE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 1121200306 | PARKS - MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| 1121200307 | DOCK & BOAT LAUNCH EXPENSES | 812.00 | 8,861.29 | 20,000.00 | 11,138.71 |
| 1121200308 | P.W. SMALL TOOLS/EQUIPMENT | 104.38 | 547.32 | 2,500.00 | 1,952.68 |
| 1121200309 | PORTA POTTI RENTALS | 805.20 | 2,014.80 | 5,000.00 | 2,985.20 |
| | TOTAL P.W. REPAIRS/MAINT/RENTALS/TOOLS | 3,965.73 | 25,897.08 | 80,000.00 | 54,102.92 |
| ROADS, STREETS, HIGHWAY & SIDEWALKS | | | | | |
| 1121200401 | ROADS, STREETS AND LANES | 0.00 | 336.86 | 20,000.00 | 19,663.14 |
| 1121200402 | SIDEWALKS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 1121200403 | MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY | 0.00 | 4,089.09 | 15,000.00 | 10,910.91 |
| 1121200405 | STREET LIGHTS - HYDRO | 5,573.37 | 8,857.69 | 18,000.00 | 9,142.31 |
| 1121200406 | STREET LIGHTS - MAINTENANCE | 1,647.01 | 1,647.01 | 5,000.00 | 3,352.99 |
| 1121200407 | STREET & TRAFFIC SIGNS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| 1121200408 | BRIDGE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 1121200409 | ARTERIAL ROAD PAVING | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| 1121200410 | MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY PAVING | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| | TOTAL ROADS, ST., HIWAY, & SIDEWALKS | 7,220.38 | 14,930.65 | 81,500.00 | 66,569.35 |
| | TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT | 28,513.10 | 146,270.27 | 406,300.00 | 260,029.73 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | |
| 1121300101 | TRANSFER STATION WAGES | 3,212.98 | 13,287.23 | 33,500.00 | 20,212.77 |
| 1121300103 | TRANSFER STATION OPERATING | 2,469.48 | 7,344.37 | 15,000.00 | 7,655.63 |
| 1121300105 | GARBAGE COLLECTION CONTRACT | 14,360.00 | 35,951.43 | 85,000.00 | 49,048.57 |
| 1121300106 | RECYCLING DEPOT WAGES | 2,594.40 | 13,912.91 | 34,000.00 | 20,087.09 |
| | TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES | 22,636.86 | 70,495.94 | 167,500.00 | 97,004.06 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE | | | | | |
| 1121400101 | CEMETERY WAGES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| 1121400102 | CEMETERY SUPPLIES & MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 1,420.22 | 500.00 | 920.22 |
| 1121400201 | BUILDING INSPECTION | 266.91 | 665.53 | 1,500.00 | 834.47 |
| 1121400302 | OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN - Min. No. 1 | 0.00 | 35,336.15 | 0.00 | 35,336.15 |
| | TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE | 266.91 | 37,421.90 | 3,500.00 | 33,921.90 |

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
REVENUE AND EXPENSE (HEADER - DETAIL - TOTALS) WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE
For Fiscal Year 2023, Period 4 to 5 and Budget Cycle Provisional and Prd 1 to 5 Actuals

Date: 05/07/2023
Time: 15:41:22

For All Revenue, Expense Accounts
Zero Balance Accounts NOT Included

Transactions Entered From 01/01/2023
To 31/05/2023

| Account | Description | Period Actual | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | Remaining In \$ |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| 1121500101 | BOULEVARD & MUNICIPAL GROUNDS WAGES | 6,409.03 | 6,880.71 | 30,000.00 | 23,119.29 |
| 1121500102 | BOULEVARD MAINTENANCE | 1,491.59 | 11,058.32 | 15,000.00 | 3,941.68 |
| 1121500103 | GARDEN CONTRACT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| 1121500201 | PROTECTIVE DIKE SYSTEM WAGES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 1121500205 | DIKE MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 10,732.50 | 8,000.00 | 2,732.50 |
| 1121500208 | HWY SIGNS MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| | TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT | 7,900.62 | 28,671.53 | 63,500.00 | 34,828.47 |
| | TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES | 30,804.39 | 136,589.37 | 234,500.00 | 97,910.63 |
| RECREATION SERVICES | | | | | |
| RECREATION DEPARTMENT | | | | | |
| 1121600101 | RECREATION DEPARTMENT WAGES & BENEFITS | 9,342.42 | 48,213.76 | 100,000.00 | 51,786.24 |
| 1121600102 | RECREATION DEPT. MEDICAL REFERRAL | 0.00 | 165.00 | 500.00 | 335.00 |
| 1121600104 | EDUCATION & TRAINING C.C. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| | TOTAL RECREATION DEPT. WAGES/BENEFITS | 9,342.42 | 48,378.76 | 101,000.00 | 52,621.24 |
| RECREATION PROGRAMS | | | | | |
| 1121600302 | RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SUPPLIES | 0.00 | 624.69 | 4,000.00 | 3,375.31 |
| 1121600305 | STAFF SWEAT/T SHIRT EXPENSE | 442.07 | 442.07 | 500.00 | 57.93 |
| 1121600306 | C.C. COMPUTER LAB | 0.00 | 128.40 | 2,000.00 | 1,871.60 |
| 1121600308 | MISC. MERCHANDISE | 1,529.83 | 1,529.83 | 3,000.00 | 1,470.17 |
| 1121600309 | CONCESSION SUPPLIES | 0.00 | 626.46 | 3,000.00 | 2,373.54 |
| | TOTAL RECREATION DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS | 1,971.90 | 3,351.45 | 12,500.00 | 9,148.55 |
| OTHER RECREATION SERVICES | | | | | |
| 1121600402 | AID TO PUBLIC HOLIDAYS | 250.00 | 250.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,250.00 |
| 1121600403 | LIBRARY REQUISITION | 0.00 | 14,425.50 | 29,000.00 | 14,574.50 |
| | TOTAL OTHER RECREATION DEPT. SERVICES | 250.00 | 14,675.50 | 33,500.00 | 18,824.50 |
| | TOTAL RECREATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES | 11,564.32 | 66,405.71 | 147,000.00 | 80,594.29 |
| ARENA | | | | | |
| 1121700106 | ARENA ALARM MONITORING | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| 1121700201 | ARENA INSURANCE | 0.00 | 15,561.18 | 15,500.00 | 61.18 |
| 1121700202 | ARENA TELEPHONE | 0.00 | 134.04 | 1,000.00 | 865.96 |
| 1121700203 | ARENA HYDRO & PROPANE | 377.54 | 1,024.72 | 5,000.00 | 3,975.28 |
| 1121700204 | ARENA BUILDING OPERATION & MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 263.45 | 5,000.00 | 4,736.55 |
| | TOTAL ARENA EXPENDITURES | 377.54 | 16,983.39 | 26,800.00 | 9,816.61 |
| | TOTAL ARENA EXPENSES | 377.54 | 16,983.39 | 26,800.00 | 9,816.61 |
| COMMUNITY CENTRE | | | | | |
| 1121800101 | JANITOR SALARIES & BENEFITS | 2,973.76 | 12,399.43 | 34,500.00 | 22,100.57 |
| 1121800102 | JANITOR MEDICAL REFERRAL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| 1121800103 | PROTECTIVE CLOTHING | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 1121800104 | C.C. EDUCATION, TRAINING, & SAFETY | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| 1121800106 | COMMUNITY CENTRE ALARM MONITORING | 282.46 | 545.91 | 300.00 | 245.91 |
| 1121800201 | COMMUNITY CENTRE INSURANCE | 0.00 | 9,811.26 | 10,000.00 | 188.74 |
| 1121800202 | COMMUNITY CENTRE TELEPHONE | 0.00 | 134.47 | 1,000.00 | 865.53 |
| 1121800203 | COMMUNITY CENTRE HEAT & LIGHT | 4,783.90 | 10,386.59 | 17,000.00 | 6,613.41 |
| 1121800204 | COMMUNITY CENTRE BUILDING & GROUNDS | 0.00 | 6,454.91 | 15,500.00 | 9,045.09 |
| | TOTAL COMMUNITY CENTER EXPENDITURES | 8,040.12 | 39,732.57 | 79,000.00 | 39,267.43 |
| | TOTAL COMMUNITY CENTRE EXPENSES | 8,040.12 | 39,732.57 | 79,000.00 | 39,267.43 |
| SEA VIEW ACTIVITY CENTER | | | | | |
| 1121900201 | SEA VIEW ACTIVITY CENTER INSURANCE | 0.00 | 1,186.38 | 1,500.00 | 313.62 |
| 1121900202 | SEA VIEW ACTIVITY CENTRE TELEPHONE | 0.00 | 134.04 | 1,000.00 | 865.96 |
| 1121900205 | WEIGHT ROOM EQUIPMENT/MAINTENANCE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| | TOTAL SEA VIEW ACTIVITY CENTER SERVICES: | 0.00 | 1,320.42 | 6,500.00 | 5,179.58 |
| DEBT CHARGES | | | | | |
| BANK CHARGES | | | | | |
| 1122100100 | DEBT CHARGES: PRINCIPAL & INTEREST - | 0.00 | 4,410.00 | 33,900.00 | 29,490.00 |
| 1122100102 | SCOTIA DIRECT BANK SERVICE CHARGE | 0.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 | 150.00 |
| 1122100103 | BANK CHARGES | 69.12 | 1,112.08 | 3,000.00 | 1,887.92 |
| 1122100106 | TRANSFER GAS TAX | 0.00 | 0.00 | 129,082.00 | 129,082.00 |
| 40 | TOTAL DEBT CHARGES | 69.12 | 5,672.08 | 165,982.00 | 160,309.92 |
| | TOTAL FISCAL SERVICES & DEBT CHARGES | 69.12 | 5,672.08 | 165,982.00 | 160,309.92 |

For All Revenue, Expense Accounts
Zero Balance Accounts NOT Included

Transactions Entered From 01/01/2023
To 31/05/2023

| Account | Description | Period Actual | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | Remaining In \$ |
|--|---|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| LAND & OFFICE EQUIPMENT | | | | | |
| 1122300109 | ESS EQUIPMENT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 |
| 1122300115 | EC DEV PROJECTS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
| 1122300116 | OCP UPDATE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37,000.00 | 37,000.00 |
| 1122300117 | ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 1122300118 | FIREHALL UPGRADES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65,000.00 | 65,000.00 |
| 1122300119 | WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT | 0.00 | 30,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| 1122300121 | GROWING COMMUNITIES FUND PROJECTS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 783,000.00 | 783,000.00 |
| | TOTAL LAND/OFFICE EQUIPMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: | 0.00 | 30,000.00 | 1,026,000.00 | 996,000.00 |
| PUBLIC WORKS | | | | | |
| 1122300418 | REPLACE STREETLIGHTS | 9,886.43 | 9,998.74 | 30,000.00 | 20,001.26 |
| 1122300419 | PW CAP: MARINE DRIVE SIDEWALK | 0.00 | 119,175.00 | 130,000.00 | 10,825.00 |
| 1122300420 | PW CAP:CULVERT REPLACEMENT & BRIDGE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 |
| 1122300421 | PW CAP:MARINE DRIVE BANK ASSESSMENT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 180,000.00 | 180,000.00 |
| 1122300422 | TRAFFIC SPEED SIGN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| | TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAP. EXPENDITURES | 9,886.43 | 129,173.74 | 870,000.00 | 740,826.26 |
| RECREATION | | | | | |
| 1122300503 | REC. CAP: BIKE TRAILS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| 1122300507 | KAYAK PROJECT | 35,242.32 | 54,813.04 | 302,000.00 | 247,186.96 |
| 1122300508 | LIONS PARK PAVILLION UPGRADE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| | TOTAL REC. DEPART. CAP. EXPENDITURES | 35,242.32 | 54,813.04 | 350,000.00 | 295,186.96 |
| | TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | 45,128.75 | 213,986.78 | 2,246,000.00 | 2,032,013.22 |
| | GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES | 187,335.35 | 869,714.51 | 3,893,382.00 | 3,023,667.49 |
| TRANSMISSION OF TAXES | | | | | |
| 1122500100 | PROVINCIAL GOV'T - SCHOOL TAX | 0.00 | 26,455.09 | 0.00 | 26,455.09- |
| | TOTAL TRANSMISSION OF TAXES | 0.00 | 26,455.09 | 0.00 | 26,455.09- |
| | TOTAL 2001 GENERAL FUND EXPEND. BUDGET: | 187,335.35 | 896,169.60 | 3,893,382.00 | 2,997,212.40 |
| WATER REVENUE FUND | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | |
| 2110000101 | WATER RATES REVENUE | 0.00 | 30,111.46- | 60,000.00- | 29,888.54- |
| 2110000102 | WATER RATES PENALTIES | 0.00 | 401.70- | 1,000.00- | 598.30- |
| | TOTAL WATER RATES REVENUE | 0.00 | 30,513.16- | 61,000.00- | 30,486.84- |
| | GRAND TOTAL WATER REVENUE | 0.00 | 30,513.16- | 61,000.00- | 30,486.84- |
| WATER FUND EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| 2121200101 | WATER EQUIP. MAINT. WAGES | 1,289.69 | 5,017.34 | 20,000.00 | 14,982.66 |
| 2121200201 | INSURANCE - WATER SYSTEM | 0.00 | 4,780.08 | 5,000.00 | 219.92 |
| 2121200301 | WATER EQUIP. REPAIR/MAINT. | 5,144.18 | 10,542.02 | 30,000.00 | 19,457.98 |
| 2121200302 | WATER FUND CAPITAL RESERVE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
| | TOTAL WATER MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES | 6,433.87 | 20,339.44 | 61,000.00 | 40,660.56 |
| FUNDS TRANSFERS | | | | | |
| 2122300103 | WATER WELL REPLACEMENTS | 0.00 | 8,588.41 | 0.00 | 8,588.41- |
| | TOTAL DEBT CHARGES & CAPITAL EXPEND. | 0.00 | 8,588.41 | 0.00 | 8,588.41- |
| | TOTAL WATER FUND EXPENDITURES | 6,433.87 | 28,927.85 | 61,000.00 | 32,072.15 |
| | TOTAL | 6,433.87 | 28,927.85 | 61,000.00 | 32,072.15 |
| SEWER REVENUE | | | | | |
| 3110000101 | SEWER RATES REVENUE | 0.00 | 71,292.48- | 140,000.00- | 68,707.52- |
| 3110000103 | SEWER RATES PENALTIES | 0.00 | 1,081.22- | 2,000.00- | 918.78- |
| | TOTAL SEWER REVENUE | 0.00 | 72,373.70- | 142,000.00- | 69,626.30- |
| | GRAND TOTAL SEWER FUND REVENUE | 0.00 | 72,373.70- | 142,000.00- | 69,626.30- |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | |
| 3121200101 | SEWER TREATMENT PLANT WAGES | 2,410.43 | 13,706.01 | 25,000.00 | 11,293.99 |
| 3121200102 | SEWER DIST. SYSTEM WAGES | 365.76 | 2,347.71 | 5,000.00 | 2,652.29 |
| 3121200201 | SEWER INSURANCE | 0.00 | 6,576.93 | 6,500.00 | 76.93- |
| 3121200202 | SEWER PLANT TELEPHONE EXPENSE | 0.00 | 249.50 | 1,500.00 | 1,250.50 |
| 3121200203 | SEWER HYDRO | 6,460.87 | 9,557.20 | 23,000.00 | 13,442.80 |
| 3121200204 | SEWER SUPPLIES & MAINTENANCE | 1,031.93 | 21,864.32 | 20,000.00 | 1,864.32- |
| 3121200205 | SLUDGE DISPOSAL | 733.57 | 4,442.58 | 10,000.00 | 5,557.42 |
| 3121200206 | WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT FEES | 0.00 | 677.47 | 700.00 | 22.53 |
| | TOTAL SEWER OPERATING EXPENSE | 11,002.56 | 59,421.72 | 91,700.00 | 32,278.28 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE | | | | | |

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
REVENUE AND EXPENSE (HEADER - DETAIL - TOTALS) WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE
For Fiscal Year 2023, Period 4 to 5 and Budget Cycle Provisional and Prd 1 to 5 Actuals

Date: 05/07/2023
Time: 15:41:22

For All Revenue, Expense Accounts
Zero Balance Accounts NOT Included

Transactions Entered From 01/01/2023
To 31/05/2023

| Account | Description | Period Actual | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | Remaining In \$ |
|------------|---|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 3122300102 | SEWER CAP.:RESERVE FOR CAPITAL UPGRA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50,300.00 | 50,300.00 |
| | TOTAL CAP. EXPEND. FROM SEWER REVENUE : | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50,300.00 | 50,300.00 |
| | TOTAL: | 17,436.43 | 14,537.29 | 0.00 | 14,537.29 |
| | REPORT TOTALS: | 196,309.74 | 56,195.66 | 0.00 | 56,195.66 |

*** End of Report ***

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE LISTING FOR APRIL - MAY 2023

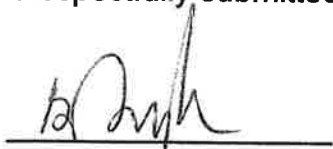
Total Payment of Accounts: \$131,096.66

Wages Payable: \$80,358.17

Total Accounts Payable Listing **\$211,454.83**

If you have any questions regarding the cheques on this month's Accounts Payable Listing, please ask me.

Respectfully submitted



Bonnie Dahyk
CAO / CFO

| Cheque # | Bank | Pay Date | Vendor # | Vendor Name | Invoice # | Description | Invoice Amount | Hold Amount | Paid Amount | Void |
|----------|------|------------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| 001132 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | A-045 | ALSCO UNIFORM & LI | LNAN871069 | PW Coveralls | 77.07 | | 77.07 | |
| 001133 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | C-138 | Custom Stamp & Eng | 117975 | Certified Stamps | 216.87 | | 216.87 | |
| 001134 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | F-004 | FOX'S DISPOSAL SER | 42288 42287 42286 | Wood bin and pick Sludge Bim and pic blue bin rental an | 826.35 531.70 531.70 | | 1,889.75 | |
| 001135 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | H-006 | HOME HARDWARE | 379826 380585 381913 383534 | CC & PW lights and Paint brushes Park and PW Suppli Shop supplies | 74.21 20.77 101.29 194.05 | | 390.32 | |
| 001136 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | H-017 | RUMBLE BEACH FALLI | 026 | Com Centre Fence R | 4,456.00 | | 4,456.00 | |
| 001137 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | I-101 | INNOV8 DIGITAL SOL | IN403313 | Copier Charges | 229.47 | | 229.47 | |
| 001138 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | L-084 | LADY FAER DESIGNS | March 2023 | March Janitorial | 630.00 | | 630.00 | |
| 001139 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | L-132 | LINDE CANADA INC | 34347682 | Annual Cylinder Re | 294.47 | | 294.47 | |
| 001140 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | N-072 | NORTH ISLAND WASTE | Mar 23 | Marcg Garbage Coll | 7,593.00 | | 7,593.00 | |
| 001141 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | N-090 | NORTHERN ROPES & I | 6899 | Hydrotesting | 73.50 | | 73.50 | |
| 001142 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | p-090 | PORT ALICE GAS INC | Mar gas 23 cc Arena Mar 23 | CC Propane Arena Propane | 2,558.28 33.30 | | 2,591.58 | |
| 001143 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | P-101 | MJG ENTERPRISES LT | 7042 | PW Fuel | 2,085.27 | | 2,085.27 | |
| 001144 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | P-124 | ANGELA PAUL | CC & Camp 03- | Spring Cap and CC | 147.29 | | 147.29 | |
| 001145 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | R-003 | REGIONAL DISTRICT | 6899 | Tipping Fees | 121.50 | | 121.50 | |
| 001146 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | V-001 | VANCOUVER ISLAND R | 2nd Levy 2023 | 2nd Quarter Levy | 7,212.75 | | 7,212.75 | |
| 001147 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | W-058 | WOLSELEY CANADA IN | 7882848 | Swing Check Valve | 431.94 | | 431.94 | |
| 001148 | 002 | 04/04/2023 | W-167 | WHITE PACIFIC SERV | 1235 | SCADA Servicing | 2,011.50 | | 2,011.50 | |
| 001149 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | O-345 | ORACH ENTERPRISES | 5288 | Port-a-Potti renta | 422.10 | | 422.10 | |
| 001150 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | A-007 | ASSOC. OF V.I. & CO | 202331 | Annual Dues | 393.75 | | 393.75 | |
| 001151 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | A-045 | ALSCO UNIFORM & LI | LNAN872699 | PW Coveralls | 78.60 | | 78.60 | |
| 001152 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | J-087 | JOSEPH ANTONELLI | March 2023 | Tree Service | 9,975.00 | | 9,975.00 | |
| 001153 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | K-087 | 0997330 CONTRACTIN | 0940-A000888 | Deposit for Kayak | 14,830.20 | | 14,830.20 | |
| 001154 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | K-101 | KATHY O'REILLY TAY | 2130 | Financial Plan ads | 249.90 | | 249.90 | |
| 001155 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | M-153 | BUREAU VERITAS CAN | VA10856101 | Effluent Samples | 403.07 | | 403.07 | |
| 001156 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | S-085 | SUNCO PLYWOOD INCO | 276425 | insulation | 346.44 | | 346.44 | |
| 001157 | 002 | 13/04/2023 | V-018 | VANCOUVER ISLAND H | S6813-9 S4830-9 | CC Food Permit Water System Licen | 150.00 250.00 | | 400.00 | |
| 001158 | 002 | 18/04/2023 | N-090 | NORTHERN ROPES & I | 172910 | Hydrotesting 75lb | 315.00 | | 315.00 | |
| 001159 | 002 | 18/04/2023 | N-140 | NORTH ISLAND IMAGE | 2020-2022 | 2020-2022 Card Rev | 62.05 | | 62.05 | |
| 001160 | 002 | 18/04/2023 | P-172 | PORT ALICE PHOTOGR | 2020-2022 | 2020-2022 Retail S | 55.68 | | 55.68 | |
| 001161 | 002 | 18/04/2023 | T-028 | SPAFFORD, TANYA | Travel 04\05\ | Travel Reimburseme | 100.00 | | 100.00 | |
| 001162 | 002 | 18/04/2023 | W-058 | WOLSELEY CANADA IN | 7954459 | Grey Iron Cap | 192.13 | | 192.13 | |
| 001186 | 002 | 26/04/2023 | B-001 | BUILDERS WAREHOUSE | 577315 | Kayak Ramp supplie | 649.60 | | 649.60 | |
| 001187 | 002 | 26/04/2023 | C-196 | CAB INDUSTRIAL AUT | 857561 | Multiplex Grease | 95.65 | | 95.65 | |

| Cheque # | Bank | Pay Date | Vendor # | Vendor Name | Invoice # | Description | Invoice Amount | Hold Amount | Paid Amount | Void |
|----------|------|------------|----------|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| 001188 | 002 | 26/04/2023 | G-060 | GREGG DISTRIBUTORS | 011-931264 011-931265 011-931878 | Gloves 3" Hole Saw 14xl/8x20 Portacut | 239.61 33.59 117.56 | | 390.76 | |
| 001189 | 002 | 26/04/2023 | R-003 | REGIONAL DISTRICT | 7020 7004 7031 | 2022 VTN Service Tipping Fees MFA Debt Interest | 8,000.00 1,003.40 4,410.00 | | 13,413.40 | |
| 001190 | 002 | 26/04/2023 | Y-005 | Yunker, Jason | 31032023 | Travel Reimburseme | 100.00 | | 100.00 | |
| 001191 | 002 | 26/04/2023 | C-010 | CAN.UNION OF PUBLI | March 23 | March Union Dues | 1,047.61 | | 1,047.61 | |
| 001192 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | A-045 | ALSCO UNIFORM & LI | LNAN874346 | PW Coveralls | 77.07 | | 77.07 | |
| 001193 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | F-004 | FOX'S DISPOSAL SER | 42639 42638 42640 | Wood Bin Rental an Sludge Removal Blue Bin rental an | 531.70 237.06 531.70 | | 1,300.46 | |
| 001194 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | H-006 | HOME HARDWARE | 293-2023 | PW supplies | 21.76 | | 21.76 | |
| 001195 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | L-084 | LADY FAER DESIGNS | INV0454 | April Janitorial | 630.00 | | 630.00 | |
| 001196 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | M-146 | Robert Bruce Moore | Jan-April 202 | Jan-April & Travel | 1,037.28 | | 1,037.28 | |
| 001197 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | N-072 | NORTH ISLAND WASTE | April 2023 | April Garbage Coll | 7,539.00 | | 7,539.00 | |
| 001198 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | P-090 | PORT ALICE GAS INC | April Arena 2 April CC 23 | Arena Propane CC Propane | 16.81 1,025.59 | | 1,042.40 | |
| 001199 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | P-101 | MJG ENTERPRISES LT | 7091 | PW Fuel | 824.41 | | 824.41 | |
| 001200 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | T-028 | SPAFFORD, TANYA | Bank Travel 4 | Bank Deposit Trav | 69.12 | | 69.12 | |
| 001201 | 002 | 01/05/2023 | T-195 | TEX ELECTRIC LTD | 3087 | Street Light Repai | 1,729.36 | | 1,729.36 | |
| Apr Hyd | 002 | 04/05/2023 | B-003 | BC HYDRO | Apr Hydro 2 | | 182.11 | | 182.11 | |
| Mar Hyd | 002 | 04/05/2023 | B-003 | BC HYDRO | Mar Hydro 2 | | 197.49 | | 197.49 | |
| Apr Hyd | 002 | 08/05/2023 | B-003 | BC HYDRO | Apr 2023 | | 13,166.83 | | 13,166.83 | |
| Hydro M | 002 | 08/05/2023 | B-003 | BC HYDRO | Mar 2023 | | 14,634.31 | | 14,634.31 | |
| Apr 202 | 002 | 19/05/2023 | R-002 | RECEIVER GENERAL F | Apr 2023 | | 12,778.46 | | 12,778.46 | |
| Apr 202 | 002 | 19/05/2023 | R-002 | RECEIVER GENERAL F | Apr 2023-2 | | 1,893.38 | | 1,893.38 | |
| Total: | | | | | | | 131,096.66 | 0.00 | 131,096.66 | |

| Payment Summary | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------|
| Description | Qty | Amount |
| Cheque | 47 | 88,244.08 |
| EFT | 6 | 42,852.58 |
| Direct Deposit | 0 | 0.00 |
| Credit Card | 0 | 0.00 |
| Void | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total: | 53 | 131,096.66 |

*** End of Report ***

VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE

Port Alice Volunteer Fire Department Fire Chief's Monthly Report For the month June 2023

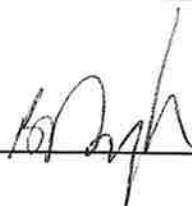
| | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------------------------|---|
| Active Members | 12 | Rescue Calls | 1 |
| On Leave | 1 | Fire Calls | 0 |
| New/Recruits ** | 2 | Lift Assist Calls | 1 |
| Total | 15 | Ambulance Driver Assist Calls | 0 |
| Mutual Aid Calls | 0 | Public Relation Events | 1 |
| Number Of False Alarms | 1 | Training Events | 0 |

Practices / Events:

| Date | Attendance | Purpose |
|----------------------|------------|---|
| 06June2023 | 11 | Practice: MVI Rescue |
| 12June2023 | 3 | Lift Assist |
| 13June2023 | 8 | Practice: 5 man Elevation |
| 16June2023 | 6 | MVA Highway #30 |
| 17June2023 | | Car Wash for MD -- Raised \$904.50 |
| 20June2023 | 8 | Practice: Low slope rescue |
| June2023 | 3 | False alarm - Victorian |
| 27June2023 | 10 | Practice: Month End Checks |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| PAVFD Updates | | |
| Dec 2022 | | We need to look for grant to replace the SCBA's Packs & Cylinders |
| May 2023 | | Received \$200 donation from the Morgan's & \$100 from PA Gas |
| | | |

Fire Chief:

Administrator:



VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
BYLAW NO. 683, 2023

A Bylaw for the Levying of Property Tax Rates for the Year 2023.

WHEREAS, under section 197 of the Community Charter, each year after the adoption of the financial plan, but before May 15th, Council must impose property value taxes for the year by establishing tax rates for:

- a) the municipal revenue proposed to be raised for the year from property value taxes, as provided in the Financial Plan, and
- b) the amounts to be collected for the year by means of rates established by the municipality to meet its taxing obligations in relation to another local government or other public body.
- c) there was an error in Schedule "A" of the Village of Port Alice Annual Tax Rates Bylaw 681, 2023.

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the Village of Port Alice, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

- 1. The following rates in Schedule "A", attached to and forming part of this Bylaw are hereby imposed and levied for the year 2023.
- 2. The minimum amount of taxation upon a parcel of real property is \$1.00
- 3. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the Village of Port Alice Annual Tax Rates Amendment Bylaw No. 683, 2023.
- 4. This Bylaw repeals Bylaw 681, 2023

Read a first time this 28th day of June 2023.

Read a second time this 28th day of June 2023.

Read a third time this 28th day of June 2023.

Adopted this 12th day of July 2023.

Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer

Certified a true and correct copy of Bylaw No.683, as adopted by Council on the 12th day of July 2023.

Chief Administrative Officer

Annual Tax Rates (2023)

Bylaw No. 683

SCHEDULE 'A'

(Revised)

| | PROPERTY CLASS | MUNICIPAL | REG. DIST. MT. WADD. | MT. WADD. REG. HOSP. DIST. | Totals for Bylaw |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Residential | 5.88650 | | | |
| | Library | 0.21927 | | | |
| 1 | Total Residential | 6.10577 | 0.59737 | 0.24918 | 6.95232 |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | Utilities | 27.47596 | 2.09081 | 0.87213 | 30.43890 |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | Major Industrial | 0.00000 | 2.03107 | 0.84722 | 2.87829 |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | Light Industrial | 36.63461 | 2.03107 | 0.84722 | 39.51289 |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | Business | 10.99038 | 1.46356 | 0.61049 | 13.06444 |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | Recreation | 6.10577 | 0.59737 | 0.24918 | 6.95232 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | TOTALS | 87.31248 | 8.81125 | 3.67542 | 99.79916 |

**VILLAGE OF PORT ALICE
BYLAW NO. 684**

A Bylaw to adopt an Official Community Plan – (OCP)

WHEREAS section 472 of the *Local Government Act* enables a local government to adopt, by bylaw, an Official Community Plan;

AND WHEREAS the Village of Port Alice Council has undertaken the necessary consultations and other steps for the adoption of a new Official Community Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, the Village of Port Alice Council, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Official Community Plan attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw as Schedule A is hereby adopted as the Official Community Plan for the Village of Port Alice.
2. Village of Port Alice Community Plan Bylaw No. 568, 2010, and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed.
3. This Bylaw may be cited as the "Village of Port Alice Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 684, 2023".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 12th day of July, 2023

PUBLIC HEARING HELD THIS 9th day of

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 9th day of August, 2023

READ A THIRD TIME THIS 9th day of August, 2023

ADOPTED THIS 9th day of August, 2023

Mayor

CAO

**Village of Port Alice Official Community Plan Bylaw
No. 684, 2023**

Schedule A



PORT ALICE

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

Draft 3.0 | May 2023



Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

The Village of Port Alice respectfully acknowledges and respects the Kwakwaka'wakw nations, the Indigenous peoples on whose traditional land, territory, and waters we stand, live and move.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OCP Prepared by: John Watson Consulting

With support from

- Bluerock Planning Inc.
- Rynic Solutions

Thanks to:

Village Mayor & Council

Village Administration

Citizens of Port Alice

| Version | Date |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 – First Cut | March 8, 2023 |
| 2 – Refinements | March 31, 2023 (open house version) |
| 3 – Public | May 16, 2023 |
| 4 – 1 st reading | TBD |
| 5 – Public Hearing | TBD |
| 6 – Adopted | TBD |

Table of Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | BIG MOVES..... | 2 |
| 1.1 | BIG MOVE #1: EVERY ROOM WITH A VIEW | 2 |
| 1.2 | BIG MOVE #2: BUILD NEW HOUSING! HOUSING = ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 3 |
| 1.3 | BIG MOVE #3: DESTINATION PORT ALICE: ACTIVE OUTDOOR ADVENTURE LAND | 4 |
| 1.4 | BIG MOVE #4: NATURE'S WAY IS OUR WAY | 5 |
| 1.5 | BIG MOVE #5: VILLAGE WITH A HEART | 7 |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION | 8 |
| 2.1 | PURPOSE | 8 |
| 2.2 | LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS | 9 |
| 2.3 | HOW TO USE THIS PLAN | 9 |
| 2.4 | HIERARCHY OF PLANS | 10 |
| 3 | CURRENT STATE | 11 |
| 3.1 | LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT & HISTORY | 11 |
| 3.2 | LOCATION AND CONTEXT | 13 |
| 3.3 | DEMOGRAPHICS AND GROWTH | 13 |
| 3.4 | VACANT LAND INVENTORY | 15 |
| 3.5 | 5-YEAR HOUSING NEEDS | 17 |
| 3.6 | ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES | 18 |
| 4 | LAND USE POLICIES..... | 20 |
| 4.1 | INTRODUCTION | 20 |
| 4.2 | GENERAL LAND USE POLICIES | 20 |
| 4.3 | RESIDENTIAL POLICIES | 23 |
| 4.4 | R1 - RESIDENTIAL DETACHED | 23 |
| 4.5 | R2 - RESIDENTIAL MULTI-UNIT | 25 |
| 4.6 | R3 - RESIDENTIAL MANUFACTURED | 26 |
| 4.7 | C1 - CORE COMMERCIAL | 27 |
| 4.8 | C2 - COMMERCIAL TOURIST | 29 |
| 4.9 | PI - PUBLIC & INSTITUTIONAL | 30 |
| 4.10 | P - PARK | 31 |
| 4.11 | S-P SLIDE PROTECTION AREA | 32 |
| 4.12 | FD - FUTURE DEVELOPMENT | 34 |
| 4.13 | M1 - INDUSTRIAL | 35 |
| 4.14 | R - RESOURCE | 36 |
| 4.15 | M - MARINA | 37 |
| 4.16 | M-R - MARINE - RECREATION | 37 |
| 5 | COMMUNITY LAND USE POLICIES | 39 |
| 5.1 | INTRODUCTION | 39 |
| 5.2 | TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY | 39 |
| 5.3 | SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT | 42 |
| 5.4 | INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICING | 43 |
| 5.5 | WATER & WASTEWATER | 43 |
| 5.6 | STORMWATER SYSTEM | 44 |
| 5.7 | INTERNET | 48 |
| 5.8 | STREET LIGHTING | 48 |
| 5.9 | ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT | 48 |
| 5.10 | FUTURE GROWTH | 49 |
| 5.11 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 50 |
| 5.12 | PUBLIC SERVICES | 52 |
| 5.13 | ARTS & CULTURE | 53 |



| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 5.14 | INDIGENOUS RELATIONSHIPS | 53 |
| 5.15 | SAND & GRAVEL RESERVES | 54 |
| 5.16 | CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & GHG REDUCTIONS | 55 |
| 5.17 | AFFORDABLE HOUSING | 56 |
| 6 | DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS | 57 |
| 6.1 | WHAT IS A DPA? | 57 |
| 6.2 | GENERAL DPA POLICIES | 57 |
| 6.3 | GENERAL DPA EXEMPTIONS | 58 |
| 6.4 | DPA 1 – COASTAL SHORELINE AREAS PROTECTION | 61 |
| 6.5 | DPA 2 – RIPARIAN AREAS PROTECTION | 64 |
| 6.6 | DPA 3 – OPEN SLOPE HAZARDS | 66 |
| 6.7 | DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL INFORMATION | 67 |
| 7 | APPENDIX A WHAT WE HEARD REPORT | 70 |
| 8 | APPENDIX B OCP MASTER PLAN REQUIREMENTS | 71 |
| 9 | APPENDIX D FULL SIZE MAPS & DRAWINGS | 72 |

Table of Maps

| | |
|---|----|
| MAP 1 CONTEXT | 12 |
| MAP 2 VACANT PARCELS | 16 |
| MAP 3 LAND USE DESIGNATIONS | 21 |
| MAP 4 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK | 41 |
| MAP 5 WATER SYSTEM | 45 |
| MAP 6 WASTEWATER SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE | 46 |
| MAP 7 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE | 47 |
| MAP 8 SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN THE REGION | 54 |
| MAP 9 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS | 60 |
| MAP 10 DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL INFORMATION AREAS | 68 |

Table of Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| FIGURE 1: PORT ALICE POPULATION BY CENSUS YEAR | 14 |
| FIGURE 2: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP | 14 |
| FIGURE 3: HOUSEHOLD SIZE | 15 |
| FIGURE 4: TOP VILLAGE INITIATIVES FROM CITIZEN SURVEY | 4 |



OUR STORY

A WHALE OF A TALE

Sit in the coffee shop. Wait for it. The binoculars beside your hand might be a give-away. And there it is, a spout. So quiet in the calm here the sound ricochets around the steep coastal mountainsides. The humpback has made its return. In slow time across the inlet. It feels like you can reach out and touch it - nature's way, where our lack of hubbub makes us feel something more. Our Port Alice. Rugged. Wild. Independent. Connected. A spirited place. The end of a road and a mill way of life, but the beginning of a bold new world we can imagine from our oceanfront inspiration. This is OUR Port Alice. This is OUR future.





Vision – a forward looking expression of our dreams, desires, and directions as a community. A framework that all Community Plan policies must work toward.



VISION

GENTLY CONNECTED TO THE OCEAN AND EACH OTHER

As one of the most affordable and nature-inspired coastal living choices on Vancouver Island, Port Alice is calling to us as established residents and newcomers with its transition to a new economy. Tourism, digital nomads, independent entrepreneurs, creators, Internet enterprise, industrial services, and craft manufacturing will be our beating. Enthusiastically pursuing active outdoor adventure lifestyle-living. Re-shaping our dynamic future in a lively mixed-use village core, affordability-driven housing innovation policy, protected ocean views and care and attention to natural features, and enhanced Marine Drive. Our vision is "Gently connected to the ocean and each other" in this place we call HOME.



WHAT THIS PLAN CAN DO FOR YOU & THE VILLAGE

IMAGINE

- Our kids, seniors, and families have affordable housing choice,...so affordable it attracts the newcomers we need for a dynamic future.
- We have worked at preserving "every room with a view."
- We respect, embrace and live in harmony with our WILDerness.
- There is economic opportunity for present and future generations.
- Our community gathering spots successfully weave the threads of connection as a community together.
- As a sustainable and self-reliant community, we have kept the school open, maintained healthcare services, re-opened our recreation centre, and re-invested in our community infrastructure by enabling new construction and revenue.
- We adapt to changing climate by reducing risk.
- We have softer souls and quieter places for rejuvenation when it comes to environment.
- We get out of our cars and move around seamlessly off-road on trails and paths.
- Our Marine Drive is a vibrant multi-use community spine.
- We are artistic, cultural, and creative, including visual expression in our community.
- There's clear invitation for investment to participate in our community building in our enabling policies.

THIS IS WHAT A COMMUNITY PLAN IS AND DOES......the most powerful document communities have in their translation of vision to geography. Community Plans are holistic in addressing future needs, including: employment generation, housing, transportation, recreation, village core vibrancy, nurturing of social connectivity, climate change adaptation, and asset management of village-owned infrastructure. These are building blocks of a better future.

BIG MOVES

To achieve the OCP vision a few 'big moves' are embedded within the OCP policies and maps. While these big moves are implemented throughout the OCP in various places, they are highlighted here to celebrate how Port Alice will move forward to achieve its desired future.



1 BIG MOVES



1.1 Big Move #1: Every Room with a View

We will protect ocean views and enhance Marine Drive. Marine Drive has a strong sense of beauty and connection to the ocean and the Village. Development along Marine Drive includes various uses, including commercial areas such as tourism accommodations and restaurants and residential areas, and it has excellent ocean views. **The view along Marine Drive is an asset that needs to be maintained and not be obscured by development.** As an asset, the picturesque view helps to bring residents, businesses, and visitors to the Village's beauty, charm and tranquillity. Building designs for development along Marine Drive should integrate with the natural environment, enable a good ocean view for both residents and visitors, and be considerate of protection of viewsheds away from the water.

Marine Drive is also the gateway to the community, and there is the possibility to enhance the residents' and visitors' experience of the Village. Therefore, promoting a welcoming gateway feature along Marine Drive north of the Village should be considered.

Within the Village Core, Marine Drive could be enhanced as a main street, featuring a mix of compact uses and where multi-modal transportation options are provided, including walking and biking.



1.2 Big Move #2: Build New Housing! Housing = Economic Development

Port Alice will implement enabling policy that leads to the construction of new housing that in turn results in the continuation of Port Alice being one of the most affordable coastal communities on Vancouver Island. Significant new housing has not been built in Port Alice for decades and housing stock is aging. As land and house values rise across Vancouver Island and people explore more affordable relocation options on Vancouver Island, the affordability of housing has potential to decrease in Port Alice given newcomers are used to higher prices elsewhere and are willing to pay what “locals” may not be able to afford. This is a critical challenge for a small village, as the conundrum of need for newcomers and investment attraction has potential to create affordability – and ultimately social - conflict with existing residents. New housing options are needed to successfully address this challenge. And we can develop policy that encourages permanency – such as additional units on properties that generate income for residents, and/or conditions of property rental such as presence of primary resident being required.

To address the need for new housing and continued affordability this OCP has policies that:

1. Promote accessory dwelling units (ADUs), so that existing homeowners can benefit economically while maintaining the Village character;
2. Support home-based businesses, so that existing residents can stay in their existing homes and build their incomes without large investments in commercial real estate;
3. Support mixed-use developments (e.g. residential and commercial) in the Village Core; and
4. Promote and allow attached forms of housing in specific locations within the Village where they are appropriate.



1.3 Big Move #3: Destination Port Alice: Active Outdoor Adventureland

Village citizens ranked **active outdoor recreation hub** and **tourism** as the number one and two initiatives that Port Alice should be uniquely known for 15 years from now (Community Survey 2022).

15 years from now, what should Port Alice uniquely be known for? (choose your top 3)

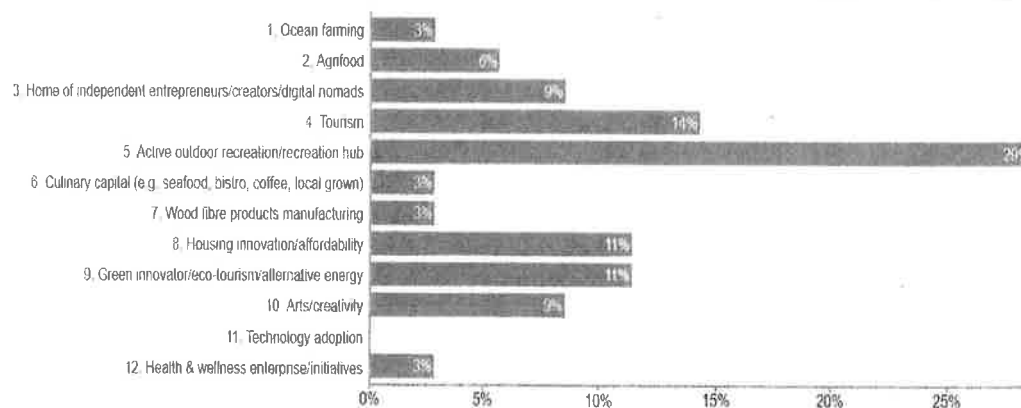


Figure 1: Top Village Initiatives from Citizen Survey

A strong economy is key to a healthy community. Port Alice's mill town economy has dramatically changed with the closure of the mill. The Village now needs to establish a future economy that relies less on one dominant industry or employer. This future economy, while still heavily dependent on the Village's natural resources such as its natural scenery, forestry, and fishery, could expand in the area of Tourism (eco-tourism/adventure) as a catalyst for creating a strong economy and healthy community.

The Village's natural resources such as its natural scenery, forestry, and fishery, can successfully expand into tourism as a catalyst for strong economy and healthy community IF the pathway is carefully chosen. This careful path includes but is not limited to: focus on development of one to two core, differentiated tourism products that can drive visits; construction of affordable housing rental and purchase that recognizes lower wages in the tourism sector vs resource extraction/manufacturing; creation of entrepreneurial pathways via a "learn-to" guiding offering; and development of overnight stay options that generate stronger in-community multiplier spending that in turn supports creation of additional enterprise (e.g. creators, craft products) to service the tourist industry. A pivot to tourism also supports placemaking that elevates quality of life for residents, nurturing the potential for a bigger picture, longer term win-win.

The OCP will help build resiliency and strengthen the Village's local economy in the following ways:

- Providing flexible and enabling home-based business policies;
- Encouraging and promoting the creation of a mixed-use Village Core;
- Encouraging tourist accommodations in appropriate locations within the Village;
- Establishing clarity and certainty for future development within the Village; and
- Identifying synergies between different land areas that are a mixture of private and publicly owned land.



1.4 Big Move #4: Nature's Way is Our Way

It is crucial for the Village's natural environment to be protected and the vulnerabilities and risks associated with natural hazards and climate change are addressed. Natural resources such as the ocean, vegetation, wildlife habitats, and marine ecosystem help to make Port Alice attractive for outdoor recreational adventures that residents and visitors can enjoy. The return of whales to the Inlet has been linked to the closure of the mill and the natural restoration of the ecosystem in the Inlet. The ability to watch whales from Marine Drive is an amazing opportunity and connection to the marine life of the Pacific Ocean. During the engagement, community members described their connection to Neroutsos Inlet. Many residents expressed a desire to keep the Village as a quiet, reflective place where people can get away from the noise of larger urban centres.

Port Alice's natural environment is also fundamental to boosting and sustaining a thriving local economy. Therefore, protecting natural assets and environmentally sensitive areas, including areas susceptible to landslides and Riparian zones, are essential.

Another consideration is climate change and the potential risks it poses to the Village's natural resources and ecosystems, terrain stability, infrastructure, local economy, and overall quality of life. The increase in extreme weather events such as rising temperatures, flooding, wildfires, and landslides is concerning. Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies are necessary to protect residents, the local economy and infrastructure from adverse impacts in the future. Port Alice is committed to measures that will minimize Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and prepare for the effects of Climate Change.



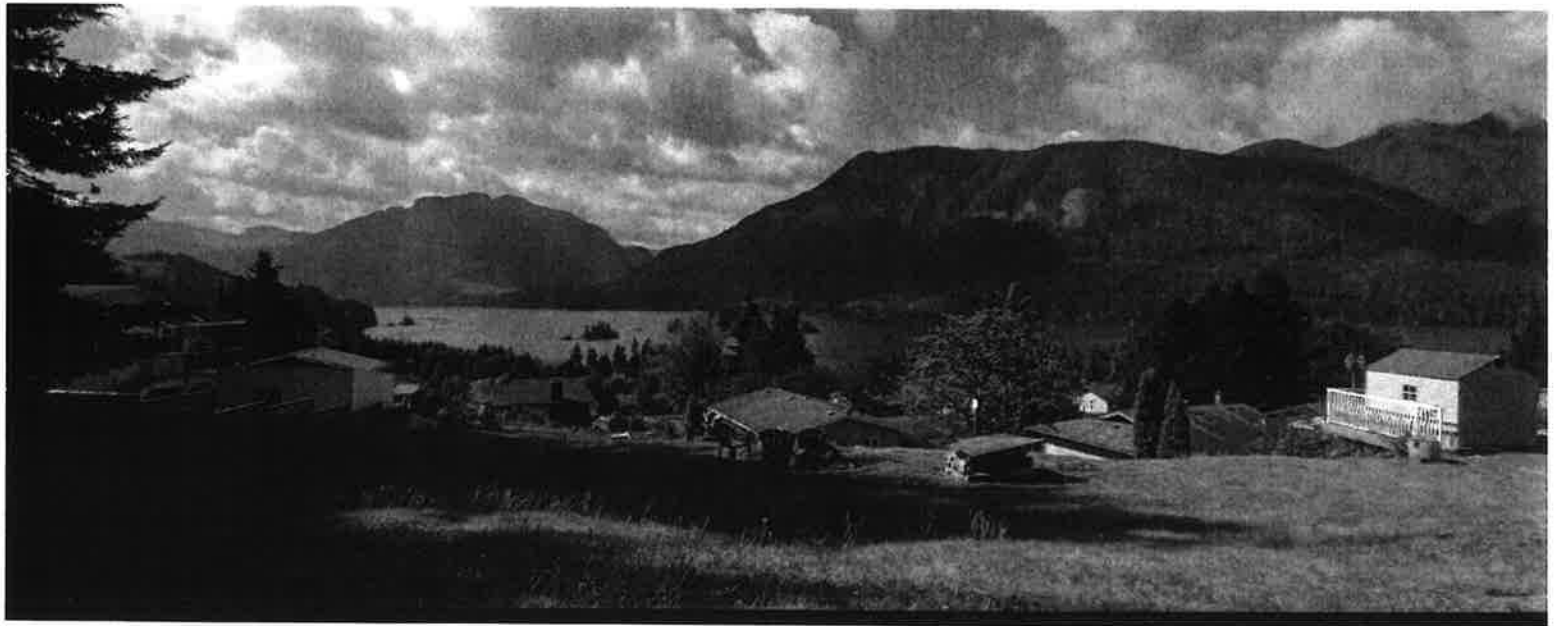
1.5 Big Move #5: Village with a Heart

Village centres are the figurative and literal heart of community. They are where we gather, shop, eat, pursue entertainment...CONNECT as a community. A healthy heart is a healthy Port Alice. Today, there are commercial vacancies. In addition, as shown on **Map 2 | Vacant Parcels**, there are significant redevelopment and infill opportunities on some of the properties designated as Core Commercial. The Village should encourage and incentivize the development of these properties, ideally with mixed-use buildings that provide for a blend of commercial, tourist accommodation, and permanent residential housing. What does “incentivize” mean in the language of business and return on investment in rural communities where business risk is higher and margins are smaller?

The answer lies in:

- a) An embrace of development density as a key performance metric for development return on investment;
- b) An investment lead management and development approval process “HOW-based” attitude that enables collaborative municipal-developer solution-seeking and policy flexibility vs quoting of rules and restrictions;
- c) An inter-connected set of investment-attraction focused land use policies that enable infill, redevelopment, and development of Core Commercial zoning in the village centre including: mixed commercial-residential use as a permitted use, lower or no non-residential parking standards, greater lot coverage, greater permissions for temporary mobile or building structures, permissions for addition of second-level building heights on Village Core buildings, no minimum space size restrictions, allowance for smaller commercial spaces, permissions for craft manufacturing with associated retail, more permitted/fewer discretionary uses, and permissions for same-floor or multi-floor configurations for work-live buildings; and
- d) Municipal and private sector focus of investment in placemaking (e.g. public art and creative expression) in the village core.

To address re-investment in our heart, this OCP contains a set of enabling policies in C1 Core Commercial, which will further require corresponding representation in the Zoning Bylaw.



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

What's the plan for Port Alice? Where will new people live? Where will new businesses be located? How are my tax dollars spent?

These questions and many more are often asked by Port Alice citizens while they discuss this beautiful village, nestled next to Neroutsos Inlet, and what its future might hold.

So, what is the plan? How can we, as citizens of Port Alice, chart our future?

This Official Community Plan (OCP) answers these questions and many more. It is “the plan” for Port Alice. This OCP has been created by the citizens, Council, and administration of the Village to create a sustainable and prosperous future, one that maintains the Village’s character while adapting to change. While there are legal requirements to have an OCP (and what’s in it), the larger, more important purpose of an OCP is to provide a plan for the Village’s future.

An OCP is also intended to answer questions such as: Where should different types of housing be located? Do we have enough land to grow? Where should businesses be located? Or, what’s the plan for roads and water lines?

The OCP uses policies and maps to answer these key questions and must be legally adopted through the bylaw approval process. Once approved, the Official Community Plan (OCP) is the Village’s highest-level plan and policies must be followed by citizens, administration, and Council.

In short, as a citizen and as a Village, the OCP is your plan for your future!

2.2 Legislative Requirements

The Local Government Act (LGA) outlines the legal requirements of the contents and process of an OCP in Division 4, sections 472 to 478. While the LGA must be referenced for exact wording, a general summary is provided below for convenience purposes only:

An OCP must include policies, statements, and map designations respecting:

- Residential development and housing needs over a period of at least 5 years;
- Policies on affordable housing, rental housing, and special needs housing;
- Location, amount and type of present and proposed commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural, recreational and public utility land uses;
- Approximate location and area of sand and gravel deposits;
- Environmentally sensitive lands;
- Present and proposed public facilities (e.g. parks, schools, waste treatment sites); and
- Targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and policies to achieve those targets.

2.3 How To Use This Plan

The Official Community Plan (OCP) is for all people of the Village of Port Alice. It is a comprehensive 'blueprint' for the future of Port Alice. The OCP is also a living document that may require changes over time as the Village evolves. Amendments may be undertaken through the usual bylaw process that requires public consultation and a public hearing.

This Plan can be used in the following ways:

- For all citizens to understand how the Village is planning for its future;
- For Village Council to guide decision-making and spending priorities;
- For developers and those looking to build, to understand the rules; and
- For staff and the Village's Approving Officer to guide decision-making on planning and development applications.

The Plan is organized as follows:

- 1 Introduction, including Indigenous Acknowledgement
- 2 Current State, including population and vacant land inventory
- 3 Vision and Guiding Principles, including "Big Moves" for the OCP
- 4 Land Use Policies
- 5 Community Land Use Policies
- 6 Development Permit Areas
- 7 Implementation and Action Plan

The Official Community Plan can also act as a shared agreement (“handshake”) between Village Council and Citizens as to how the Village will grow and develop over time. Council must align decision-making with the OCP and citizens can play a role by keeping Council accountable that its decisions align with the OCP.

2.4 Hierarchy of plans

The OCP is the highest-level legal plan for the Village of Port Alice. It has the legal authority to direct the Village to align all other plans and documents with the OCP. However, as not every Village plan or document can be aligned immediately, the OCP must work in sync with other Village plans and documents. Key to understanding the OCP is that it often directs the updating of other plans and documents as part of the OCP implementation. While this “plan to plan” approach can require patience, it is part of a healthy democracy and ensures that due process is followed in local government.



3 CURRENT STATE

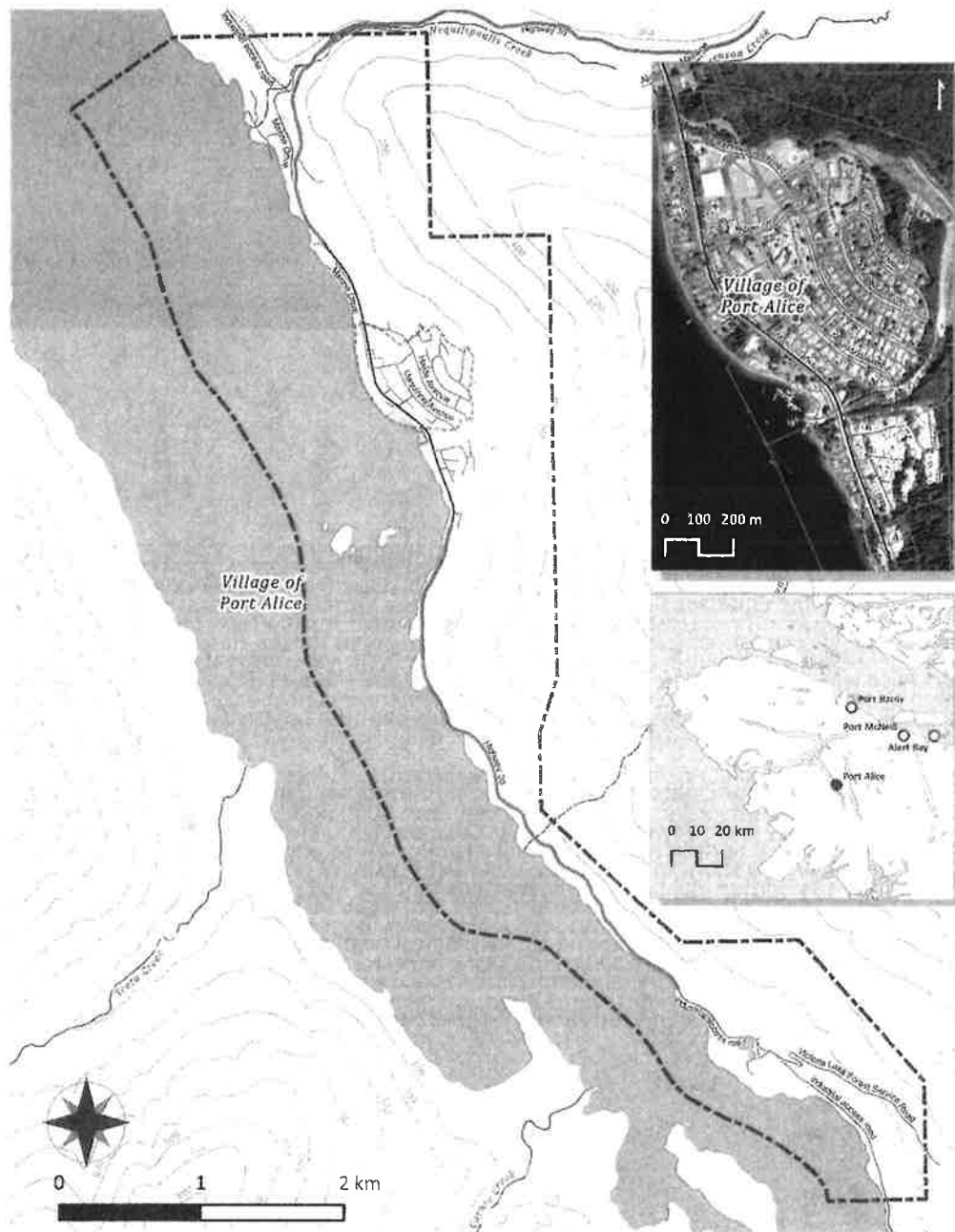
3.1 Land Acknowledgment & History

The Village of Port Alice acknowledges that it is located within the traditional territory of the Kwakwaka'wakw people and the Quatsino First Nation centred at the Quattishe Subdivision IR #18, Coal Harbour. According to the known ethnohistoric and ethnographic records for the Neroutsos Inlet, the area including Port Alice was situated within the tribal territories of the Huyalas (Hoyalas) and Gusgimukw (Koskimox) tribal group, the descendants of which are members of the Quatsino First Nation.

The existing archaeological record for Quatsino Sound, including Neroutsos Inlet, indicates that human occupation goes back to the Early Prehistoric Period, dating between 8000 and 5000 Before Present (BP). Recent archaeological investigations in Neroutsos Inlet near Port Alice and Rumble Beach have identified a prehistoric (pre-1846) intertidal beach lithic scatter site (EcSu 002) and a small coastal shell midden site (EcSv 006). The known ethnographic and archaeological evidence found in the Neroutsos Inlet area clearly indicates that the prehistoric and ethnohistoric ancestors of the Quatsino People continuously occupied this landscape and utilized various natural resources over several millennia.¹

¹ Robbin Chatan, SOURCES Archaeological and Heritage Research Inc., Vancouver, and Ralph Wallas, Quatsino First Nation

Map 1 | Context



Port Alice

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Expressway-Highway | Municipality | Campground | Fire | Police |
| Arterial | Parks | Sani Dump | Hospital | Yacht Club |
| Local-Street | Parcels | Emergency Response Centre | Visitor Information | Marina |
| Alleyway-Lane | Village Core | Park | | |

Port Alice
Gateway to the Wild West Coast

3.2 Location and Context

The Village, one of four incorporated municipalities within the Regional District of Mount Waddington (RDMW), is located on the east side of Neroutsos Inlet, which is roughly halfway between the West Coast and the East Coast of Vancouver Island (see **Map 1 | Context**). The Village can be accessed by Highway 30 from Highway 19 between Port Hardy and Port McNeill, and by boat from the Pacific Ocean via Quatsino Sound. The Village's municipal boundary extends well beyond what people think of as the Village. The Village Core (identified on **Map 1**) has historically been known as Rumble Beach and consists of the vast majority of homes and services. To south is the former mill site, which was the place known as Port Alice. The former mill site is undergoing a long-term clean-up effort. In the Village's northern boundary is an area known as Jeune Landing. Today all of these areas comprise the Village of Port Alice's 765-hectare municipal boundary.

Perched on the west- and southwest-facing slope of a forested hillside, the Village has a coastal marine climate and landscape. The area experiences cool winters, moderate summers, and abundant rainfall, averaging 3,611 mm annually. Some of the sloped areas surrounding the Village Core have been determined to be unstable, as witnessed by two major mud slides in 1973 and 1975. A dike has been subsequently constructed to protect the Village Core (see **Map 7**).

3.3 Demographics and Growth

Port Alice's population grew from 664 in 2016 to 739 in 2021, an 11.2% increase from the previous census year (see **Table 1**). This increase marks a reversal of trend for the Village of Port Alice. A decline in the forest industry's dominance resulted in intermittent curtailment of closure of the pulp mill, with corresponding population decline in the 2000s. One hundred and four years of local mill history came to an end in 2015 with the final closure of the mill.

An increase in the Village's population in 2021 may be attributed to the growing appeal of rural communities, which tend to be more affordable for individuals and families than larger centres. Also, since the Covid-19 pandemic, there are now more opportunities for remote work, which will be more feasible with better internet connectivity. In addition, Port Alice has an advantage as it offers affordable coastal living on Vancouver Island. As a result, digital nomads, contract workers, younger families, couples, and retirees are choosing to make Port Alice home.

Table 1: Port Alice Population Change by Census Year

| Year | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 |
|------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Total population | 1390 | 1371 | 1331 | 1126 | 821 | 805 | 664 | 739 |
| % change | -16.7 | -1.4 | -3.0 | -15.5 | -27.1 | -2.0 | -17.6 | 11.2 |

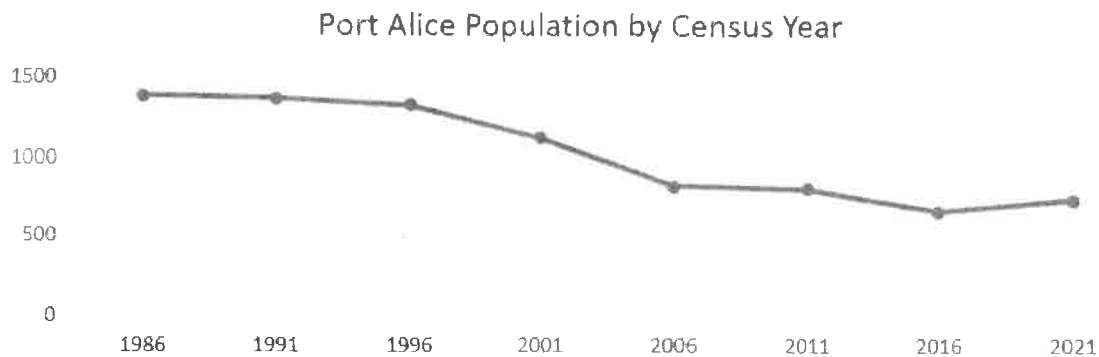


Figure 2: Port Alice Population by Census Year

Consistent with the national and regional trends, the Village is experiencing a shift in its demography. The senior population is increasing significantly, with a noticeable change in the 60 and over age group since 2011. In contrast, there is a sharp decline in the younger population (15-19 age cohort) and the middle-aged (45-59 age group) as they relocate in search of better employment and education.

A slight increase in the 30-44 age group in 2021 from 2016 is also a positive for the Village. It shows that individuals and families, some with children, are moving to the community. A recent report on housing needs in the region revealed that people moving to the Village are either from elsewhere in BC or from other provinces. It will be essential to create strategies to retain attract and retain families and working age population, which lie at the heart of vibrant community development.

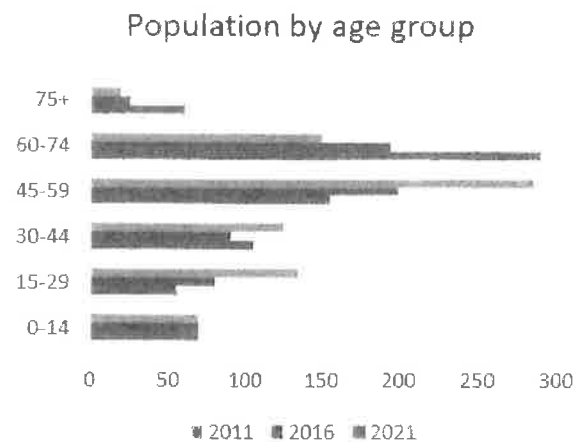


Figure 3: Population by Age Group

Another vital planning consideration is the median age of residents living in Port Alice. In 2021, the median age of the village, which has been increasing for several years, is 58.8. An older population requires different housing and mobility choices to remain independent and age in place. There is also the need for the availability of good health and social services. Additionally, creating supportive environments, including age-friendly outdoor spaces and building design, can enhance their physical well-being and quality of life.

The average household size in the Village decreased slightly from 1.9 in previous census years to 1.7 persons in 2021. There are fewer households with more than three persons per household (see graph).

Most residents who responded to the survey distributed as part of the OCP engagement process would like to see the Village grow to between 1,200 to 2,400 residents (see **Appendix A: What We Heard Report**). With proactive strategies, Port Alice could attract an additional 1800 residents and still be aligned with its local values and community character. With this growth target, there are several planning considerations. These include ensuring adequate land, encouraging sustainable growth, improving infrastructure and allowing a range of community services to meet, such as education, health, safety and recreation.

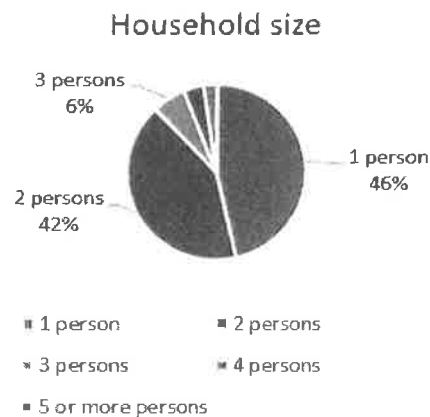


Figure 4: Household Size

3.4 Vacant Land Inventory

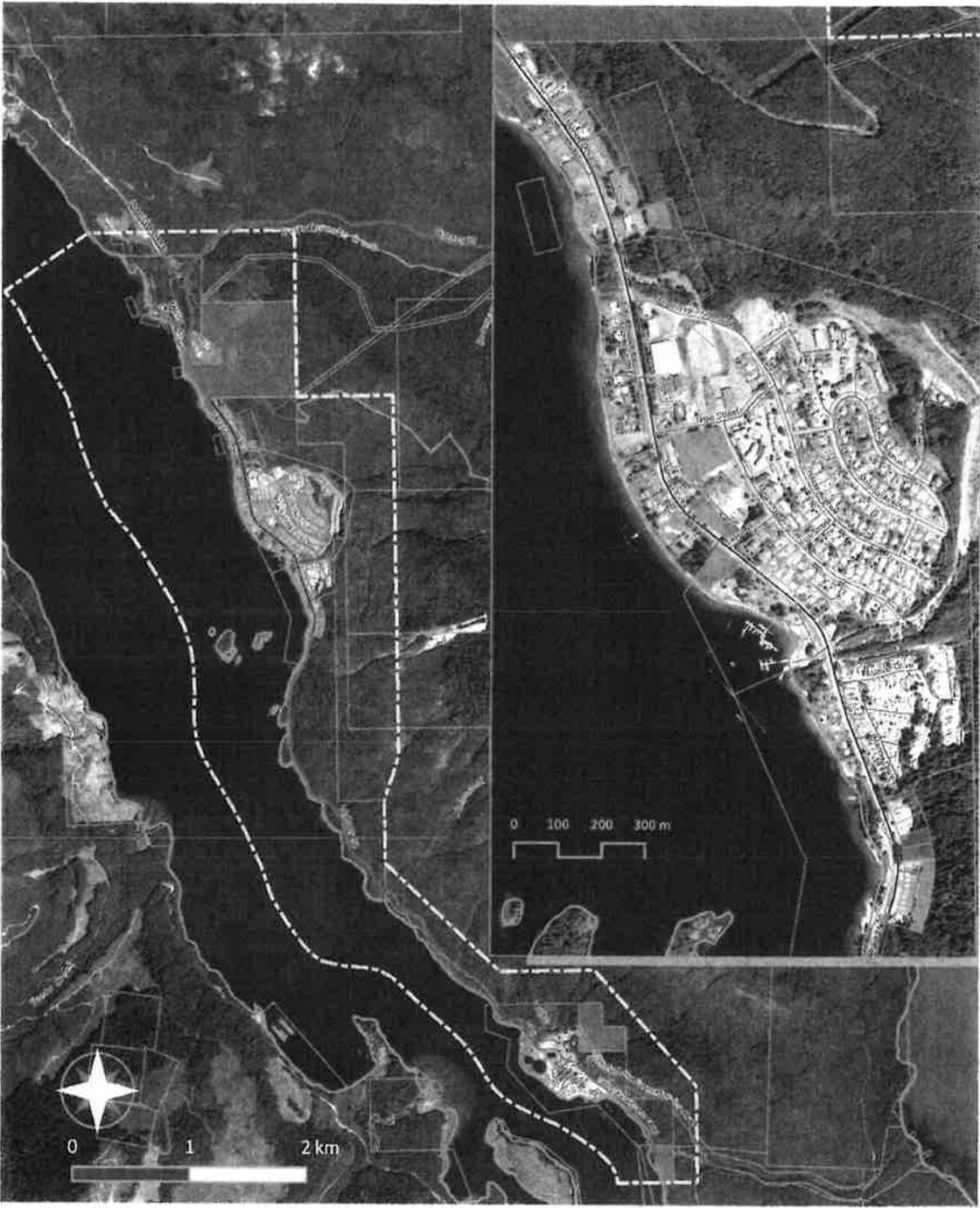
The *Local Government Act* (LGA) requires that an OCP analyze the current and proposed use of land for various use categories, including residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, developed, and undeveloped. Evaluating the current land pattern and densities assist with determining land available to meet future needs. An essential step in this process is analyzing the amount and location of vacant or underutilized land within the Village.

Map 2 identifies where vacant land is within the Village. The results indicate that within the Village Core protected area there is not an adequate supply of land to accommodate the future population needs in the Village. However, future development lands outside of the Core protected area are available to meet the Village's future needs and could be zoned appropriately in response to any population growth.

Table 2 | Vacant Land

| Vacant Land Category | Land Designation | Acres | Hectares |
|----------------------|------------------|-------|----------|
| Residential | R1 & R2 | 4.21 | 1.71 |
| Industrial | M1 | 16.5 | 6.68 |
| Commercial | C2/FD | 9.64 | 3.9 |
| Other | P1 | 30.28 | 12.26 |
| Underutilized | C1 | 3.47 | 1.41 |
| Total | | 64.1 | 25.96 |

Map 2 | Vacant Parcels



Vacant Parcels OCP Landuse Designations

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Municipality | Vacant - C2 | Vacant - P1 | Underutilized |
| Parcels | Vacant - C2/FD | Vacant - R1 | |
| | Vacant - M1 | Vacant - R2 | |



3.5 5-Year Housing Needs



Port Alice's recent growth of 11.2% over the last census period (2016-2021) appears to be unprecedented in the Village's recent history of general population decline. If the next five years were to continue with this upward trend an additional 83 people would arrive in the Village requiring approximately 49 new dwelling units, based on the average household size of 1.7 persons. However, there is currently not capacity within the Village to accommodate this number of new people or housing units, so something must give. As shown on **Map 2 | Vacant Parcels** there are only about 8 vacant residential properties. Additional residential and future development lands are available outside of the protected Village Core area.

Despite the potential need for more residential land, the Village cannot simply re-designate (or re-zone) new residential land and hope the free market will address its housing needs. The housing and construction market in Port Alice is challenging given the Village's remote location, limited available land within the protected area, and lack of nearby building resources and trades people. Thus, more strategic decisions and marketing effort will be needed to transform this recent population growth into a long-term trend that results in new housing construction in Port Alice.

To address the Village's potential 5-year housing needs, the Village has identified the following priorities for residential development:

- i. redevelopment of under-utilized or vacant lands within the protected area;
- ii. construction of additional dwelling units on existing residential properties (e.g. secondary suites, garden suites, or conversion of single-detached to duplex); and
- iii. residential development in areas outside the protected area, but that can be serviced with water and sewer (e.g. some of the lands identified as FD - Future Development on **Map 3**).

3.6 Issues and Opportunities

Issues and Opportunities were identified in a community engagement process, which included community open house, an interactive workshop, interviews, coffee chats, community walk, group polling, and a survey. The responses have informed the vision, guiding principles, and policies in the OCP. More details on these responses can be found in **Appendix A: What We Heard Report**.

What makes Port Alice better or different than other places?

- Sense of Community / The People / Friendly
- Ocean / Wilderness / Nature / Scenery
- Whales / Caves / Fishing / Bears / Otters / Caving
- Outdoor Lifestyle and Recreational Opportunities
- Peaceful and Safe
- Weather / Rugged / Fog



Challenges

- Lack of housing options
- Landslide hazard protection
- Remoteness for tourism and economic development
- Limited number of services and businesses
- Lack of access to health care
- Limited opportunities for youth

What priorities should the Port Alice OCP have?

- Grow the local population / encourage families and youth to live, work, play and retire
- Strengthen and diversify the Economy / Attract and retain businesses
- Market and grow the Village's tourism opportunities
- Create a supportive environment for seniors
- Build new housing and tourist accommodations
- Maintain a peaceful and safe community
- Protect the local natural environment
- Strengthen/leverage regional partnerships

What big ideas should Port Alice go for?

- Tourism / Eco-tourism (whale watching, eco-tours, mountain biking, etc.)
- Community Forest
- Playground(s)
- Tourism Accommodations / Hotel / Retreat Centre
- Restaurant
- Daycare

What is the ideal population for Port Alice in 20 years?

We asked stakeholder groups and included this question on the Community Survey. The answers varied between 1,200 to 2,400.



4 LAND USE POLICIES

4.1 Introduction

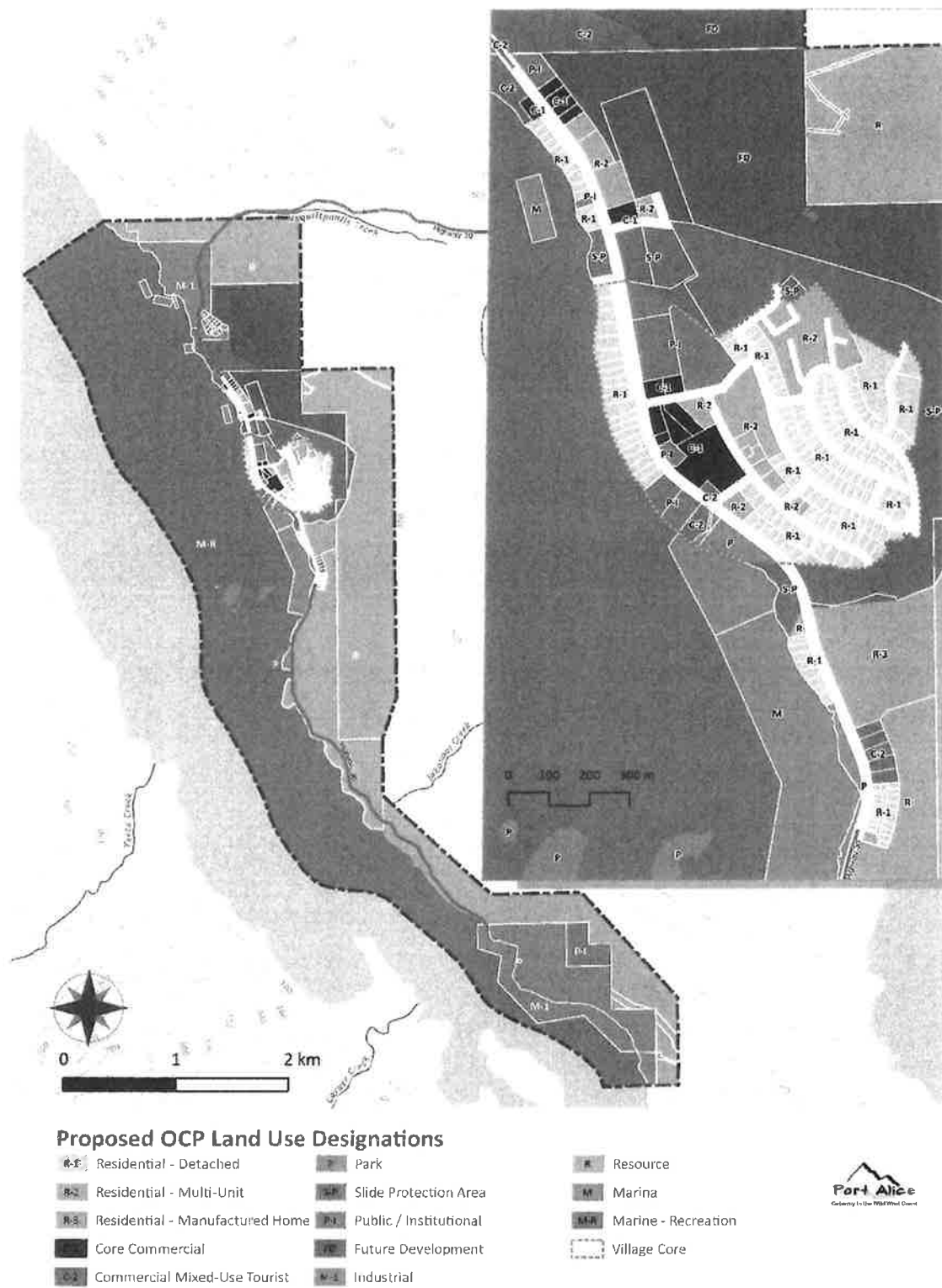
The Village's Official Community Plan (OCP) has a vision for future land use and development which is shown in **Map 3 | Land Use Designations**. It paints a picture of the OCP outlined earlier in **Section 3.1**. The designated land use areas should guide day-to-day decision making of the Village, such as the review of rezoning and development applications, infrastructure priorities, and other Village policy and spending directions.

It is intended to be forward-looking with broad land use categories and geographic areas that are distinct from the Village's Zoning Map. It is recognized that in some cases the proposed land use designation may differ from or be incongruent with the existing zoning. The intention is not to change the zoning immediately, but to illustrate the preferred pattern of land use as redevelopment occurs over time.

4.2 GENERAL LAND USE POLICIES

The following policies apply to all lands within the Village. Decision-making, as it relates to planning and development applications, including rezoning applications, shall be guided by the vision and policies of the OCP as demonstrated in.

- 4.2.1 These Land Use Areas are intended to be generally delineated and not exact. Where a land use area does not follow a property boundary the area is meant to be approximate and minor discrepancies between **this map** and a zoning or development application are acceptable.
- 4.2.2 For the purposes of the policies of this OCP, the Village Core shall be defined as the central commercial and residential area shown on the map as "Village Core".



Map 3 | Land Use Designations

- 4.2.3 A Master Plan shall be required for multi-unit residential developments, new developments above 4 units, and/or for development on parcels greater than 2.47 acres (1 hectare) in area. For further direction on Master Plan submission requirements, see **Appendix B | OCP Master Plan Requirements**.
- i. Future development applications should be consistent with any Master Plans prepared as part of this OCP.
- 4.2.4 The Village shall ensure that regulatory flexibility for mixed use developments, home-based businesses, and existing residential units is enabled in the Village's Zoning Bylaw.
- 4.2.5 Infill of existing lots is encouraged to provide more efficient use of existing serviced and easily serviceable land.
- 4.2.6 The Village endorses creative and cultural features in public spaces and parks that celebrate the local landscape, culture, and history of Port Alice.
- 4.2.7 The Village may require, at its discretion, the dedication of municipal right-of-ways and easements for roads, lanes, trails, and utilities to accommodate and service infill residential development
- 4.2.8 Civic, Institutional, Public Utilities, Parks, Trails, and Recreation Areas are permitted in all Land Use Areas.

4.3 Residential Policies



INTRODUCTION

Residential land is mainly concentrated in the Village Core area along Rumble Beach and is largely contained within the area protected by the dike system. The Village's residential areas benefit from a compact and walkable design with complementary land uses, including parks, trails, and schools. Residential roads generally follow a grid pattern. There is a rural feel with few sidewalks and a blending of the public road space and the adjacent private properties.

Home-based businesses exist on some properties that are in keeping with the Village character and are attractive to people who may relocate to Port Alice. The Village supports this kind of entrepreneurship. However, there is a recognition that the Village lacks commercial options and there are still opportunities to attract and develop more home-based businesses to co-exist and thrive in residential areas.

4.4 R1 - Residential Detached

INTENT

The intent of the R1 - Residential Detached land-use area is to guide the evolution of Port Alice's residential neighbourhoods in a way that maintains its existing small village charm and character while evolving to meet new citizen needs. Given the lack of vacant land within the protected areas of Port Alice, infill and redevelopment within the protected area will be important. Home-based businesses should be nurtured and encouraged to help stimulate the economy, retain existing residents, and attract new ones.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **R1 Residential – Detached** in **Map 3**:

- 4.4.1 Land uses that are permitted include residential with complementary land uses that include: parks, schools, civic, institutional uses, natural areas, smaller scale tourist accommodations, home-based businesses including daycare, and small-scale urban agriculture.

- 4.4.2 Housing types compatible with the existing residential character will be encouraged and shall be permitted. These include single-detached dwellings, two unit dwellings, three unit dwellings, secondary suites, and accessory dwelling units.
- 4.4.3 Non-residential uses that are permitted should be designed to fit within the existing neighbourhood, including home-based businesses, tourism accommodations, and small scale agriculture.
- 4.4.4 Tourism accommodation and seasonal housing are supported where they fit with the character of the neighbourhood.
- 4.4.5 All developments are strongly encouraged to adhere to FireSmart standards.
- 4.4.6 Residents should maintain the appearance and condition of residential buildings and remove or improve derelict buildings.
- 4.4.7 Infill development will be strongly encouraged in existing areas to promote efficient utilization of land and municipal services.
- 4.4.8 Site design for new development within Residential neighborhoods must prioritize safe pedestrian access and carefully consider:
 - i. building height and character that is similar to nearby residential buildings;
 - ii. location of parking lots and vehicular circulation; and
 - iii. use of trees and landscaping to hide larger buildings.

4.5 R2 - Residential Multi-Unit

INTENT

The intent of the R2 - Residential Multi-Unit land-use area is to guide the evolution of Port Alice's multi-unit residential developments in a way that continues to contribute to the Village's charm and character through the provision of a diversity and choice of housing types. According to the 2021 Canada Census, 46% of dwelling units in the Village are considered multi-unit residential (rowhouses and apartments), which is a much a higher percentage than other similar-sized villages. This housing choice and diversity is a significant affordability asset for drawing newcomers to the Village and addressing an aging population and changing demographics. However, low vacancy rates and a lack of housing availability currently diminishes some of these benefits.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **R2 Residential – Multi-Unit** in **Map 3**:

- 4.5.1 A range of multi-unit and attached housing forms are permitted to meet the needs of residents including addressing housing affordability and availability. These include, but are not limited to, townhouses, rowhouses, two/three/four-plexes, live/work buildings, and apartments.
- 4.5.2 The Village should strive to continue the current mix of detached and attached housing, with a goal of maintaining 45% of total dwelling units in the Village as multi-unit dwellings.
- 4.5.3 Multi-unit residential developments should address key planning considerations including:
 - i. sensitive site design that considers impact on views of the ocean from adjacent properties and roads (e.g. preserving the view of the ocean from Marine drive or adjacent lots);
 - ii. proximity to walkable amenities (health care centre, shops, schools, pathways/sidewalks);
 - iii. preservation of trees and natural areas where possible;
 - iv. provision of vehicular and bicycle parking areas and vehicular circulation;
 - v. building design that has a gentle interface with adjacent buildings and properties (e.g. no large blank walls, use of trees/landscaping to provide a buffer).

4.6 R3 - Residential Manufactured

INTENT

The intent of the **R3 - Residential Manufactured** is to provide housing choice through manufactured homes in suitable locations in the Village.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **R3 Residential – Manufactured Home** in **Map 3**:

- 4.6.1 The Village recognizes Manufactured Homes as one aspect of housing choice and diversity and will direct the development of manufactured homes to the R3 land use area.
- 4.6.2 Any new proposed manufactured home park should address the following planning considerations:
 - i. adequate public space, green space and landscaping;
 - ii. functional vehicular circulation and road design;
 - iii. protection from landslides and other environmental hazards;
 - iv. preservation of trees and significant natural features;
 - v. provision of water and wastewater servicing, stormwater management, and solid waste management; and
 - vi. adequate setbacks from adjacent land uses.

4.7 C1 - Core Commercial

INTRODUCTION

The C1 - Core Commercial land use is for commercial lands that are the focal point for community activities and where the daily needs of residents are available and accessible. Port Alice's Core Commercial area is well-defined and distinct from the rest of the community. Here there is a concentration of mixed land uses, including offices, businesses, multi-unit and single-detached homes, parks, and other social and supportive services.

It is crucial for certain commercial land uses to be located within the Village Core to enhance its role as a focal point or community gathering place for doing business, shopping, recreation and other activities. Additional streetscaping and beautification could make the Core Commercial areas even more attractive as the place to be. To ensure Port Alice's tourism opportunities are optimized, the Core Commercial land use policies should preserve views of the ocean from Marine Drive and other key locations. For example, the ability to watch whales from the coffee shop along Marine Drive is unique and should be a cherished Port Alice experience. Building heights for new developments should be reviewed carefully for any ocean view impacts.

As shown on **Map 2**, there are significant redevelopment and infill opportunities on some of the properties designated as Core Commercial. The Village should encourage and incentivize the development of these properties. Mixed use buildings and developments (commercial with residential or overnight accommodations) are a key means to incentivize infill and development given the ability to provide the market a mix of land uses.

INTENT

The Core Commercial (C1) land-use area is intended to foster more compact, walkable and accessible commercial enterprises, which are the focal point of activities, and for Marine Drive to emerge as a strong main street. The Core Commercial land use should be used for various mixed land uses, including a concentration of specialty shops, restaurants, entertainment centres, offices and retail activities. Additionally, there should be higher residential density and multi-use development, along with enhanced streetscape design.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **C1 Core Commercial** in **Map 3**:

- 4.7.1 The C1 - Core Commercial land use is appropriate for a broad mix of commercial, mixed-use and residential uses, such as: retail, tourism services, offices, eating and drinking establishments, medical and personal services, multi-unit residential, mixed-use developments, and institutional and public use.
- 4.7.2 Higher-density residential, institutional, tourism and recreation uses are supported to allow for a more robust Marine Drive that can serve the needs of residents and visitors.

- 4.7.3 A variety of housing types are supported, including rowhouses, townhouses, apartments, mixed-use buildings, and work-live units, as long as the residential use is integrated in a mixed-use building and/or forms part of a Master Plan that provides an overall mix of commercial and residential development.
- 4.7.4 Developments with a residential component are encouraged to have street facing commercial uses with residential units located on upper floors of a building, behind the main building, or in the rear of the main building that does not face the street.
- 4.7.5 Developments and buildings in the C1 - Core Commercial are encouraged to address the following site and architectural design elements:
- i. creation of high-quality attractive landscaping with a preference for retention of trees and use of native plant species;
 - ii. reduction or elimination of large blank walls through façade articulation, smaller storefronts, or use of murals / public art;
 - iii. appropriate scale and size of the building that does not significantly block views of the ocean or surrounding scenery from adjacent properties or major viewpoints along Marine Drive;
 - iv. dividing large parking areas with landscaping islands; and
 - v. use of local materials (e.g. wood/timber design) in the building exterior design.
- 4.7.6 Conversion of existing buildings to a mixed-use building or commercial use is encouraged including evaluation of potential for second floor addition to existing buildings to incentivize business investment.
- 4.7.7 The feasibility of a Revitalization Tax Exemption Program should be examined to encourage development in the C1 – Core Commercial areas.
- 4.7.8 Public art is strongly encouraged in the C1 - Core Commercial land use areas to support tourism and create a unique local character.

4.8 C2 – Commercial Tourist

INTRODUCTION

As Port Alice's economy transforms from resource extraction to affordability, lifestyle-based resident attraction, and tourism, the Village entry point ("gateway") must reflect its friendly and welcoming nature. There are opportunities to enhance the gateway along Port Alice Road to reflect the Village's identity as one which offers a superb lifestyle and exceptional outdoor recreational experience. The C2 – Commercial Tourist land use area offers a chance to guide future development that would enhance the quality of place and tourist experience. The gateway should be carefully designed to reflect the rugged, wild, independent, and connected spirit of the Village. Elements of the gateway include carefully planned land uses, signage, and landscaping displays that reflect Port Alice's natural beauty and showcase residents' care for the place they call home.

INTENT

The C2 – Commercial Tourist land use area intends to promote the creation of a welcoming and inviting entrance area to the Village that displays community pride and visually reflects its natural beauty and outdoor recreational lifestyle. Additionally, it provides an opportunity for larger scale commercial, mixed-use or tourist developments that do not fit within the C1 – Core Commercial.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **C2 Commercial Tourist** in **Map 3**:

- 4.8.1 The C2 Commercial Tourist land use supports a broad range of commercial, mixed-use, tourist service, and recreation commercial uses within the Village that are located just outside the Village Core or along the highway into the Village. These uses may include hotels, motels, automobile services and repair, gasoline service stations, campgrounds, and others related uses catering to the travelling public or larger mixed-use developments.
- 4.8.2 Existing developments are considered suitable land uses and may transition to other appropriate land uses overtime.
- 4.8.3 Land uses that create nuisances (e.g. dust, pollution, visible refuse/garage, storage areas) should be minimized or will be required to have sufficient mitigation and screening.
- 4.8.4 A wayfinding and signage strategy including Indigenous language consideration for the Village that links the Village's highway gateway area to the Village Core and waterfront should be considered.
- 4.8.5 Developments and buildings in the C2 - Commercial Tourist are encouraged to address the following site and architectural design elements:

- i. creation of high-quality attractive landscaping with a preference for well-designed frontage areas facing Marine Drive / Highway 30, retention of trees, and use of native plant species;
- ii. reduction or elimination of large blank walls through façade articulation, smaller storefronts, or use of murals / public art;
- iii. appropriate scale and size of the building that does not significantly block views of the ocean or surrounding scenery from adjacent properties or major viewpoints along Marine Drive; and
- iv. use of local materials (e.g. wood/timber design) in the building exterior design.

4.9 PI – Public & Institutional

INTRODUCTION

Public and institutional land use allows for providing a variety of services to residents. These include cultural and recreational services, emergency and protective services, transportation services, health services, and other government and institutional services. Most of the existing public and institutional uses in Port Alice are within the Village Core. These uses include the Community Centre, Seaview Elementary and Junior Secondary School, the Vancouver Island Regional Library, the Municipal office, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Others outside the Village Core include the Legion and the Port Alice Golf and Country Club.

INTENT

The intent of the Public and Institutional land use is to ensure existing public and institutional uses are provided sufficient land and distribution within the Village to meet current and future needs.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **PI Public & Institutional** in **Map 3**:

- 4.9.1 The Public Institutional land use areas are appropriate for the following land uses: Parks, Government offices, Hospital and health centres, and Fire and Police services
- 4.9.2 Village Council will work to ensure that Public and Institutional land uses are accessible to pedestrians, including seniors and youth, through a network of multi-use pathways and sidewalks and that there is accessible parking.
- 4.9.3 Village Council will work with the School District # 85 to keep the school open as it develops and implements strategies to attract and retain families with children.
- 4.9.4 Village Council will work with Island Health to ensure the health care services continue to meet the needs of its residents, including improved services for seniors.

4.10 P – Park

INTRODUCTION

Parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities are critical to the health and welfare of residents. Port Alice is fortunate to be situated in an environment valued for its natural beauty, access to nature and enormous outdoor recreation activities. The existing parks and recreational amenities capitalize on the natural assets. These include Lion's Park, Frigon Islands, the Sea Walk, the beaches, hiking and walking trails, the golf course, and other recreational facilities.

A diversity of park amenities and facilities are essential to meet the changing needs and lifestyle desires of residents and visitors of all ages and abilities. Port Alice will continue to develop and enhance its parks and recreational areas and provide for increased connectivity (motorized and non-motorized) and access to outdoor and indoor recreation opportunities to meet the future needs of residents.

Between the Village's pathway system, new interpretive signs, marina, and the pending construction of a kayak launch, there are plenty of opportunities for recreation and tourism in the Village. The Village should ensure these recreational and park amenities stay well-connected and maintained.



INTENT

The intent of the **P – Park** land use is to identify the Village's public park lands and ensure they support the Village's current and future population needs, including attracting and retaining families with children.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **P – Park** on **Map 3**:

- 4.10.1 P – Park land use areas shall only allow limited land uses focused on public parks and recreation. Suitable land uses include parks, trails and pathways, recreational buildings, public utilities, associated parking lots, and other related public uses. Temporary events and seasonal commercial uses (e.g. guiding, rentals, food vendors) are also suitable.

- i. Temporary events and seasonal commercial uses may be subject to other Village bylaws and authorizations.
- 4.10.2 The Village should complete a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to determine current and future needs related to parks and recreation planning.
- 4.10.3 The Village should take the maximum 5% amount for reserve land or cash-in-lieu of land at the time of subdivision.
- 4.10.4 The payment of cash-in-lieu or the dedication of up to 5% of lands being subdivided shall be at the discretion of the Village.
- 4.10.5 The Village should ensure public parks are accessible for people of all ages and abilities.
- 4.10.6 Naturalized parks and play structures are encouraged in all park development to symbolize the Village's relationship to its natural environment.
- 4.10.7 The Village should collaborate with local Indigenous groups to develop cultural assets within parks.

4.11 S-P Slide Protection Area

INTRODUCTION

The Village is surrounded by a beautiful and pristine natural environment that adds to its character and quality of life for residents. Situated on the Neroutsos Inlet with steep slopes and vast forested areas to the east and creeks/streams within its boundaries, Port Alice is prone to natural hazards such as flooding, landslides, tsunamis, wildfires and other climate-related impacts. Protecting the community from these hazards while respecting natural ecosystems is vital to Port Alice residents. A protective dike has been engineered and built to reduce the risk of future landslides impacting the Village Core; however, areas outside this slide protection zone remain at higher risk.

INTENT

The Slide Protection Area intends to reduce risk to human life and property related to landslides.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **S-P Slide Protection Area** in **Map 3**:

- 4.11.1 Lands identified as S-P Slide Protection Area shall be protected from any future development.
- 4.11.2 If any development is proposed within the S-P Slide Protection Area it shall comply with the following:

- i. Prior to any development or approvals by the Village, a geotechnical study shall be prepared by a qualified engineer registered to practice in British Columbia to determine the level of risk associated with the proposed development related to construction within an identified landslide prone area and whether those risks can be sufficiently mitigated for the subject lands and impacts to any other lands.
 - ii. Prior to any development or approvals by the Village, the Village shall review and consult any and all geotechnical / slope hazard studies completed for the subject lands.
 - iii. The Village may hire the services of a third-party geotechnical engineer to review any proposed development or related technical studies within the SP land use area and request the costs be paid by the proponent of the development.
- 4.11.3 Any construction or development along the coastal areas shall abide by all provincial and federal regulations and be sensitive to existing shoreline habitat and ecosystems.
- 4.11.4 Public access to coastal areas shall be maintained while ensuring any access is designed in an environmentally sensitive manner.
- 4.11.5 Hazard risks to the Village from potential flooding of the inlet and creeks that run through the Village should be studied and analyzed with consideration of climate change.
- 4.11.6 Any flood mitigation measures along the Inlet or the streams and creeks that run through the Village should be done in an environmentally sensitive way.
- 4.11.7 Village Council shall limit land use in the areas along the oceanfront to public open space and recreational uses.
- 4.11.8 Village Council supports the preparation of hazard mapping (e.g. storm surges, tsunamis) along coastal areas of the Village as funding from the province becomes available and will investigate partnering with the Regional District of Mount Waddington on this initiative.

4.12 FD – Future Development

INTRODUCTION

While the Village has not experienced significant growth or land development in recent memory, ensuring flexibility for future development lands is important to the planning of a community. There are lands in proximity of the Village Core that may have development potential and could assist with growing the Village in a way that meets the needs of the community. However, appropriate studies, design and planning will be required to discern the suitability of these lands for any proposed development.

INTENT

The intent of the FD - Future Development land use area is to identify lands that may have development potential and to ensure a rigorous process of studies, design, and planning to determine suitability of these lands for any proposed development.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **FD – Future Development** on **Map 3**:

4.12.1 FD – Future Development land use areas shall only allow limited temporary land uses to ensure preservation of the land for future development in an orderly fashion. Suitable land uses include parks, trails and pathways, and public uses. Other land uses shall not be allowed until the lands are redesignated to another land use through an OCP amendment process.

4.12.2 Prior to development of any property in the FD - Future Development land use area the proponent shall complete:

- i. an OCP amendment process to redesignate the lands to an appropriate land use(s);
- ii. a rezoning process as required; and
- iii. necessary studies and/or technical reports to determine the suitability of the lands for the proposed land use, which may include, but not be limited to:
 - a. geotechnical or slope hazard studies;
 - b. transportation study;
 - c. environmental impact assessment;
 - d. biophysical impact assessment;
 - e. archeological / historical resources assessment; and
 - f. water, wastewater and stormwater studies.

4.13 M1 - Industrial

INTRODUCTION

Land for employment and economic activity is vital to a community's future growth and development. As Port Alice's economy transforms from resource extraction to affordability, lifestyle-based resident attraction, and tourism, the nature of industrial use will also shift to a local and regional industrial service demand profile: contractors, tradespersons, construction, repair, and/or storage. Having sufficient industrial lands to support these activities is important - as both direct employment and non-residential tax base. Industrial land in the north and south presents opportunities for development that considers the environment. There is the potential for various innovative industrial uses that provide a range of benefits to the village and its residents, including employment, a non-residential tax base, vital infrastructure, and corporate support for community initiatives. The vacant pulp mill site, which is being decommissioned and remediated, may provide long-term suitability for future enterprise such as alternative energy or a user of the major power line capacity (e.g. data centre) that allows for long-term ecological sustainability and is technology driven to be located there. In addition, there are opportunities to develop an Industrial Park and campgrounds/RV parks in the north. Most importantly, Port Alice wants to ensure that its industrial land is developed sustainably.

INTENT

The industrial land use areas are intended to provide appropriate locations for various light, medium and sometimes heavy industrial land uses. Medium and heavy industrial uses should not be located within the Village Core and should otherwise be located farther from the residential areas to minimize offsite impacts. These areas help to create stable employment opportunities for Village residents.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **M-1 Industrial** on **Map 3**:

- 4.13.1 M1 - Industrial land use areas allow generally for light, medium, and heavy land uses. Suitable industrial uses may include uses such as, resource extraction and processing, logging, industrial parks, contractors yard, transfer yards, freight services, warehousing, automobile services, and manufacturing.
- 4.13.2 Village Council recognises the importance of the former pulp mill site to the future of the community and would consider enabling mixed industrial uses that are environmentally friendly to allow the site to develop to its full potential. It is acknowledged that the nature and/or intensity of use is dictated by level of remediation.
- 4.13.3 Village Council will encourage the development of a Master Plan before any redevelopment occurs at the Former Pulp Mill Site. This Master Plan should provide a good integration with proposed industrial development and the protection of the environment.

- 4.13.4 Village Council will explore the feasibility of incorporating an additional industrial park (or expansion of existing industrial lands) into the community to provide additional employment opportunities.

4.14 R - Resource

INTRODUCTION

A large portion of land within the Village boundaries is undeveloped and designated for forestry and resource extraction. These lands have various resource-related leases and operations that contribute to the local economy. The Village wishes to support the resource-based economy through designation of these lands as **R – Resource**. Where possible, the Village will support partnerships with resource companies and provincial agencies to allow recreation use, such as hiking and mountain bike trails in these areas.

INTENT

The R – Resource land use areas are intended to support the continued operation of resource-based economic development, such as forestry and other natural resources extraction uses. Complementary recreational uses, including hiking and mountain bike trails are also suitable. These lands are not intended for residential or commercial uses.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **R - Resources** on **Map 3**:

- 4.14.1 R - Resource land use areas should be left undeveloped except for forestry and natural resource extraction uses and complementary recreation uses of hiking and mountain bike trails.
- 4.14.2 The Village may seek partnerships with resource companies, provincial agencies and recreation organizations to create hiking and mountain bike trails within the R – Resource land use areas.
- 4.14.3 The Village will continue to communicate and build relationships with resource companies and provincial agencies regarding forestry and natural resource extraction within the R – Resource land use areas.

4.15 M - Marina

INTRODUCTION

The Port Alice marina is a visual and functional cornerstone of a vibrant Port Alice. The marina includes both public and private facilities. The Village's connection to the ocean often centres on the marina area and it will be key to growing a tourist economy. The Village has recently made a significant investment in the marina area with a new building and kayak (non-motorized boat) launch. Continued investments will enhance the area even further.

INTENT

The intent of the **M - Marina** land use is to focus marina-type land uses in a suitable location in the Village and build off the existing marina infrastructure.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **M - Marina** on:

- 4.15.1 The M - Marina land use area allows for marina and any marina related land uses, such as marina service buildings, wharves, boardwalks, moorage, small boat services including fuel station, yacht club, docks, loading ramps, and parking lots. Commercial services (e.g. food or beverage sales or tourist shops) are also permitted.
- 4.15.2 Provincial and/or federal approvals shall be obtained where required prior to development.
- 4.15.3 The Village should continue to improve the pedestrian pathways and sidewalks from the Village Core to the marina to ensure tourists and locals find it easy, safe, and convenient to walk, bike or wheel between the Village's commercial services and the marina. Tourists should feel comfortable parking once and walking around the Village.

4.16 M-R - Marine - Recreation

INTRODUCTION

Neroutsos Inlet is central to the Village culture, way of life, and identity. The marine environment makes the community attractive as residents are drawn to the waterfront to enjoy the scenery and to watch wildlife, such as whales and sea otters. There is significant potential to expand recreation and tourism opportunities while preserving marine habitats and ecosystems. These include supporting increased marine recreation and solo/organized tours and guiding, such as kayaking, scuba diving, sportfishing and watersport.

In expanding the recreational and tourism potential, thought should be given to development that preserves the pristine natural environment and resources. Port Alice residents value having a healthy marine environment and support environmentally responsible development along the inlet.

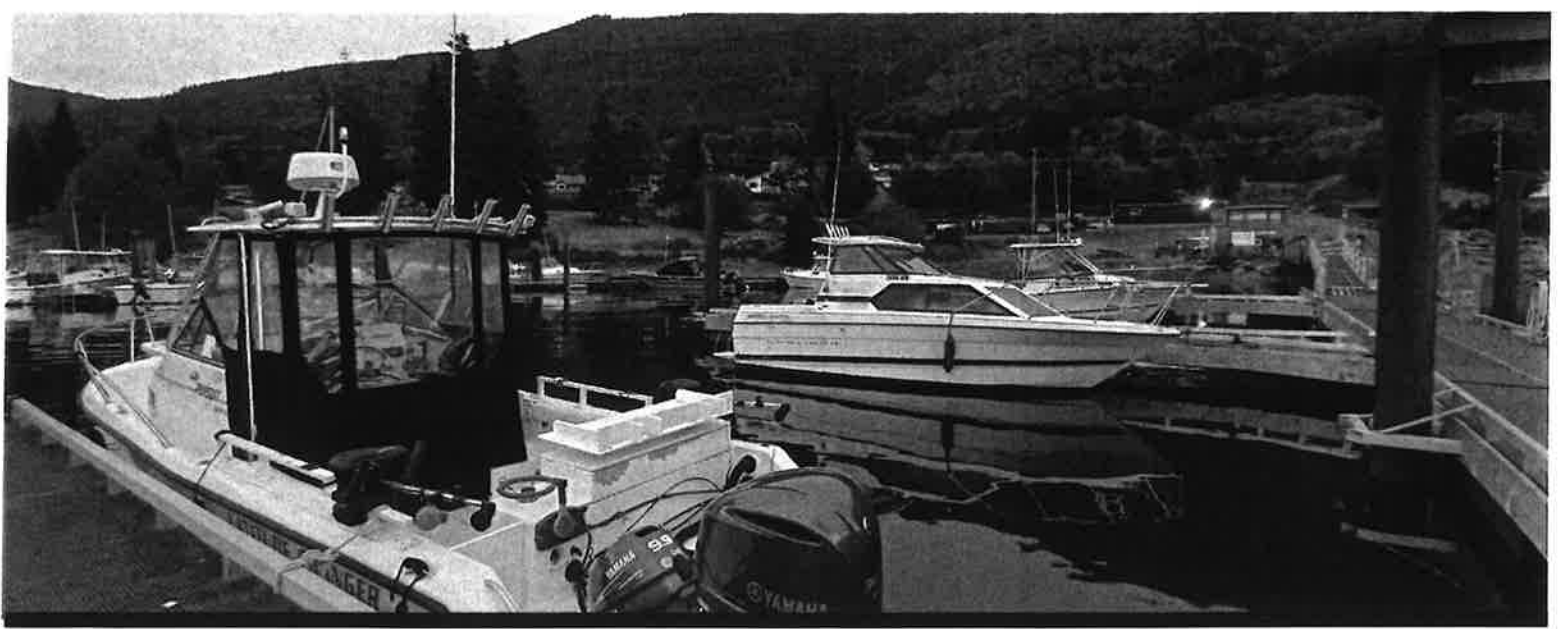
INTENT

The intent of the M-R Marine - Recreation land use area is to protect foreshore and water directly associated with the foreshore while enabling new recreation and tourism opportunities for both enhanced resident enjoyment and new economic opportunity.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to the areas designated as **M-R Marine - Recreation** on **Map 3**:

- 4.16.1 The M-R Marine – Recreation land use area allows for marine-related human activities on the water, including tourism and recreation activities that do not negatively impact the marine ecosystem and its flora and fauna. This may include motorized and non-motorized watercraft travel, interpretive or wayfinding signage or objects, and temporary anchoring uses.
- 4.16.2 In addition to any provincial and/or federal approval requirements, the Village may require the proponent of a proposed land use or recreational activity to provide studies, reports, or other evidence detailing the potential environmental impact of the proposed land use or activity.
- 4.16.3 The Village may request copies of any provincial or federal approval from a proponent of a proposed land use or activity within the M-R Marine – Recreation area.



5 COMMUNITY LAND USE POLICIES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The following Community Land Use policies complement the Land Use Policies specified in **Section 4**. Community Land Use Policies are topic-based (e.g. parks and trails or transportation) and generally apply to the entire Village. Whereas **Section 4: Land Use Policies** mainly addresses individual properties, this section focuses on vital community elements that connect us all, such as parks, open spaces, roads, water infrastructure, economic development, and health and well-being. All community members, Council, developers, and citizens should review these policies to understand the Village's priorities.

5.2 TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

INTRODUCTION

Transportation and Mobility is more than just planning for vehicles; it's also ensuring that pedestrians, cyclists, and others who wheel around can move safely and efficiently around the Village.

The Village has a road and sidewalk network that is focused on Marine Drive as the main artery and point of access for most commercial, recreational, and public services. Outside of Marine Drive the Village's road network is mainly a modified grid pattern with minimal cul-de-sacs (see **Map 4 | Transportation Network**). This efficient and mobility-friendly road pattern has many benefits and should be maintained by limiting any future cul-de-sacs.

The Village also has wide (20-30m wide) road rights-of-way that are required for snow storage, but may have capacity for additional usage, such as landscaped boulevards, sidewalks, and parking. Alleys are undersized (~3.5m wide) and are not wide enough to functionally serve as a public access to rear yards. Infill may increase the importance of alleys for access, however wider alley rights-of-way would be required to service rear yards. Until a detailed study of how alleys should be used in the future can be completed, vehicular access should only be considered from roads and side streets.

Regionally, transportation is an issue for many in the community that need to travel to other surrounding communities for employment and health care services. Being located 'at the end of the road' means that public transit is important for those who do not have easy access to a vehicle.

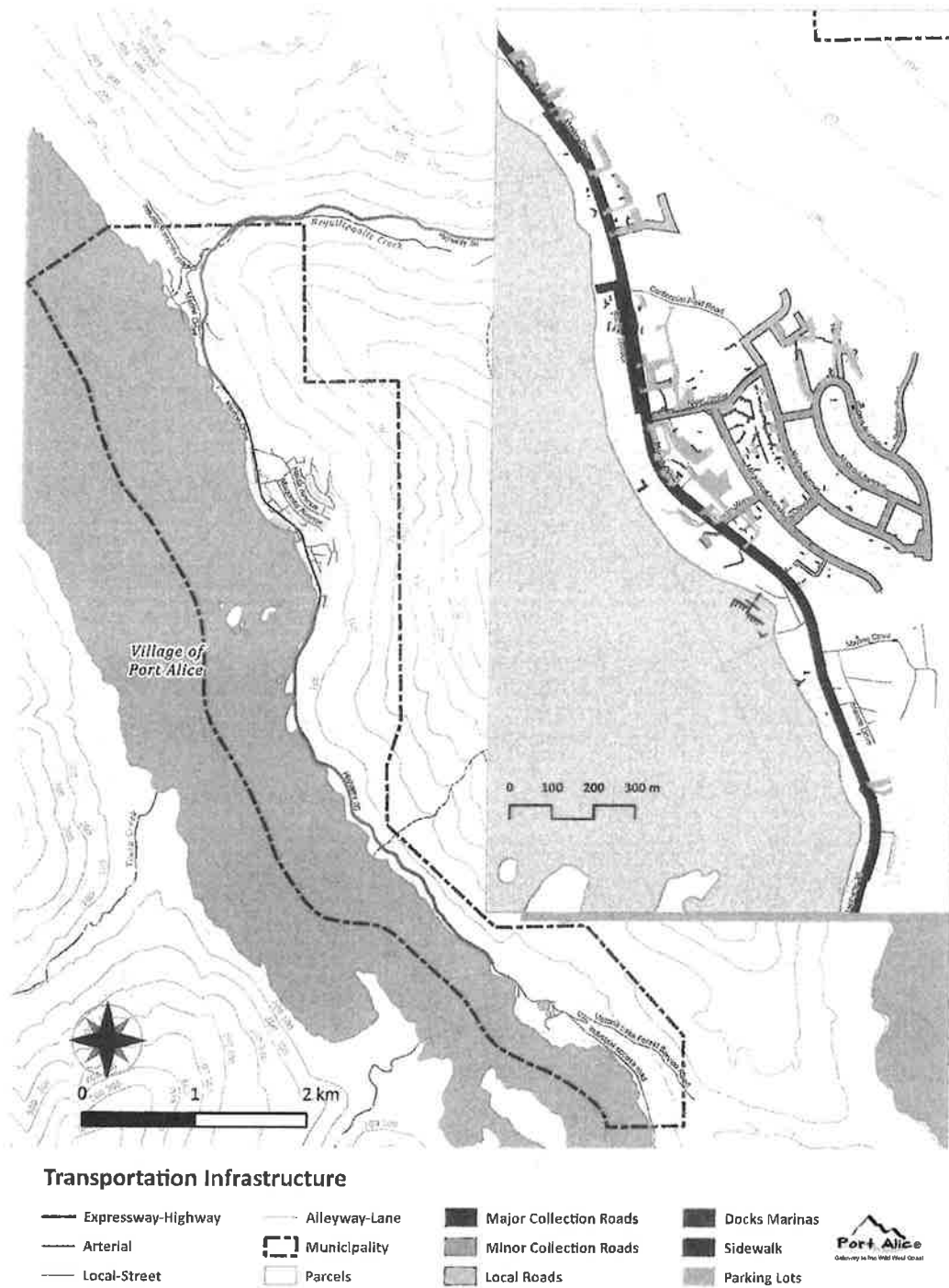
INTENT

The Village's future transportation and mobility network should maintain the grid pattern. Cul-de-sacs should be avoided as they break up the grid pattern and generally are not part of the Village's road network, except where required due to natural features. Pedestrian and cycling mobility safety should continue to evolve in the Village, which may take the form of sidewalks, trail extensions, and signage on local streets noting they are for pedestrians and cyclists.

POLICIES

- 5.2.1 Existing transportation and mobility features are shown on **Map 4 | Transportation Network**.
- 5.2.2 Developers shall be required to dedicate land for public right-of-ways for the purpose of expansion or completion of the Village's road network with emphasis on maintaining a grid pattern, including roads, lanes, and pathways. The Village's land dedication requests should be guided by **Map 4 | Transportation Network**.
- 5.2.3 New development shall maintain the Village's grid network, including closely matching block size and geometry where possible. Cul-de-sacs are discouraged unless required due to natural features (e.g. steep slopes, wetlands, and rivers).
- 5.2.4 The Village should continue to work with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) to ensure safe highways in and around Port Alice.

Map 4 | Transportation Network



- 5.2.5 The Village should work with surrounding communities and BC Transit to improve regional transportation options that:
- i. improve timing to support full-time and youth employment, and
 - ii. improve frequency to support health care.
- 5.2.6 The Village should explore opportunities to maximize use of any underutilized right-of-ways in the Village (e.g. building of sidewalks or trails, creation of formal parking areas, landscaping and flower plantings).
- 5.2.7 The Village should construct sidewalks as identified on **Map 4 | Transportation Network**.
- 5.2.8 The Village should identify opportunities for visitors to “park once” and then explore the Village on foot or by bike.
- 5.2.9 The Village should complete a detailed review of options for closing, expanding (e.g. to allow for laneway homes), or converting alleys to different uses (e.g. trail or pathway).

5.3 Solid Waste Management

During community engagement citizens expressed concerns about bears in the Village due to garbage and solid waste disposal. Solid waste management is an essential service the Village maintains through community garbage bins and disposal. While bears and garbage is an issue with overlapping municipal and provincial jurisdiction, it directly impacts the lives and safety of citizens. Proper garbage handling and disposal by citizens and the Village is important to managing safety of wildlife and solid waste. Where possible, the Village will continue to improve its solid waste disposal to prevent problems with wildlife.



POLICIES

- 5.3.1 The Village will continue to review its approach to solid waste management to determine if any improvements can be made. Administration will provide a yearly report to Council on solid waste management in the Village.
- 5.3.2 The Village will continue to work with provincial authorities on issues of wildlife and solid waste management.
- 5.3.3 The Village will continue to educate citizens, businesses, and visitors on the importance of proper solid waste handling and disposal.

- 5.3.4 New developments and strata may be required to provide their own bear-proof waste collection and disposal.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICING

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure and servicing include the municipal water system, wastewater system, storm water infrastructure, and other related utilities and services. Proper management of these key municipal assets and systems is important for good governance.

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES

- 5.4.1 The Village shall continue to undertake asset management to manage the Village's infrastructure and other capital assets in a cost-effective and proactive way.
- 5.4.2 The Village should create and update an Asset Management Plan to support prioritized and holistic investment in infrastructure planning, maintenance, and repair.
- 5.4.3 Developers shall be required to cover third-party professional costs (e.g. engineering) associated with the review or analysis of the servicing requirements for a proposed development.
- 5.4.4 The Village should explore opportunities to upgrade or install infrastructure in conjunction with other planned works (i.e. replace water lines when repairing roads) to save money long-term.

5.5 Water & Wastewater

The Village provides potable water and wastewater collection to citizens from its water and wastewater systems as shown on **Map 5 | Water System** and **Map 6 | Wastewater Sewer Infrastructure**. The Village's water and wastewater systems are its largest and most valuable assets, which requires proper asset management and maintenance.

WATER POLICIES

- 5.5.1 The Village shall ensure that all developments are provided with a safe and healthy supply of water and collection of wastewater.
- 5.5.2 All new developments within the Village Core shall be connected to the Village's water and wastewater systems.
- 1.** Developments outside the Village Core may be required to connect to the Village's water and/or wastewater system if the proposed development is in close proximity to the Village's water and/or wastewater system, and for which connectivity to the Village system is deemed feasible by the Village and/or its expert advisors.

- 5.5.3 The Village may require properties at the edge of the Village Core that are currently not serviced by the municipal water or wastewater system to connect in the future, with costs shared between the Village and private landowners.
- 5.5.4 The Village shall upgrade the water and wastewater systems as needed.

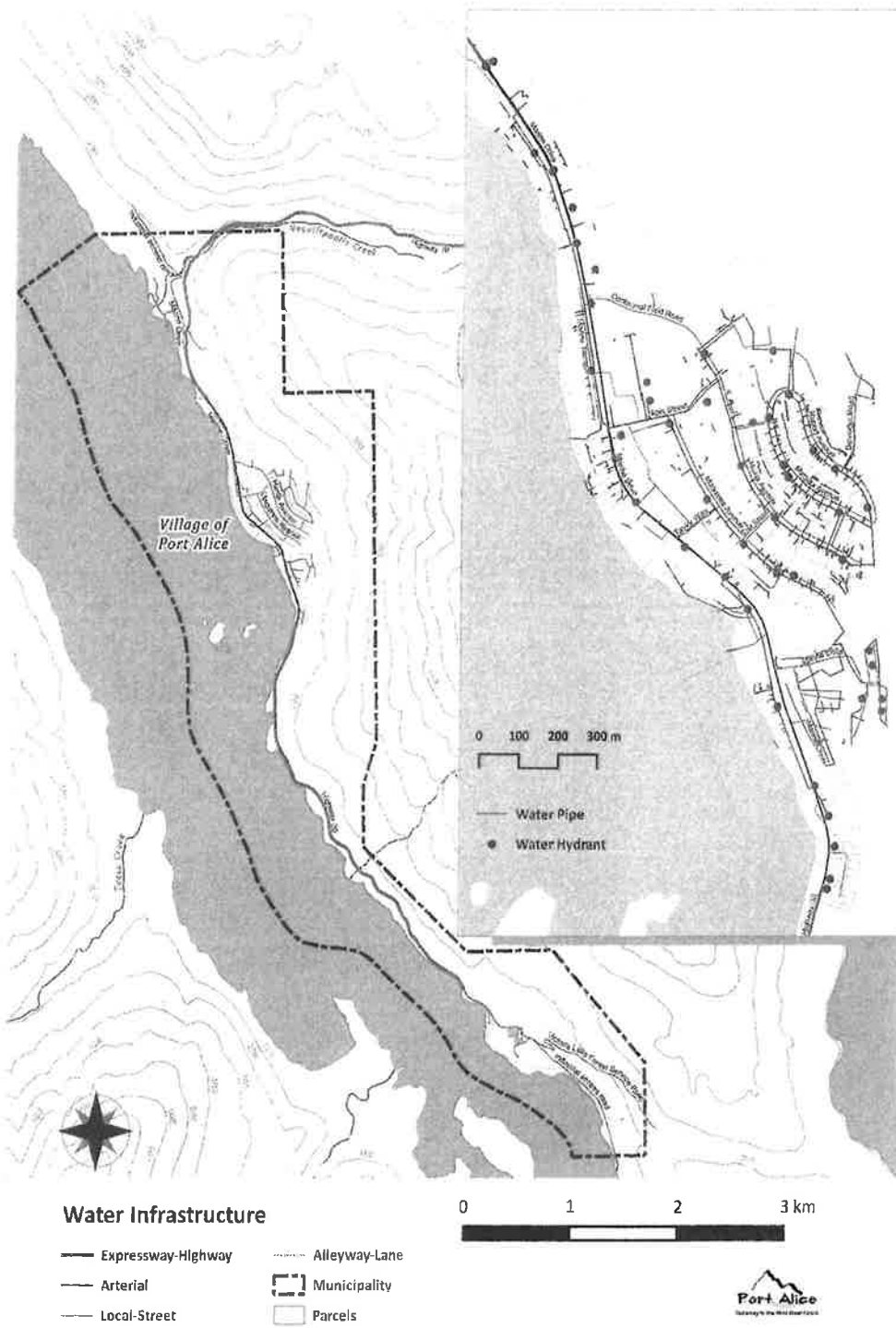
5.6 STORMWATER SYSTEM

The Village's stormwater system, which consists mainly of stormwater catch basins, stormwater ditches, and pipes, is shown on **Map 7 | Stormwater Infrastructure** as is the protective dike above the Village.

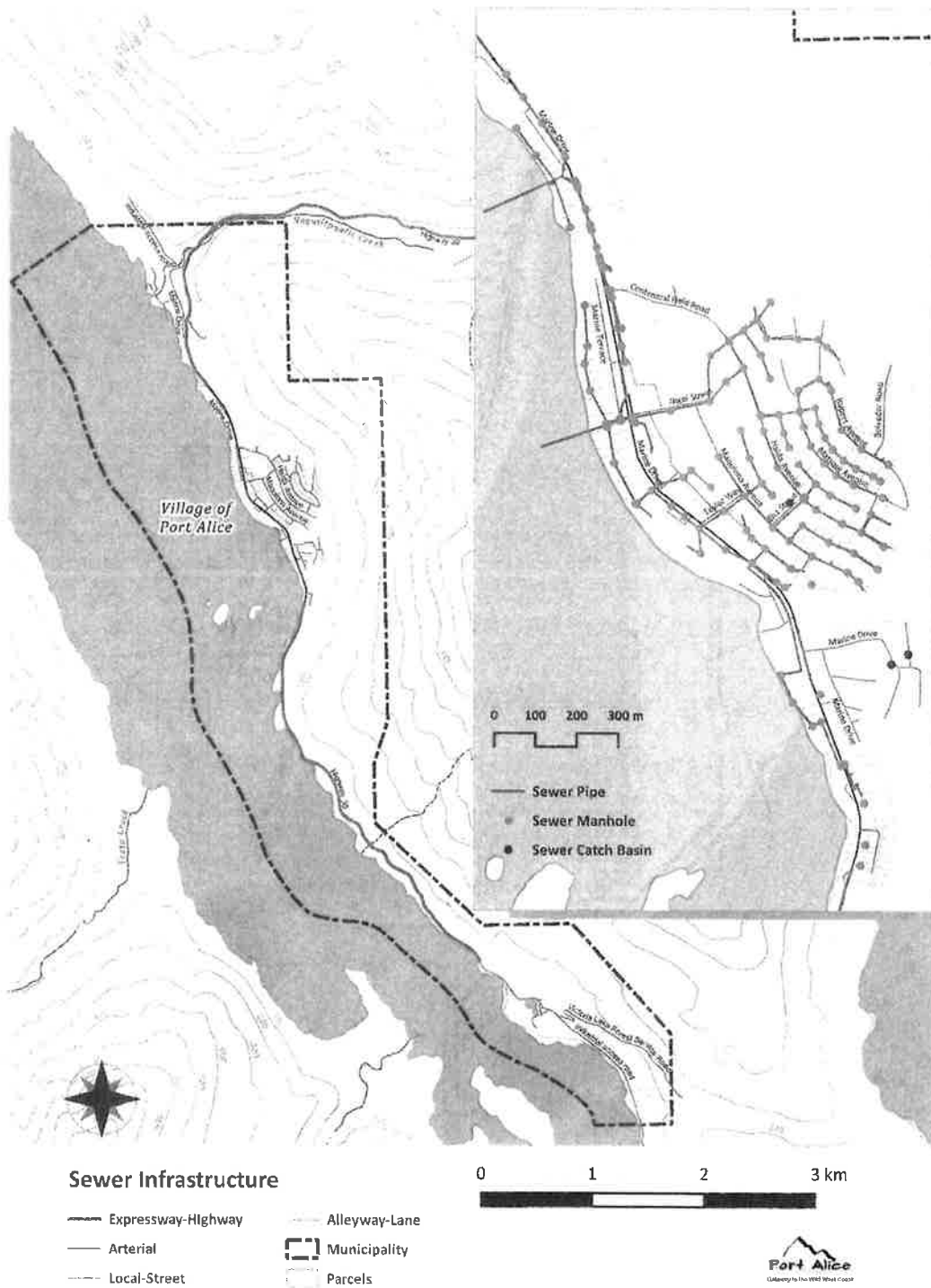
STORMWATER SYSTEM POLICIES

- 5.6.1 The Village should complete a Stormwater Master Plan for the Village Core, including climate change considerations that explores the following:
- i. source controls, such as but not limited to rain gardens and dry wells;
 - ii. major rain and weather events that may be more extreme due to climate change;
 - iii. incentivizing on-site stormwater treatment on private lands; and
 - iv. infill / redevelopment of existing areas where there is a higher proportion of impermeable surfaces.
- 5.6.2 Individual developments shall provide a drainage plan or storm water management plan acceptable to the Village that is consistent with any Stormwater Master Plan adopted by the Village.
- i. The Village may require third-party professional review of any drainage plan or stormwater management plans. Third-party professional reviews shall be paid for by the proponent of the development.

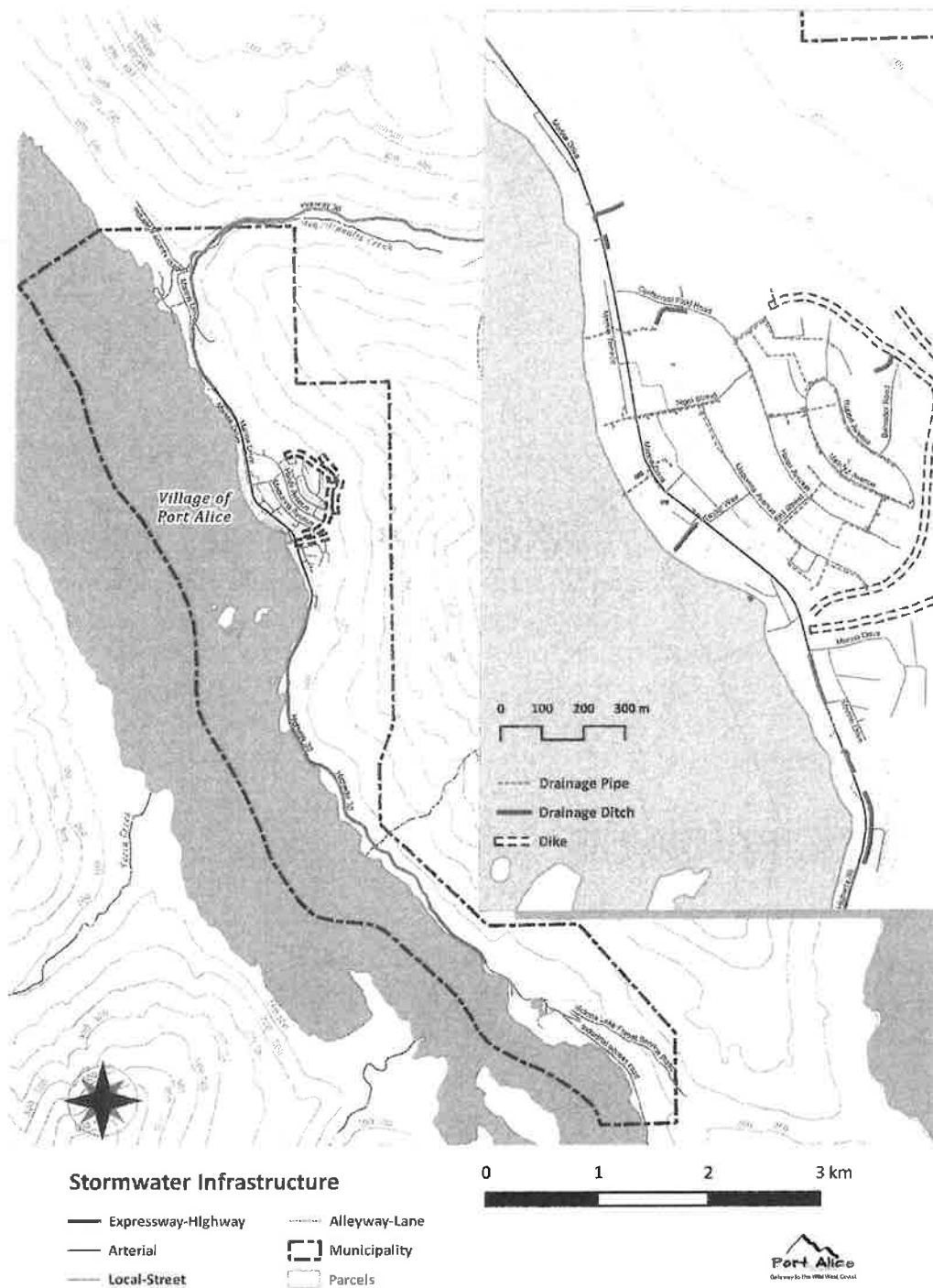
Map 5 | Water System



Map 6 | Wastewater Sewer Infrastructure



Map 7 | Stormwater Infrastructure



5.7 Internet

The access to high-speed internet (e.g. 25 Mbps or more) for Village citizens is not consistent and should be improved given its importance to business, economic development, daily social lives, and educational purposes. The importance of Internet reliability and speed will rise over time as Port Alice steps into economic opportunities that are more technical (e.g. independent entrepreneur, digital nomad, creator, professional service-focused).

POLICIES

- 5.7.1 The Village should continue to investigate opportunities to encourage improved high-speed internet for its citizens.

5.8 Street Lighting

The use of street lighting can assist with a feeling of safety and security in a Village. However, streetlights can also have a negative impact on wildlife and impact the ability of people to see the night skies. The Village should balance street lighting standards and safety with community values around environmental stewardship.

POLICIES

- 5.8.1 Street lighting and other municipal outdoor lighting should comply with Dark Skies lighting standards and guidelines.²

5.9 Ecological Protection and Enhancement

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Environmental sustainability and resilience are very important to Port Alice residents. Environmental policies reflect a core community value that deeply respects the natural environment and deepens resident connection to land and place.

POLICIES

- 5.9.1 Provincial and federal environmental regulations are recognized and applicable within the Village boundaries.
- 5.9.2 Protection and enhancement of local environmentally sensitive areas, local water bodies and aquatic species, and wildlife corridors will be considered in all Village decisions about land use planning and development.

² For more information on dark skies see: www.darksky.org

- 5.9.3 The Village will encourage developers on private land to preserve and retain existing trees where it can be done safely.
- 5.9.4 All new developments should incorporate FireSmart Canada principles and design standards.
- 5.9.5 The Village should work closely with biologists and waste management professionals and incorporate traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) to determine an appropriate strategy for living with wildlife and minimizing dangerous wildlife encounters in the Village.
- 5.9.6 The Village may wish to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into decision-making to support efforts to maintain water quality and environmental integrity and to restore the ecological function where feasible (e.g. riparian areas, foreshore, fish habitat) due to the many ecosystem services these areas provide to the Village and the region and for its tourism value.
- 5.9.7 The Village will continue to monitor and address invasive species management in the community.

5.10 Future Growth

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Planning for future growth and development is important to anticipate the need for new commercial, industrial or residential land and to direct development to the most optimal locations within the Village.

The Village of Port Alice benefits from having opportunities to intensify and redevelop lands within the Village's boundary. While **Map 2** identifies properties that are vacant, there are also other properties that would be great for redevelopment due to abandoned buildings or a lack of utilization of the property.

POLICIES

- 5.10.1 The Village promotes the infilling and redevelopment of vacant land as shown on **Map 2 | Vacant Parcels** or the redevelopment of abandoned or under-utilized properties in the Village Core.
- 5.10.2 Infill developments should align with the existing character of the neighbourhood, such as setbacks, landscaping, building height, and architectural design.
- 5.10.3 The Village should determine a general vision and guidance for the future land use of the former mill site.

5.11 Economic Development

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Port Alice's transition from resource extraction to a services, knowledge, and tourism economy requires enabling actions, including but not limited to: planning policies that enable investment, 1 Gbps broadband Internet, and affordable housing. Overnight tourist accommodation is critical to local tourism and the community economic benefits of it. In the absence of a destination resort that generates its own demand temporary tourist accommodation on residential properties will be a key solution – recognizing the need to maintain balance with permanent residents and their housing needs.

The Village's economic health is also closely tied to regional economic trends and developments. Local residents and business owners rely on employment and customers that span a wide geographic area beyond the Village.

Acknowledging this regional economy, the Village collaborates on economic development with regional municipal partners in the area. A series of economic development reports and strategies have been completed to guide and take action on economic development.

These documents include:

- Port Alice's Economic Development Strategy "Port of Potential"
- North Island Coordinated Workplace Strategy: Supporting Economic and Employment Growth in the Mount Waddington Region
- Mount Waddington Regional Housing Needs Report

POLICIES

Locally, within the Village, there are many opportunities for the Village to grow its economic base as outlined in the Port of Potential report, including: enhancing business in the Village Core along Marine Drive, redeveloping vacant and abandoned properties, more deeply enabling and promoting home-based businesses, developing more housing, and building a tourism economy.

5.11.1 The Village should develop an inter-connected set of investment-attraction focused land use policies that enable infill, redevelopment, and development of commercial, industrial, and mixed use land, including but not limited to:

- i. lower or removed non-residential parking standards;
- ii. greater lot coverage;
- iii. greater permissions for temporary mobile or building structures;
- iv. permissions for addition of second-level building heights on Village Core buildings;
- v. removal of minimum space size restrictions;
- vi. allowance for smaller commercial spaces;
- vii. permissions for craft manufacturing with associated retail;
- viii. more permitted/fewer discretionary uses; and
- ix. permissions for same-floor or multi-floor configurations for work-live buildings.

- 5.11.2 The Village will continue to participate in regional economic development partnerships.
- 5.11.3 The Village should act to implement recommendations from the Port Alice Economic Development Strategy "Port of Potential".
- 5.11.4 The Village should continue to pursue opportunities to enhance access to internet for its citizens, businesses, and institutions.
- 5.11.5 The Village should more deeply enable and support home-based businesses as a viable economic development opportunity that fits within the character of Port Alice, including development of more enabling regulations that are performance-based rather than restrictive rules-based zoning standards.
- 5.11.6 The Village should advocate for Level 2 remediation of the former mill site lands to enable a broader range of economic development activity consideration
- 5.11.7 The Village should ensure future development of the former mill site lands provides a net economic benefit to the Village and the region following clean up of the site.
- 5.11.8 The Village should continue to support the development and expansion of community gardens.
- 5.11.9 The Village may establish an Urban Agriculture Policy to nurture local food production and food security, and enable consideration of craft food and beverage manufacturing opportunities.
- 5.11.10 The Village should work with surrounding communities and BC Transit to improve regional transportation options.
- 5.11.11 The Village should develop a Resident Attraction Strategy and sustained marketing program focused on an affordability, low business costs, and Internet connectivity to attract "the independents" as a key source of population growth.
- 5.11.12 The Village should publish a directory of non-residential and/or mixed use land parcel availability.
- 5.11.13 The Village should establish a short-term tourist accommodation policy that features a maximum days stay/year and/or permissions for an established number or ratio (temporary tourist accommodation to total number of dwelling units) of short-term tourist accommodation. The Village shall require a development permit for all short-term tourist accommodation to monitor this performance criteria, including permit restriction once performance criteria have been met.

5.13 Public Services

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Public services and facilities are vital to the life of a community. They include schools, government offices, and other public facilities and spaces. Public services and facilities should be placed in the heart of the Village to add vibrancy to community life. Supporting the Village's public services and facilities is a key aspect of community building and this OCP.

POLICIES

- 5.13.1 Public services and community facilities should consider future needs as a result of climate change, and how they can help the community during times of stress. These may include:
- i. refuge space from heat waves, wildfire smoke, power outages, and other similar circumstances;
 - ii. cool and clean air refuges; and
 - iii. shared outdoor public spaces.
- 5.13.2 In addition to consultation requirements in the Local Government Act regarding School Districts, the Village will continue to work with partners at the School District on creating a great community for students and families, including addressing:
- i. safe routes to school via walking, biking, school buses, and personal vehicles;
 - ii. traffic safety, parking, and movement of vehicles during drop-off and pick-up times in and around schools;
 - iii. shared use of facilities;
 - iv. snow clearing and transportation planning; and
 - v. other matters as they may arise.
- 5.13.3 The Village will prioritize active mobility infrastructure (pathways, sidewalks) and associated snow clearing to public and institutional buildings and uses.
- 5.13.4 The Village will work collaboratively with government, private or non-governmental organizations, and agencies on the strategic location and design of new institutional developments to support alignment with the growth strategy, vision, and policies of this OCP.
- 5.13.5 The Village will investigate developing a centrally located community village square, village market, or central gathering place in the heart of the Village Core.

5.15 Arts & Culture

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Arts and culture add vibrancy, colour, inclusion, and diversity to society. A vibrant arts and culture community can appear in different ways to different people. Building upon existing cultural assets and creating a vibrant Village Core with a point of interest and distinction is a critical element in the pursuit of a long-term sustainability goal of a vibrant arts and culture community. Research indicates visible arts and culture, and associated placemaking, has numerous social and investment attraction benefits.

POLICIES

- 5.15.1 The Village should work with regional arts and cultural organizations and artisans to support a blend of cultural attractions, including seasonal festivals and fairs.
- 5.15.2 The Village should support the Village Core, marina, and waterfront as the heart of the community by hosting festivals and special events in the areas.
- 5.15.3 The Village should incorporate art into public spaces and parks throughout the community.
- 5.15.4 The Village should partner with local Indigenous Groups to develop artistic and cultural projects in the community.

5.16 Indigenous Relationships

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Reconciliation is a long, ongoing process, one that cannot be achieved in a single Official Community Plan. The purpose of reconciliation is to establish and maintain respectful relationships and to support strong, healthy, and sustainable Indigenous nations throughout Canada.

This OCP has identified areas of shared interest where partnerships and collaborations are supported. These serve as starting points to develop meaningful relationships between Indigenous peoples and the Village of Port Alice. Continued dialogue and collaboration are needed to learn from and engage and collaborate with Indigenous nations.

POLICIES

- 5.16.1 The Village should continually communicate with local Indigenous groups to build trust with the goal of strengthening relationships.
- 5.16.2 The Village should identify opportunities to collaborate with local Indigenous groups on economic opportunities, environmental protection, and ecological enhancement.

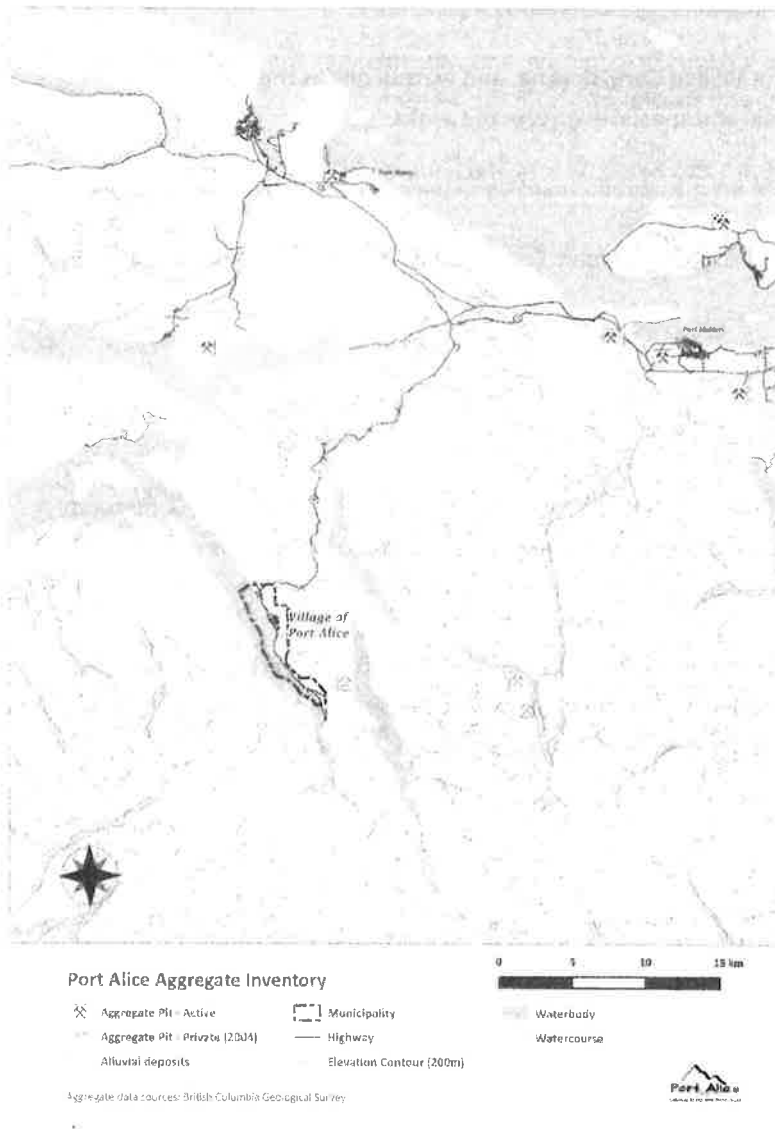
- 5.16.3 The Village should identify opportunities to collaborate with local Indigenous groups on weaving their history, culture, and knowledge into long-term plans and physical projects.

5.17 Sand & Gravel Reserves

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Provincial legislation requires Official Community Plans to identify the approximate location of their sand and gravel deposits that are suitable for future sand and gravel extraction. According to available provincial mapping shown on **Map 8 | Sand and Gravel Deposits in the Region** there are no sand or gravel deposits within the Village's municipal boundaries.

Map 8 | Sand and Gravel Deposits in the Region



POLICIES

5.17.1 Where possible, sand and gravel extraction should be focused within the R- Resource land use area and is discouraged within the Village Core. Where extraction does occur, any extraction activities shall:

- i. avoid environmentally sensitive areas;
- ii. ensure adequate setbacks to residential, institutional, community and commercial use areas;
- iii. minimize negative impacts from truck traffic; and
- iv. remediate the site when extraction is completed.

5.18 Climate Change Adaptation & GHG Reductions

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Climate change is a present reality with serious impacts for municipalities and their citizens, including increased probability of wildfires, flooding, heat waves, and droughts. Climate change is challenging municipal infrastructure as communities evaluate the climate resilience of storm water systems, water system capacity during droughts, flood protection systems, and wildfire protection strategies.

The Local Government Act requires that an OCP “Must include targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the area covered by the plan, and policies and actions of the local government proposed with respect to achieving those targets.” The Village takes its responsibilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) seriously and has identified a plan to reduce GHGs in this section of the OCP. Furthermore, the Village recognizes its vulnerability to climate change forces and has identified strategies to become more resilient and adaptable to climate change.

POLICIES

- 5.18.1 The Village should promote active modes of transportation (walking, cycling, wheeling) through the continued development of a safe off-street sidewalk and pathway system.
- 5.18.2 The Village should work with the Provincial Transit Authority to encourage and promote public transit opportunities for Port Alice.
- 5.18.3 The Village shall prioritize and support energy efficient infill development and intensification of currently serviced areas that are located within walking/biking distance to stores, services and amenities (e.g. Village Core).
- 5.18.4 The Village supports site design that incorporates native plants and other xeriscape species that reduce energy and water use required.
- 5.18.5 The Village should work with local Indigenous groups to develop climate change adaptation strategies.